WEATHER INDICATIONS.

FAIR TONIGHT AND SUNDAY; WARMER SUNDAY.

The Fort Wayne Sentinel

That Great Story "In His Steps" Will Commence Sept. 14th in the Sentinel.

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DREYFUS CONDEMNED

Court Martial at Rennes Repeats Infamy That Sent the Jewish Captain to Devil's Island.

SENTENCE TEN YEARS IMPRISONMENT

Court Stood Five for Conviction and Two for Acquittal--Admits That There Were Some Extenuating Circumstances--All Quiet at Rennes.

Rennes, Sept. 9.—Capt. Alfred Dreyfus, of the artillery, was today adjudged for the second time guilty of treason.

The court stood 5 to 2 for the condemnation of the prisoner.

The court martial fixed his punishment at ten years' imprisonment.

Captain Dreyfus heard the verdict of the court without a sign of emotion.

The great trial was concluded a few minutes after 3 o'clock this afternoon when Captain Dreyfus asserted his innocence to the court. It was exactly 3:10 when the members of the court martial retired to deliberate upon a verdict. At 5:02 they re-entered the court room.

The verdict was received by the crowd outside the Lycee with shouts of "Vive L'Armee!"

The ringing of a bell announced the entry of the judges, an officer ordered "carry arms" and "present arms," the rattle of rifles followed, and then Colonel Jouaust marched in, saluted and laid his kepi on the table. The other judges did likewise, the gendarmes shouted "silence" and the stillness of death fell on the audience who were waiting heart in mouth for the announcement of Dreyfus' fate.

READ THE VERDICT.

Colonel Jouaust then began reading the judgment, which opened with the question referred to the judges by the court of cassation, was Dreyfus guilty of entering into machinations to send secret documents to a foreign power? He then gave the answer, that the court, by a majority of 5 to 2, found Dreyfus guilty.

The silence was immediately broken by a rush of reporters to drop their previously prepared telegrams into the latter box opening into the street, where a gendarme received them and gave them to the respective messengers for transmission by wire.

The noise called forth a stern cry of "silence, silence," and again all sound was hushed until Colonel Jouaust finished speaking. He concluded by saying that the court would remain sitting until the room was cleared. He asked the audience to go out quietly and not to raise a shout of any sort.

AUDIENCE FORCED OUT.

The gendarmes then closed around the audience and pressed them outside. Not a cry or a word was raised by anyone. Everything passed off with complete calm.

As the people emerged the gendarmes kept them moving away from the court. The small crowd of people outside cheered for the army, but the gendarmes did not interfere and there was not the slightest disorder.

DREYFUS IMPASSIVE.

The judgment was read to Dreyfus in an adjoining little room by the clerk of the court, M. Coupois. Dreyfus listened impassive, did not give the slightest sign of emotion, did not utter a word and marched back to prison like an automaton.

It is understood Dreyfus will be sent to Fort Corte, in the Island of Corsica.

EXPECTED A DISAGREEMENT.

A large crowd, which the police kept moving, waited around the square in which the telegraph office and the principal cafes are situated. When the people learned the court had been out an hour, it was argued that this meant a disagreement in favor of Dreyfus. The first indication to these watchers that a result had been reached was when a soldier on a bicycle came tearing along as fast as he could from the Lycee towards the artillery barracks.. The soldiers and gendarmes keeping the streets sat up in their saddles and watched the bicyclist as long as he remained in sight. This orderly was dispatched before the court returned, as another five or ten minutes elapsed before the army of reporters and messengers on foot and on bicycles came in a wave up the street, and, in a minute the telegraph office was a pandemonium. It was literally packed with men and women, all struggling towards the two little windows where the dispatches were received.

In the meanwhile the news of the condemnation of Dreyfus had filtered out to the crowd, but it produced no excitement.

HOW VOTES WERE TAKEN.

The votes were taken separately, beginning by the inferior grade and the youngest in the last grade, the president of the court having to give his opinion last. The decision of the court was as follows:

"The court declares on the question, by a majority of five votes to two, 'Yes.' The accused is guilty The majority agreed that there are extenuating circumstances, in consequence of which, and on the request of the commissary of the government, the president put the question and received again thevotes in the above mentioned form. As a result, the court condemns, by a majority of five votes to two, Alfred Dreyfus to the punishment of ten years' detention."

The judgment then quotes the code and the constitution under which the sentence was delivered, with the article of the law enjoining the government commissary to have this judgment immediately read in the presence of the prisoner, before the assembled guard, under arms, and to notify him that the law allows a delay of twenty-four hours in which to lodge an appeal.

THE CLOSE OF THE TRIAL.

FINAL SCENES IN THE GREAT MILITARY DRAMA AT RENNES.

Rennes, Sept 9.—This morning's session of the Dreyfus court martial opened at 7:30 o'clock. Extraordinary precautions for the prevention of an outbreak had been taken, detachments of police and military having been stationed both inside and outside the Lycee. Every person entering the building was obliged to submit to a search for concealed arms. A triple detachment of infantry and artillery men was stationed in the court yard, which was surrounded by sheaves of piled arms with fixed bayonets.

Every one entering the court was subjected to the closest scrutiny. Even the women who attended the sessions were deprived of their small sunshades before being permitted to pass.

A larger crowd than usual witnessed the passage of Dreyfus from the prison to the Lycee, but the crowds were nowhere large, and on account of the presence of the military the town was as tranquil as usual.

DAY BROKE CHEERLESS.

The morning of the day which was to decide the fate of Dreyfus broke dull and cheerless and the court room was filled with a cold, unsympathetic light, which lent sadness to the proceedings. This was enhanced by the grave aspect of the audience. The faces of the judges also reflected the solemnity of the occasion.

The last session of the court martial opened at 7:30 a. m.

Madame Labori was among the few ladies present and in the press seats there were only about fifteen reporters.

The prisoner looked flushed and in ill-health, apparently suffering from the great strain.

M. DEMANGE BEGINS.

M. Demange resumed his speech for the defence, which was interrupted yesterday by the adjournment of the court. The audience listened to his remarks with the most serious attention, and he was also closely followed by the judges. In his appeal to the strongly accentuated the words "you must not say a thing is a possibility. A judge must have proof. No doubt must rest on the conscience of a judge."

Baron Russell, of Killowen, the lord chief justice of England, was again present. Among the prominent witnesses, only Senator Trarieux, the former minister of justice, remained seated in the front row of the witnesses' seats. In the second row of the privileged public, facing the judges, sat Mathieu Dreyfus, brother of the prisoner. His sunken eyes and care-worn face reflected his anxiety and anguish. It was evident that he had not slept during the night. He was attired in black. Captain Dreyfus sat beside a captain of gendarmes, and as M. Demange refuted the arguments made in the speech of the government commissary, Major Carriere, the prisoner continually turned his face toward Mathieu, to watch the effect it had upon him.

PRISONER UNEMOTIONAL.

Captain Dreyfus did not display the intense emotion with which his heart, on this critical morning, must have been bursting.

Gendarmes were plentifully distributed among the audience and posted in the gangways around the court room. There was a pleasant contrast in their pretty, blue uniforms, with white cord trimmings, to the sober attire of the majority of the spectators. As they watched what was going on in the court and their hands rested on the black leather cases in which nestled big army revolvers.

A HEAVY SILENCE.

The silence was only broken by the occasional rustling of a reporter's note book, or the neigh of an artillery horse picketed in a street beside the Lycee. Now and then there was the sound of the rattling of a rifle or the clanking of the sword of some officer hastily crossing the court yard where the troops are stationed.

M Demange continued his plea until the court suspended its session at 10 o'clock, at which time it was announced that counsel would need another hour to conclude his speech, after which the judges, it was added, would retire to consider their verdict.

M. Demange concluded his speech at 11:35 a. m.

A loud clapping of hands greeted the conclusion of M. Demange's finely delivered peroration.

PROTESTS HIS INNOCENCE.

Dreyfus, however, appeared impassible. But, as he left the stage, he exclaimed to those around him: "I am not guilty."

The prisoner's hearers replied with cries of:

"Courage," "courage."

M. LABORI DOES NOT SPEAK.

After M. Demange had spoken Maitre Labori arose and formally renounced his right to plead.

The peroration of M. Demange was a splendid piece of oratory. His voice thundered through the court and echoed outside. The officers and troopers stationed in the court yard crowded around the entrance of the hall, standing on tip toe to catch a glimpse of the speaker, while inside the hall many of the audience were moved to tears.

SKILLFUL ARGUMENT.

The speech was very skillfully arranged and was devoted to demolishing stone by stone the edifice built up by the general staff, going over every point brought up in the bordereau and refuting the arguments of Generals Mercier and Roget. The lawyer declared he did not believe Henry and Esterhazy were accomplices, otherwise Henry would have suppressed the bordereau. But, Henry might have given information to Esterhazy, believing him to be a man of honor, and when he discovered in 1896 that he had put his hand in that of a traitor, he committed forgery upon which counsel would not dwell, for the offender had paid for it with his life.

DIFFERENCE ON A WORD.

Referring to Major Carriere's words, "It was agred that the probationers should go to the maneuvers," M. Demange turned to the public prosecutor and asked:

"Do you maintain the word 'agreed?'"

Major Carriere nodded yes.

To this counsel protested and Major Carriere said General De Boisdeffre had promised to do all possible to give the probationers satisfaction.

"And do you call that an agreement?" called M. Demange.

"Perfectly," replied M. Carriere.

"Then we no longer have the same idea of the value of the word in the French language," retorted counsel.

HINTS AT MADNESS.

Later, refuting M. Bertillon's theories, M. Demange remarked that M. Bertillon had rendered a great service to society in creating the anthropometric system, but it must not be forgotten that genius had a dangerous neighbor.

Treating the argument of the general staff that Esterhazy was only a man of straw, counsel asked if this was so, why did Esterhazy wish to commit suicide when Mathieu Dreyfus denounced him?

M. Demange pointed to the con-

[Continued on second page.]

LIVING IN TERROR.

PEOPLE OF JOHANNESBURG ARE SURE OF WAR.

EXPECT TO BE FIRED UPON FROM THE FORTS COMMANDING THE CITY.

THE TRANSVAAL SITUATION

THREE COURSES OPEN TO THE BURGHERS.

London, Sept. 9 —The Pall Mall Gazette today prints mail advices from Johannesburg under date of August 19, saying

"Johannesburg is rapidly becoming a city of terror. As the sun rises the people waken and ask:

"'Has it come? Is there war?'

"As the day drags through all the time one is listening to the anxious questions:

"'Will the fort really fire on us? Is it possible the Boers will slaughter us in cold blood if a war breaks out? Will they stop our food supply? How long will it take the British to fight their way up?' etc

"As darkness falls the men go to places of resort ,discuss the grim topic of shells and death, and the women go to their beds to dream of bloodshed and ruin.

"The war talk started the work, the hurried arming of the Boers brought it towards completion and the firing of a Boer volley at a Natal-Johannesburg train has put on the coping-stone."

The correspondent adds that the Boers have been putting off hostilities until the middle of September, when the overflowing of the rivers will prevent military operations. He concludes by saying that the hot, sickly weather coming afterward will prove more fatal than the Mausers.

ORDERED TO AFRICA.

Malta, Sept. 9.—The First battalion of the Border regiment, stationed here, has been ordered to hold itself in readiness to embark for Cape Colony.

MORE TROOPS TO GO.

The Northumberland and Fusileers will embark next Saturday for Cape Colony, leaving from Southampton.

The First Royal Sussex regiment has been ordered to be ready to embark within three days.

An infantry brigade, with a division of field artillery, from Aldershot, with eighteen guns, has been ordered to leave for the cape in ten days.

This movement of troops is said to be merely in line with the decision of the cabinet council to send 10,000 soldiers to South Africa.

THREE WAYS OPEN.

Pretoria, Sept 9.—The News today prints an official statement from F. W. Reitz, secretary of state of the South African Republic, in which Mr. Reitz says·

"The government considers that three courses are disclosed by the communications of Mr. Joséph Chamberlain (the British secretary of state for the colonies) The first is a joint commission of inquiry; the second is a commission of delegates from both governments to discuss technicalities, and the third is a conference at Cape Town."

Secretary Reitz adds that the Transvaal government now agrees to the second proposition and invites Great Britain to define the constitution of the commission suggested and the place of meeting.

PROBING OIL MONOPOLY.

Washington, Sept. 9.—Vice Chairman Phillips, of the industrial commission, was the principal witness before the commission today. Taking the stand to reply to Mr. Archbold, he said that he, as an officer of the pure oil company and of the United Pipe Line company, had not made any overtures to the Standard Oil company within recent years and that Mr. Archbold's statement was "false and slanderous." He said that the Standard company had made an average of a dollar a barrel or about $500,000,000 in the aggregate on the total quantity of oil marketed. H. H. Rodgers, of the Standard company, was also heard.

WILL LEAVE FORT WAYNE.

A. S. Lauferty, of this city, will soon leave Fort Wayne to enter business in Boston. For several years Mr. Lauferty has been agent in the south and west for the big novelty advertising firm of Wolf & Co., whose headquarters are in Philadelphia. The firm has decided to establish a New England branch in Boston and Mr. Lauferty has been selected to manage the new branch. The firm is one of the biggest of its kind in the world and has a branch in Berlin. Mr. Lauferty will remove from the city and expects to locate in Boston some time next month, but will continue to visit Fort Wayne and will make this city his western headquarters. The Sentinel congratulates Wolf & Co. on their selection and predicts for Mr. Lauferty complete success in the new establishment.

ST. LOUIS SAILS.

Southampton, Eng., Sept. 9 —The American line steamer St. Louis, which is scheduled to sail from this port today for New York, via Cherbourg, will have among her passengers United States Senator Mark Hanna and P. S. Monnett, attorney general of Ohio; Wayne McVeagh, former attorney general of the United States, and Seth Low, president of Columbia university, who was one of the delegates to the International peace conference at The Hague. The last-named will embark at Cherbourg

THE FEVER SPREADING.

Washington, Sept. 9.—Surgeon General Wyman has been advised by Dr. Carter, in charge of the marine hospital service at Key West, that up to last night 127 cases of yellow fever had been reported at that point. There were thirty-one new cases yesterday and two deaths. Advices from the Dry Tortugas report that there are twenty persons detained there who have left Key West and thirteen more were expected to arrive there today.

NO NEW CASES OF FEVER.

New Orleans, Sept. 9—No new cases of yellow fever have developed since the third was reported several days ago, and there is no change in the Texas and Alabama quarantine. The Mississippi state board of health has quarantined against Mississippi City, but still declines to quarantine New Orleans. The cases at Mississippi City are reported as very mild and doing well, with all proper precautions taken.

EN ROUTE TO MANILA.

Harry Wood, who enlisted in the regular army some weeks ago, writes his relatives in this city that he has been assigned to the Ninth infantry. The regiment sailed from San Francisco September 1 for the Philippine Islands.

WILL NOT BE REMOVED.

Washington, Sept. 9.—Secretary Gage, in a letter to the president, has recommended that Appraiser Wakeman, of New York, be not removed from his office and the recommendation has been approved by the president.

TWO ENLISTMENTS.

Enlistments at the Fort Wayne recruiting office for the volunteer army today were Walter J. Long, of Leesburg, and Roy H. Oswalt, of Hicksville, Ohio.

LOCAL NEWS.

F. E. Davenport, the Auburn druggist, is in th city.

Mrs. Hughes and family have returned from Bear Lake.

Capt. W. F. Ranke will return from Toledo to spend Sunday with friends in the city.

James A. Griffith and family, of West Wayne street, are at home from a visit at Pittsburg.

A baby daughter has arrived at the home of Mr. and Mrs. William Riehl, of 104 Fletcher avenue.

Mrs. Harry Pierce, of 56 Division Tuesday by falling down the cellar street, was quite seriously hurt last steps at her home.

Charles Hassler, of Elkhart, is in the city visiting friends. He was formerly a Grand Rapids and Indiana fireman, but is now engaged in the laundry business at Elkhart.

Mrs. A. M. McCaffery and Mrs. J. F. Winbaugh will return this evening from a three months visit spent in southern California. They were the guests of Mrs. McCaffery's daughter, Mrs. George Slocum, of Santa Ana.

The teachers of Wayne township are as follows: High school—Charles Methley, principal; Edna Graham, primary; District No. 1, Clarence A. Arnold; No. 4, Albert A. Ringwalt; No. 5, Margaret Shives; No.7, Thomas H. McCormick; No. 8, D. W. Baird. All Wayne township schools except the High school open next Monday. The opening of the High school will be delayed two weeks on account of the building not being completed.

REBELS ARE ACTIVE.

A Force of Four Hundred and Fifty Make a Fierce Assault on Town of Santa Rita.

ATTACK OTHER TOWNS AT SAME TIME.

The Filipinos Were Repulsed Without Loss to the Americans--The Health Reports Shows Otis Army to be in a Very Bad Way at This Time.

Manila, Sept. 9.—5:45 p. m.—A force of 450 rebels, with one cannon, attacked Santa Rita early this morning, and simultaneously Guagua and San Anaonio were attacked by bodies of rebels numbering about sixty men.

All the attacks were repulsed without loss to the Americans.

Colonel Bell and his regiment, while attempting to take the rebels in the rear, met two small patrols and succeeded in capturing a rebel captain, a lieutenant and six prisoners.

A Filipino who has arrived here from the Visayas islands says that Victoriano Mapa, a prominent and wealthy lawyer of Iloilo, being forced by public opinion to declare his politics, has joined the rebels.

The inhabitants of Santa Barbara, the rebel headquarters in the Island of Panay, have abandoned the town, fearing a bombardment of the place by the United States battleship Oregon.

MANILA HEALTH REPORT.

Manila, Sept. 5.—Via Hongkong, Sept. 9.—The censor has refused to allow the following dispatch, the accuracy of which is unquestioned, to be telegraphed:

The surgeons' reports in regard to the condition of General MacArthur's division show that 36 per cent. of the officers and 25½ per cent. of the enlisted men are sick. This includes the sick in quarters and those sent home. Eleven per cent. of the enlisted men sick in quarters are mostly suffering from dysentery and malarial fevers.

NAVY TO PARTICIPATE.

Washington, Sept. 9.—General Otis has been instructed, in framing his plan of campaign for the dry season, to allow for the fullest participation of the naval forces now in the Philippines and as soon as he has been heard from the necessary orders will go forward to the naval commanders to co-operate with the army to an extent not before contemplated. The naval officers have always been willing to do this, but they have been restrained in their operations by an indisposition to interfere in any manner with the plans of the military commander. The ships will undertake to capture any of the ports now in insurgent possession that may be desired by the army and also hold them indefinitely, thus making it possible to open the railroad on Luzon from the northern extremity; while in Cavite province, with the large force of marines now on hand, it is believed that the navy can undertake to relieve the soldiers stationed there and make available a considerable force for other operation.

TWO COLORED REGIMENTS.

Washington, Sept. 9.—An order for the organization of two colored regiments was issued from the war department today. All of the field officers of these two regiments are white men now in the regular army. All of the company officers are colored men who served in the war with Spain in either the regulars or the volunteers. The regiments will be designated the Forty-eighth and Forty-ninth volunteer infantry. The Forty-eighth will be organized at Fort Thomas, Ky., and the Forty-ninth at Jefferson barracks, Mo.

VOLUNTEERS LANDED.

San Francisco, Cal., Sept. 9.—The United States transport Sheridan was docked at dawn today and theThirteenth Minnesota and the South Dakota volunteers were landed. The soldiers were given a fine reception. The streets along the line of march to the Presidio were thronged with people who decked the soldiers with flowers. The men will go into camp at the Presidio and will be mustered out in a few weeks. The general health of the troops is good. They all show that they have passed through a hard campaign.

STATIONARY ENGINEERS.

St. Louis, Mo., Sept. 9.—The eighteenth annual convention of the Association of Stationary Engineers, which has been in session several days, adjourned to meet in Milwaukee on the first Tuesday of September, 1900. The following officers were elected and installed: President, Herbert E. Stone, of Boston; vice president, P. E. Leahy, of New York; secretary, George Van Tassel, of Chicago; treasurer, Dan Delaney, of Cincinnati; conductor, C. C. Sassier, of San Francisco; doorkeeper, C. E. F. Tows, Houston, Tex.; chairman of the arrangements committee, Frank Eardley, of St. Louis.

TOWNSHIP INSTITUTE.

A joint institute of the teachers of Wayne and Washington townships was held Friday afternoon at the Berry Street M. E. church. Charles Methley was chosen chairman and Miss Alice Myers secretary for the year. Superintendent Young was present and gave an address upon school topics, directing particular attention to the matter of sanitation in the school room, and called attention to the fact that it was obligatory upon the part of every teacher to attend the township institutes. The preliminary outline for institute work was followed. The next institute will be held at the Elektron building, Saturday, October 14.

SUFFERED FROM STORM.

St. Thomas, D. W. I., Sept. 9.—Advices received here today from Antigua say that island suffered severely from the storm which prevailed there yesterday. Many small houses were destroyed and a number of lighters and other boats were lost. No news in regard to the result of the storm in the country districts has yet been learned. At St. Kitts, the British brigantine George Kilner, Captain Donnelly, which sailed from Barbadoes August 2, for St. John's N. F., and put in at St. Kitts, August 9, was wrecked. But little damage was done ashore. The advices from St. Thomas say a heavy westerly gale blew there Friday night, but no damage is reported.

TRAFFIC DELAYED.

Sault Ste Marie, Mich., Sept. 9.—It is estimated that 900 boats will be bunched here by tomorrow, awaiting removal of the wrecked Bessemer steamer, Douglas Houghton, which is still blocking the channel of the St. Mary's river and holding up all Lake Superior traffic. The channel cannot be opened before Monday, by which time it is hoped that the Houghton will have been raised enough to be swung about so as to permit the great processions to pass.

CUBA NOT AMERICAN SOIL.

New Orleans, Sept. 9.—Judge Duggan today overruled the demurrer filed in the case of William A. Cox, of Chicago, who has been held here in prison on a charge of grand larceny committed in Cuba. The demurrer contended that Cox could not be extradited, because Cuba was not American soil and no treaty of extradition exists between the island and the United States. Cox will now probably be returned to Cuba.

REVOLUTION SPREADS.

Caracas, Venezuela, Sept. 9.—(Delayed in transmission)—The revolution, under the leadership of General Castro is gaining ground. The insurgents now occupy Nirgua, three days march from Valencia.

J. B. Fry, of Garrett, is a visitor in the city.

SOME LORDS OF HIGH DEGREE

ANCIENT AND LOFTY BRITISH TITLES IN THE MARKET.

Some Coronets That May be Worn on the Brows of Ambitious American Heiresses.

New York, Sept. 8.—There are four full-fledged dukes, one heir to a dukedom, nine young lords and six viscounts, all owners of ancient names and lofty social positions in titled British society, who are eligible at present for matrimonial vows. Therefore, it is probable in another twelve months or more, a strawberry-wreathed coronet or two will find its proper place on our ambitious American heiresses.

It is not strictly true, however, that all these noble gentlemen are in search of wives with fortunes only, and the dukes of Hamilton and his grace of St. Albans are certainly out of the lists of impecunious peers. Quite the most tempting matrimonial prize on Hymen's roster is Alfred Douglas, the thirteenth duke of Hamilton, premier peer of Scotland, the owner of four beautiful old Scotch castles, the queen's host when she visits Holyrood, and his age is just thirty-seven years. His income is perfectly sufficient to his ducal needs, and he is a fine fellow, who previous to his succession to the title, four years ago, was a lieutenant in the royal army.

St. Albans is the eleventh duke of his line, has just turned into his twenty-ninth year, and is the possessor of a comfortable fortune, even for a duke, since his forefathers through several generations have thriftly married heiresses, bought beautiful country seats, and the present head of the house, though a good looking and still a young man, lives entirely in the country, and looks closely after his estate.

Without any foolish disguises of pride or sentiment, the two young dukes of Manchester and Roxburghe are looking for rich wives, who can restore the rather delapidated fortunes of their noble houses. His grace of Roxburghe is first cousin to the duke of Marlborough, and like that fortunate young peer, he has a great country place needing repairs, a mistress, and somebody to look after the beautiful art treasures his ancestors collected in Floors castle. He is an agreeable Royal Horse Guardsman, but, unlike the clever, handsome young earl of Graham, who is heir to the dukedom of Montrose, he is a simple duke and nothing more.

It is very likely, if he comes out in society officially at all, the earl of Graham will create a flutter in feminine hearts, for not only is he physically one of the finest types that England produces, not only is he descended from a line of marquises and dukes, nobly famous in history, but he is one of the few young peers who is trying to rise to fame and wealth quite on his own merits. Refusing to go to Oxford, he got into the navy at seventeen, is working his way up as an ambitious boy might, and this year his coming of age will be celebrated at his father's castle by Loch Lomond.

Very much wealthier and nearly as noble born are six younger lords, who are all more or less in evidence in London society, and the best catch among them the earl of Dalhousie. His mother was considered as one of the first most beautiful women in England, and when she died suddenly, some ten years ago, so grief-stricken was her husband that he followed her within six months, and since his eleventh year the present earl has enjoyed his titles and dignities and a big income. He is said to inherit his parents' beauty, his mother's charming disposition and is an able linguist, caring far more for books than society, and moving about from one to the other of his three Scotch castles.

Earl Beauchamp, who is twenty-seven years old, and in talents, manners and looks very like the present viceroy of India, comes of the rich Lygon family, and has already risen to a governor generalship and nearly broken his heart in a tremendous romantic attachment for a young girl of whom his family disapproved, and whom he insisted on making his wife. Family influence won the day, however, and the earl who is to play the part of King Cophetua, is again in the matrimonial lists.

Wealthiest of all the young lords, however, is the marquis of Bute's heir, the earl of Dumfries, and the earl of Aberdeen's son, youthful lord Haddo, will have no reason to marry for filthy lucre. His mother is a member of the Coutts family, and an opportunity for an ambitious woman is offered by a marriage with that most elegant bachelor in London, Lord Chesterfield. He is rich, good looking, forty-five years old, keeps up a fine town house, where he entertains sumptuously, and is related to the oldest and most distinguished houses in England. He is the tenth earl and his bearing is as elegant and his wit as keen as that of his famous ancestor.

The earl of Yarmouth, now visiting in Newport, is the marquis of Hertford's son and heir, and last season in London the American girls in titled society saw a good deal of Viscount Villiers and Viscount Castlereagh. The first is Lord Jersey's son, the second the marquis of Londonderry's heir. Both are well able to marry according to the dictates of their hearts, because their mothers are rich women. It is sad but true, that when an Englishman of title boasts even a moderate fortune and a mind of his own he rarely or never choose an American girl to share his coronet and his income. Like a generous fellow, he leaves our millionairesses to his impecunious brother, and this has been proven again this year by the marriage of three of the richest earls of England—Carew, Tullibardine and Shaftsbury—to daughters of their own race, though beautiful, witty and wealthy American girls they could and did meet, and right in London town, too.

A CHANGED SITUATION.

(Indianapolis News.)

Bearing Majuba Hill in mind, the Boer thinks if he could so defeat the British troops when he was poorly armed, lacked artillery and most of the properties of war, there can be no question of the result of a conflict, now that he is provided with forts, quick-firing machine guns, artillery, cavalry and all the rest. The Boers do not seem to realize that in the very fact of their lack of impediments and of organization lay their greatest strength. As the Boers fought last time, each man for himself, each man responsible for his own provisioning, for his own weapons, for his own movements, they proved a formidable enemy against troops in mass; but as they will be forced to fight now, in large numbers, moving more or less together and acting more or less in concert, the lack of organization, of discipline, of understanding of the arts of war, will certainly result in some confusion. It is plain that the Boers cannot keep up a running fight, a fight from cover to cover, as most frontier people learn to fight, because now the Boers have to remain in force to protect Pretoria and Johannesburg. Then, too, throughout the Transvaal is a large body of men which is on the side of the British, and which, on the first British success, would be armed and equipped and added to the British forces.

A CONVENT BURNED.

Ottawa, Ill., Sept. 8.—St. Xavier's academy and the Sisters of Mercy convent were destroyed by fire early this morning. The inmates, sixty sisters and pupils, escaped in their night clothes without injury. The loss amounts to $75,000; insurance, $40,000. It is thought the fire started from a tinner's furnace left in the new building.

IT'S IMPOSSIBLE

To Disprove Facts—It is Decidedly Easy to Verify Fort Wayne Opinion.

To add anything by way of an introduction to the experiences and opinions given below would not increase their value or lessen their weight. Fort Wayne people can safely be left to draw their own conclusions based on such convincing evidence to satisfy a dyed-in-the-wool doubting Thomas.

Miss Ide Anderson, of 60 West Fifth street, says: "I was an invalid for two years and suffered severely, enough at times to kill many. I was so bad that I tried first one thing then another, but always obtained the same result—no improvement. I was willing to try anything and one day my father happened to read about Doan's Kidney Pills and I had him get them for me at Meyer Bros. & Co.'s drug store. I thought when I began taking them that they, like everything else I had tried, would fail, but much to my surprise, after the first few doses, I felt better and kept improving each day until my health was more like it was before I was taken sick.

The backache, which had been so bad I could hardly walk across the floor, soon was relieved and Doan's Kidney Pills are the wonderful remedy which accomplished this. My father also took some of the pills and now believes in their virtue as much as I."

Doan's Kidney Pills for sale by all dealers. Price, 50 cents. Mailed by Foster-Milburn Co., Buffalo, N. Y. Sole agents for the United States.

Remember the name Doan's, and take no other.

Satisfaction Bouquet is a delightful odor of which one does not tire and the longer it is used the better it is liked. Delicacy, richness and strength are so combined as to give exquisite pleasure to those who use it. Try it.

TO SAVE PINE FORESTS.

Project to Establish a Great National Park in Northern Minnesota.

BY C. T. BAXTER.

A project is on foot to establish in northern Minnesota a great national forest park. It is intended to include a great area of land in which are to be found the system of lakes which form the head waters of the Mississippi and the few remaining tracts covered by the untouched forests of virgin pine.

An organization known as the Minnesota National Park and Forestry association has the movement in charge. This organization proposes to take 50 or more congressmen through this delightful wilderness some time during the next two months. The statesmen will be shown the glories of the region. They will be asked to contrast it with the desolate condition of the land where the ruthless hand of the lumberman has been felt and then they will be asked to vote to preserve at least a part of this great forest and set it aside as a national park.

The last of the great pine timber tracts of the northwest lies in the upper portion of Minnesota, a vast region of many thousand square miles, which was once too remote from transportation to make the marketing of its lumber easily practical. Out by the port of Duluth and south by the highway of the Mississippi river, and out also from the stations of the railroads which have been steadily invading that region there have long been coming the old streams of logs.

Minnesota is by no means a new region for the lumberman, but a part of the state, more especially that covered by certain Indian reservations, is still uncut and is looked on eagerly by the eyes of those men whose capital is invested in the lumber trade.

The eastern and northeastern portions of Minnesota have been well logged off. The forest fires at Hinckley and elsewhere, which wiped out whole villages and destroyed scores of lives, show what possibilities of ruin there are latent in a slashed off, abandoned lumber country. Little by little the ax and the saw have been working toward the last of the great northwestern pine forests.

SCENE IN THE VIRGIN PINE FOREST OF MINNESOTA.

The gentlemen of the organization simply ask the members of congress to see that country and then to decide the question whether it should belong to the people of America or be given over to the ax and saw of a few lumbermen, who must soon ruin it, as they have ruined the pine tracts farther to the east.

As for the region itself, it lies at the summit of that great triangular watershed which is one of the most remarkable sections of the entire north west. On this summit lie the sources of three great waterways—those of Hudson bay, of Lake Superior and of the Mississippi valley.

The section lies to the east of the Red river valley, that great wheat garden which is itself the bottom of an ancient sea. It extends on the north up toward the Lake of the Woods. On the east it is drained by many smaller streams, and from its southern portion runs the great artery of the Mississippi river.

If you look at a map of this country, you see it shot full of lakes, but no map shows all these lakes, and no picture could show a portion of their beauty. There are hundreds and hundreds of lakes and streams in that beautiful region which for all intents and purposes are today unknown.

The like of this land does not lie out of doors in the entire west today. It is two days closer, $100 closer, to the center of population than the Yellowstone. It is three days closer, it is $200 closer, than the Yosemite. It is worth a dozen Niagaras for a tired man. It is the highest and most healthful region of the northwest.

It still holds its aboriginal population, still retains its original wild animals, and its waters are as yet undeprived of the great fish which are native to the Mississippi or the Hudson tributaries. Over it stand the trees as God made them, not as man would leave them. Indeed, here is still left a little of ancient America, the grandest country of the globe.

Some opposition has already developed to the plan, but not of so serious a character as to indicate final defeat of the object of the association, of which President Cyrus M. Northrop of the University of Minnesota is the head.

Sage of Sawhaw Says.

A proverb among the poor has it that the rich more often reckon pence than recompense.

When a man is told to mind his p's and q's, he feels peculiar.

Gossips can't really belittle a great man, and with a small one the process is superfluous.

The pedestal of fame is a very slippery superstructure.

Old fashioned girls took their spin on the loom, but the modern damsel prefers hers on a tandem.

People who talk for spite are slow to give their hearers a respite.

There is always a great deal of railing about political platforms.

The man with a surfeit of yarns is always anxious to unravel mysteries.

Such is fashion's flurry that as soon as a style seems becoming it is going.

The worst about a villain with a smiling cheek is that he has so much of it.—Chicago Democrat.

The Logical Guardian.

"You are wanted around the corner!" exclaimed the citizen, confidently.

The policeman laughed aloud.

"I know better," he replied. "When I am wanted I can't be found. Since I have been found, I can't possibly be wanted!"

Here we see how important after all it is to understand something of the formal or scholastic logic, which it has become the fashion of modern science to sneer at.

A BORN KICKER.

He Simply Couldn't Escape His Inherited Tendency.

Fate, with wonted levity, had thrown the sour and taciturn man into the company of the talkative citizen in the railway car.

"That was quite an interesting game of baseball, wasn't it?" said the latter as he shoved a newspaper into the inside pocket of his coat.

"I never read about baseball," was the solemn reply. "How true it is," he added almost tearfully, "that this world is but a fleeting show."

"Of course. That's one way of looking at it. I've felt that way about it myself. But let me ask you something. Are you putting in your money and hustling around to make this world any better?"

"What's the use?"

"Well, you'll excuse me for questioning you. But you referred to the world as a fleeting show. I'm a theatrical manager, and I'm interested in anything in the show line. Now, I notice that you ain't in any hurry to get out of this world, are you?"

"No, I can't truly say that I am. The instinct of self destruction"—

"That's all right. You didn't pay anything to get into this fleeting show, did you?"

"Certainly not."

"There you are. There's the old, old story right in a nutshell. I never in my life saw a deadhead who wasn't a kicker."—Columbian.

Irony of Fate.

The boy in the country labors on
All day to see his breast from dawn to dawn
To see the hope that he yet may be
A man in the city, rich and free.

The man in the city plods his way,
Worn out by the rush from day to day,
And sighs that he no more can be
A boy in the country, glad and free.
—Chicago Record.

How He Pronounced Egypt.

A member of the school board in a western village was visiting the school one day, and the teacher politely invited him to question the pupils. "I reckon I'll try ye on spellin'," said the man. "John, spell egg-wiped." But John failed, and so did all the others. Great was the astonishment of the scholars and the amusement of the teacher when the committeeman spelled the word himself—E-g-y-p-t.

The Welcome Footfall.

A, his step upon the sidewalk,
Ah, I'm heart leaped in a trice!
All the day long she had suffered
With an ice chest out of ice.
—Detroit Free Press.

Suspicious Woman.

"Myrtle, don't you see how I must love you when I come to call on you in all this rain?"

"How do I know that it was raining when you started out?"—Chicago Record.

Two Facts About Arbuckles' Coffee

It has set the standard of quality for all competitors for the last thirty years. The strongest claim any competitor can make is that his coffee is "just as good as Arbuckles'."

THREE CONCLUSIONS

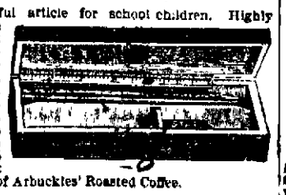
The best Coffee is Arbuckles'. The only Coffee to buy is Arbuckles'. The right thing is to insist on having Arbuckles'.

No. 72 A School Bag.

14 inches wide, 10 inches deep, made of handsome colored netting. **Sent post-paid on receipt of 2 cent postage stamp and 10 signatures** cut from wrappers of Arbuckles' Roasted Coffee.

No. 73. Scholars' Companion.

A most useful article for school children. Highly polished wooden box with lock and key, containing lead pencil, pen holder, rule and rubber. **Sent post-paid on receipt of two cent postage stamp and 15 signatures** cut from wrappers of Arbuckles' Roasted Coffee.



No. 74. Noiseless Spring Tape Measure.

Sixty inches long, nickel-plated metal case, well-finished. It can be carried in the vest pocket. **Sent post-paid on receipt of 2c. postage stamp and 10 signatures** cut from wrappers of Arbuckles' Roasted Coffee.

No. 75. A Fifty Foot Measuring Tape.

A very useful article in the household or the farm. Brass case nickel plated and neatly finished, when extended fifty feet long. **Sent post-paid on receipt of 2 cent postage stamp and 18 signatures** cut from wrappers of Arbuckles' Roasted Coffee.

No. 76 Lady's Belt Buckle.

Silver plated artistic design. **Sent postpaid on receipt of 2 cent postage stamp and 8 signatures** cut from wrappers of Arbuckle's Roasted Coffee.

No. 77. Telescope Drinking Cup.

This article is prevented from falling apart by its unique construction. Nickel-plated and highly finished. Enclosed in embossed nickel cover no larger than an ordinary watch when folded, when extended holds as much as a coffee cup. **Sent post-paid on receipt of 2 cent postage stamp and 14 signatures** cut from wrappers of Arbuckles' Roasted Coffee.

No. 78 An Album of Illustrated Natural History.

Fifty colored pictures of Animals selected for their beauty and rarity. **Sent post-paid on receipt of 2 cent postage stamp and 10 signatures** cut from wrappers of Arbuckles' Roasted Coffee.

No. 79. Pepper and Salt Holders.

Made of German Silver without seam or joint except where tops screw on and off. **Sent post-paid on receipt of 2 cent postage stamp and 12 signatures** cut from wrappers of Arbuckles' Roasted Coffee.

No. 80 A Spring Balance Scale.

Will weigh from one ounce to 25 pounds. **Sent by express, charges prepaid by us, on receipt of 2 cent postage stamp and 200 signatures** cut from wrappers of Arbuckles' Roasted Coffee. When ordering name your nearest Express Office as well as your Post Office.

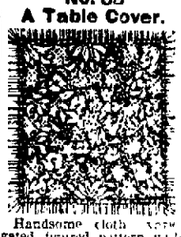
No. 81 Men's Suspenders.

Elastic Web Suspenders, durable, neat, well mounted. **Sent post-paid on receipt of two cent postage stamp and 16 signatures** cut from wrappers of Arbuckles' Roasted Coffee.

No. 82 Barber Swing Strop.

A double strop, one of leather and one of canvas, bound together. Length, 22 inches, width, two inches, trimmings nickel plated. **Sent post-paid on receipt of two cent postage stamp and 12 signatures** cut from wrappers of Arbuckles Roasted Coffee.

No. 83 A Table Cover.



Handsome cloth scalloped figured pattern with fringe, 32 inches square. **Sent post-paid on receipt of two cent postage stamp and 25 signatures** cut from wrappers of Arbuckles Roasted Coffee.

Any one Book of the following List will be sent post-paid on receipt of a 2 cent postage stamp and 10 signatures cut from the wrappers of Arbuckles' Roasted Coffee.

No. 84 A ONE NIGHT MYSTERY, and two other great Detective Stories.

No. 85 ADVENTURES OF A BASHFUL BACHELOR, by Clara Augusta. A humorous story.

No. 86 TEMPEST AND SUNSHINE. A Novel, by Mrs. Mary J. Holmes. One of the most charming writer of fiction of the age.

No. 87 THE QUEEN OF CO[illegible] COOK BOOK, by Mrs. Jennie [illegible]. One of the most comprehensive, common sense cook books published.

No. 88 OLD SECRETS AND NEW DISCOVERIES. This book contains a vast fund of useful knowledge, and will be found invaluable for reference and useful.

No. 89 THREE THOUSAND THINGS WORTH KNOWING, by J. Scott [illegible], More's Universal Assistant. This book is chuck full of information in condensed form.

No. 90 THE CITY OF DREADFUL NIGHT, and other stories—by Julian Hawthorne.

No. 91 The First Prayer.

A beautiful imported Picture 15x20 inches in size. **Sent post-paid on receipt of 2 cent postage stamp and 10 signatures** cut from wrappers of Arbuckles' Roasted Coffee.

No. 92 The First Kiss.

A beautiful imported picture 15x20 inches in size. **Sent post-paid on receipt of 2 cent postage stamp and 10 signatures** cut from wrappers of Arbuckles' Roasted Coffee.

No. 93 Two Is Company.

The original was painted by Percy Moran. This reproduction in 11 printings is a genuine work of art. Size 16½x25½ inches. **Sent post-paid on receipt of two cent postage stamp and 10 signatures** cut from wrappers of Arbuckles' Roasted Coffee.

No. 94. A Basket of Beauties.

A magnificent picture of Peter B. Paul de Longpre's great painting of flowers. We believe this to be one of the handsomest

flower pictures ever offered to the public. It is 16½x25½ inches in size. **Sent post-paid on receipt of 2 cent postage stamp and 10 signatures** cut from wrappers of Arbuckles' Roasted Coffee.

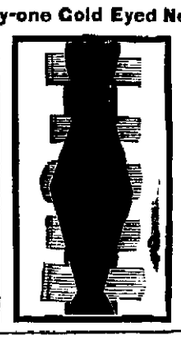
No. 95 Three Beautiful Flower Pictures.

Each measuring 8½x17 inches. The titles are "Summer Fragrance," "A Vase of Lilies," and "Fresh and Sweet." These three pictures all go together and will be sent **post-paid on receipt of 2 cent postage stamp and 5 signatures** cut from wrappers of Arbuckles' Roasted Coffee.

No. 96. Noah's Ark.

A menagerie, consisting of 12 pairs of Animals—Elephants, Camels, Deer, Horses, Cattle, Donkeys, Goats, Lions, Bears, Tigers, Dogs and Cats. Each pair is coupled and stands alone. They are lithographed in many colors on heavy cardboard, cut out and embossed. Every feature of the Animals is distinctly shown. The elephants are 7 inches high and 10 inches long, and the other Animals are proportionately large. **Sent post-paid on receipt of 2 cent postage stamp and 15 signatures** cut from wrappers of Arbuckles' Roasted Coffee.

No. 97. Eighty-one Gold Eyed Needles.



Put up in a pretty morocco case assorted sizes, and made by the best English manufacturers. **Sent post-paid on receipt of 2 cent postage stamp and 20 signatures** cut from wrappers of Arbuckles' Roasted Coffee.

No. 98 Hair Pin Cabinet

A metal box lithographed in colors, containing One Hundred Hair Pins, assorted size and styles; straight, crimped and invisible. The different styles are in separate compartments. **Sent post-paid on receipt of 2 cent postage stamp and 10 signatures** cut from wrappers of Arbuckles' Roasted Coffee.

No. 99 A Pocket Mirror and Comb.

Set in neat leather combination case, with white metal frame. **Sent post-paid on receipt of 2 cent postage stamp and 7 signatures** cut from wrappers of Arbuckles' Roasted Coffee.

No. 100 Safety Pin Book

Contains twenty-four nickel-plated Safety Pins three sizes which enter the shields from either side, requiring no guiding when being secured or released. **Sent post-paid on receipt of 2 cent postage stamp and 8 signatures** cut from wrappers of Arbuckles' Roasted Coffee.

This is a picture of the Signature on Arbuckles' Roasted Coffee Wrapper, which you are to cut out and send to us as a voucher.

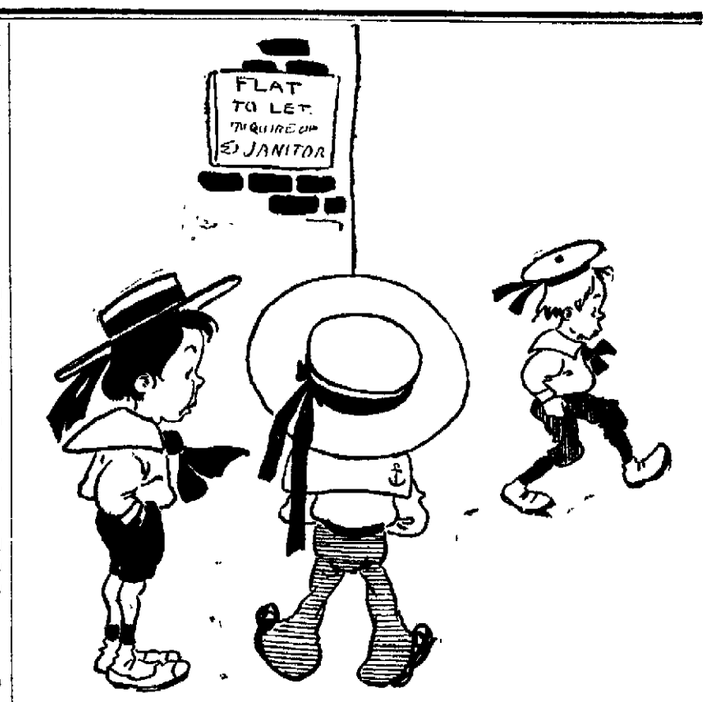
No other part of the Coffee Wrapper will be accepted as a voucher, nor will this Picture be accepted as such.

Arbuckle Bros.

SOME OF OUR SIGNATURES ARE PRINTED ON RED BACKGROUND.

This represents one page of a List which is found in each pound package of Arbuckles' Roasted Coffee, and with each package in which the List is found the purchaser has bought a definite part of some article to be selected by him or her from the List, subject only to the condition that the signature on the package is to be cut out and returned to Arbuckle Bros. as a voucher, in accordance with the directions printed in connection with each item illustrated and described in the List. This List will be kept **good only till May 31, 1900.** Another page of this List will appear in this paper shortly.

Address all communications to ARBUCKLE BROS., NOTION DEPT., NEW YORK CITY, N. Y.



Tommie—He's awful brave, ain't he?
Willie—Brave! He ain't ascared of nothin'. Why he sasses the janitor.

IN LUCK.

Mr. Watkins—Come on, Miss Smif, and go to suppah wif me.
Miss Smif—I ain't got no appetite now, Mr. Watkins.
Mr. Watkins—So much de bettah, Miss Smif, come along.

Becoming a Mother

Is an ordeal which all women approach with indescribable fear, for nothing can compare with the horrors of child-birth. The thought of the suffering and danger in store for her, robs the expectant mother of all pleasant anticipation of the coming event, and casts over her a shadow of gloom that cannot be shaken off. Thousands of women have found that the use of MOTHER'S FRIEND during pregnancy robs confinement of all pain and danger, and insures safety to mother and child. This scientific liniment is a godsend to all women at the time of their most critical ordeal. Not only does MOTHER'S FRIEND carry woman safely through the perils of child birth but its use gently prepares the system for the coming event prevents "morning sickness" and other discomforts of this period. Sold by all druggists at $1.00 per bottle. Send for free booklet to THE BRADFIELD REGULATOR CO., Atlanta, Georgia.

Mother's Friend

The Evening Sentinel.

BY E. A. K. HACKETT.

SATURDAY, SEPT. 9, 1899.

TONIGHT.

Brewers—Regular meeting of Union No. 62.

Volunteers of America—Religious services in a tent on Wells street.

Lodges—Mad Anthony hive No. 27; Rathbone Sisters.

Masonic Temple—The Jackson Comedy company in repertoire.

The new battleship Kearsarge has proved herself a faster ship than the new battleship Alabama. That is as it should be. The original Alabama was a wonderful ship, but she met her match when she encountered the original Kearsarge off the coast of France. The names of the two new vessels have apparently been very aptly applied.

All previous high records will be broken by the corn crop of the United States for 1899, the indications now being that the harvest will approximate 2,500,000,000 bushels. Fortunately for the producers of all this grain new markets are rapidly being found for corn. Europeans are learning that the great American cereal possesses considerable merit, while additional uses are being found for it constantly.

The death of John Y. McKane, once the political boss of Coney Island, might be allowed to pass without comment were not the moral of his life a moral which still needs to be pointed. McKane's career, which began in promise and sank to the ignominy of a state prison, taught that it is not safe to defy public righteousness, and that civic morality though often slow to defend itself, will strike at last and will strike hard. The race of defiant bosses, though diminishing, has not disappeared. Neither has their punishment ended, as coming years will show.

Senator Beveridge has taken on an importance to the national administration that perhaps has never before fallen to the lot of a newly elected senator. He is summoned to the white house to take part in the councils in which the affairs of the Philippines are decided and his views must be of immense weight and secondary to the opinions of no man with whom the president advises. The junior Indiana senator has stepped to the front of the stage and he will be likely to remain, attracting as much attention and exerting as much influence in large affairs as any man in the country.

A writer in Blackwood's Magazine makes this humane plea for freedom for birds: "You think your bird in its narrow prison is happy, because unhappily for itself, its movements are lively, its expression contented, its song cheerful. You little know what misery it may endure when forbidden to obey the most powerful impulses of its nature. It must be bitter enough to bear, even if the prisoner has a fellow in captivity; how much bitterer if it is, as often happens, doomed to solitude. There is not a single kind of bird usually kept in a cage which is not, when at liberty, either gregarious or permanently paired. Skylarks, for instance, are favorite cage birds, especially with Londoners, and they are usually shut up alone, in a peculiarly low cage, so that they may not injure their heads by attempting to soar. Yet skylarks by nature are migratory, flying in cheerful flocks, till the first signs of spring appear, when each chooses a mate. There are hundreds of skylarks languishing at this moment in our towns, doomed by 'bird lovers' to forego all that makes their lives worth living—travel, flight, freedom, love, care of young, society."

We believe that disinterested opinion will be undivided in approval of the decision of the county council respecting the forthcoming issue of $200,000 of Allen county bonds. In the present state of the money market there should be possible a very advantageous transaction in such an issue of first-class securities at 3½ per cent. It is possible, of course, that a premium on 4 per cents. could be secured large enough to more than offset the difference in the interest, but we think it more than improbable. The wiser and more certain course of economy has been chosen and that one blocks at the outset any charge of a dear for purposes private or official. Allen county credit is good and it is backed by nearly half a hundred millions of property valuation. The 3½ per cents. will be taken at no worse than par and perhaps it may be better.

THE DREYFUS VERDICT.

The verdict of the French court martial at Rennes pronouncing verdict of guilty upon Capt. Alfred Dreyfus will shock the civilized world outside of France, of whose civilization there may now well arise some doubt. This Jew-born captain is again sacrificed to the corrupt and debauched general staff of the army. Again the damnable conspiracy against this humble soldier has succeeded. The world will judge France by this act, will measure her full by the length to which this unspeakable infamy goes.

Dreyfus is not guilty. The generals in the very endeavor to establish his guilt not only failed entirely to do that, but actually brought the fact of his innocence into the clearest light. The judgment itself, consigning him to imprisonment for ten years, is a confession of the court's real conviction as to the prisoner's guilt. In so condemning the Jewish captain they morally acquit him.

In this country all have watched with an amazement that could find no expression the French processes of justice. The undisguised and malignant hostility of the president of the court, the methods by which he haunted his bias and openly denied justice to the man on trial baffled the understanding of persons familiar with the even ways of the criminal jurisprudence of America. The almost last act of the court was to refuse request for a rogatory commission to take the evidence of the foreign military attaches with whom Dreyfus was alleged to have had treasonable dealings and who could have cleared or condemned him absolutely.

The court finds "extenuating circumstances," from which it may be argued that high leniency may later be shown the condemned captain. But his degradation remains, his honor is unvindicated, his name still bears the stigma a conspiracy has put upon it. The whole thing is monstrous. It will make the world said that a nation may so far go wrong.

The condemning judges will inherit the contempt and denunciations of a just civilization. They have written themselves down scoundrels and cowards as well. It would be a consistent performance to decorate them along with the dastards of the Bourgogne's crew who stabbed women and children to death in the fight for the boats when the ill-fated vessel went down off Sable Island. France is speeding to a day of woe.

GUESTS FROM SCOTLAND.

The Rev. William J. Ainslie, of Greenock, Scotland, and his brother, Walter Ainslie, a young business man from Edinburgh, arrived in the city this afternoon and will be guests at the home of Rev. and Mrs. Ainslie, on West Jefferson street, for ten days. Miss Nellie Ainslie, a niece of Plymouth church's pastor, came with them from Hartwick, N. Y. The Rev. William Ainslie is one of the ten Congregational ministers from Scotland who were elected delegates to the international Congregational council that assembles at Boston September 20-28. It is expected that he will preach at Plymouth church Sunday evening.

Subscribe for THE SENTINEL.

IN A FEVER OF PATRIOTISM

THE WAR SPIRIT HAS AT LAST SEIZED BRITAIN.

The Dreyfus Trial Forgotten in the Exciting Developments of Transvaal Trouble.

(Copyright, 1899, Associated Press.)

London, Sept. 9.—This week Great Britain has resembled in every respect that tremendously exciting week in the United States which immediately preceded the outbreak of the war with Spain. Dreyfus and other topics sunk into obscurity, patriotic enthusiasm has been at fever heat and the slightest sign of preparation for war has been seized upon by the press and public as an indication of the status of the crisis. The difference between the state of affairs here and the situation in the United States in April, 1898, is merely that the projected campaign is military instead of naval. According to reliable statements, the army is ready. The papers teem with descriptions of the troops who are expected to do the fighting, with accounts of their equipment and method of transport and even the relative killing properties of the bullets which it is expected will soon be loaded under Boer skins. The particular pet is now a bullet known as "Mark 4."

WORK OF MOBILIZATION.

The commander-in-chief, Field Marshal Lord Wolseley, Sir Evelyn Wood, General Sir Redvers Buller and other generals, have been working strenuously on mobilization for months. Many new features have been introduced, several of them being based on the lessons learned by the American troops in the war with Spain. Among the latter is the extreme usefulness of mules in such a country as the Transvaal. The British officers who have been in the United States, Spain and South America, selecting bunches of these animals have now been ordered to close their purchases and ship the mules as quickly as possible to the scene of probable hostilities.

THE BOER PLAN.

The Boer plan of mobilization is said to be purely defensive, embracing 45,000 men, who would occupy strategical points in their own country. But this is not likely to prevent a raid upon poorly defended Natal. The greatest dangers the British contemplate facing, apart from the Boers' steady hand and Mauser rifles, are climate, lack of forage and the scarcity of ammunition owing to the difficulties of transport.

NO CASUS BELLI.

Mr. Montague White, consul general of the South African republic in London, said:

"If the burghers will not yield to hysteria there is no casus belli. We decline responsibility for what others have muddled. Sazerainty is not the question. The franchise is the rock of difference on which Mr. Chamberlain reconvize, we shall split. The Transvaal will not precipitate matters. The burghers will go out to defend their homes and country when the note of alarm is sounded. Lord Salisbury has yet to be reckoned with. He will not be driven by personal feeling or quibble. We believe the British sense of fair play will prevail."

Former Congressman James H. Lewis arrived here this week and on Friday presented his credentials at the United States embassy. Mr. Lewis is here to press the claims for compensation to the American miners who were evicted in the Atlin district of the northwest territory by the Canadian government.

SENATOR HANNA SAILS.

Senator Mark Hanna, previously to sailing for New York on board the American line steamer St. Louis today, speaking to a reporter of The Associated Press on the rumors of his retirement from the republican national committee said:

"That is a question, of course, I am not permitted to speak about. The present committee remains in force until after the national convention is opened next year. Whether I am selected as chairman or not, I will certainly be in the contest and will give whatever effort I may possess in behalf of the republican party."

NEW HAVEN.

Quite a number of people from our town celebrated Labor day at Fort Wayne Monday.

Lee Maycomber, night operator at the Wabash depot here, is visiting at Northville, Mich. He will return to his work in a short time.

Mrs. S. J. Stocks and niece, Addie Stocks, and Miss Elizabeth Downhour have returned home from Vermillion, Ohio, after visiting there for the past week.

S. J. Stocks has returned from Denver, Col., after spending the past six weeks there.

Mrs. Della Harper is quite ill with hay fever, but is reported a little better.

Clem Becker will leave for Ada, Ohio, Monday, where he will attend the normal university at that place. He will take up the study of pharmacy. He has till now worked in A. C. Cour's meat market as bookkeeper.

The Catholic and Lutheran schools commenced Tuesday. The public schools will commence on the 11th of this month.

Fred Hazen, of Payne, Ohio, was in town Tuesday.

O. J. Pond is home on a visit.

Z. H. Travis, of Toledo, Ohio, was here on business Tuesday and Wednesday.

Ollie Hargrave is home on a visit to his parents.

NORTHERN INDIANA NOTES.

The epidemic of diphtheria, which was reported to have been the cause of much alarm in the northern part of DeKalb county, has entirely abated and there are no new cases.

John A. Chockelt, a veteran wagon manufacturer and a wealthy resident of South Bend, dropped dead at noon Friday. He was sixty-four years old and he came from Germany in 1850.

The right of way for the Muncie interurban railway from Dunkirk to Hartford City and then to Muncie has been completed, and F. G. Brownell, the promoter, hopes to begin the construction soon.

The eleven-year-old son of Henry Zern, near Cedar, in DeKalb county, in attempting to mount a horse from a pile of logs, dislodged one of the logs, under which he fell and was crushed to death.

The Wells county council cut down the estimates made by the various officials in the neighborhood of $23,000. The original estimate was $83,023.60. The appropriations as passed by the council totaled $60,000.

The ice house of George McLean at Ligonier burned Thursday morning. The structure, together with its contents, were a total loss, as Mr. McLean carried no insurance. He was the only ice dealer there, and it leaves the city without an ice man.

The Porter county council made a reduction of nearly $50,000 in the estimates of county officials. The largest cut was made on court house repairs, bridges and circuit and superior courts, the estimates for which amounted to $30,000. No reduction was made in the tax levy.

Adams county has appropriated $15,000 for a new infirmary building as the old one is worn out. The buildings for which this appropriation was made will not be erected until the summer of 1900, but the board of commissioners will be kept busy for some time in selecting plans and specifications, and in examining buildings of a like nature in other counties for the purpose of giving Adams county substantial structures, which will provide the poor and feeble minded with the best accommodations available.

LOCAL NEWS.

Dr. I. M. Rosenthal has returned from a trip to Bear Lake.

Ralph Tyler, of Cleveland, Ohio, is visiting Mr. and Mrs. A. J. Lang.

Mrs. E. F. Sites and children have returned from a visit in Lancaster, Ohio.

Mrs. Henry Rumsey and Miss Julia Rumsey have returned from a visit with friends in Hicksville, Ohio.

Miss Lavon Sperry entertained at her home yesterday morning in honor of her guest, Miss Lucia Klumb, of Des Moines, Iowa.

T. E. Ellison and family have resumed their city residence after a several months' visit to their country home, Mondamin Meadows.

Mrs. W. M. McKinnie has issued invitations for a dancing party at Robison park for Monday evening, in honor of her sister, Miss Sadie Fleming.

Mr. and Mrs. Will Johnson and children, who have been the guests of Mr. and Mrs. L. P. Drayer, have returned to their home in Madison, Ind.

Mrs. Per Dahl and daughter have returned from Fort Dodge, Iowa, where they have been visiting for a month. Mr. Dahl is located in that city.

Miss Lillian Brinsley is this afternoon entertaining the members of the Junior Christian Endeavor society of the Westminster Presbyterian church at her home.

The members of the Sewing club were entertained at the home of Miss Alice Woodworth, Friday afternoon, and Miss Mary Evans, in the evening, in honor of Miss Persis Sawtelle, of Toledo.

Huntington Herald: "Miss Mabel Tyler, of Fort Wayne, was an arrival in the city Thursday. he came here in the city Thursday. She came here Union telegraph office during the absence of O. D. Keller, the regular man, who is suffering the terrors of a very severe attack of hay fever."

About a week ago the chicken coop belonging to L. M. Beck, of 133 East Jefferson street, was entered and four of his chickens were stolen. Thursday night the thieves returned and took four more. Mr. Beck desires to inform the thieves that he has disposed of the remainder of his flock and that it will be useless for them to visit the coop again.

Fall Announcement.

The Fall season is again upon us. How fast the seasons come and go! It seems but a few days since we were advertising our Spring and Summer goods and now it is time talk Winter wear and heavy clothing.

Before the hurry and rush of Fall business commences, we want to say a word or two to our friends and we take this method of doing so. First, for favors of the past we wish to thank our patrons, one and all. Never has a store tried harder to please its customers and we realize that our efforts have been appreciated. No pains have been spared and nothing has been left undone to give our patrons the best clothing obtainable, for the lowest prices possible. That we always have what we advertise, and that we always do as we advertise, every customer of this store knows full well. We believe we have earned your confidence by deserving it, and we trust that our store shall ever have an abiding place in your mind when thinking of clothing.

Now, at the opening of the Fall season, we extend to every citizen of Fort Wayne an invitation to call, and, if pleased with our goods, our prices and our business methods, to favor us with his patronage.

Our guarantee is nothing less than

PERFECT SATISFACTION OR YOUR MONEY REFUNDED.

Let us occupy the first place in your thoughts when thinking of buying your Fall and Winter Clothing.

Very truly yours,

Lehman's
56 CALHOUN ST.

Fort Wayne's Reliable Clothiers, Furnishers and Hatters.

GOLF HANDS

Red, Rough, Hands, Itching, Burning, Palms

Painful, Finger, Ends, Tan, Sunburn, Stings, etc.

ONE NIGHT TREATMENT

with

Cuticura SOAP

Soak the hands on retiring in a strong, hot, creamy lather of CUTICURA SOAP. Dry, and anoint freely with CUTICURA, the great skin cure and purest of emollients. Wear, during the night, old, loose kid gloves, with the finger ends cut off and air holes cut in the palms. For red, rough, chapped hands, dry, fissured, itching, feverish palms, with shapeless nails and painful finger ends, this treatment is simply wonderful.

PURE AND SWEET and free from every blemish is the skin, scalp, and hair cleansed, purified, and beautified by CUTICURA SOAP. It removes the cause of disfiguring eruptions, loss of hair, and baby blemishes, viz.: The clogged, irritated, inflamed, or sluggish condition of the PORES. CUTICURA SOAP combines delicate emollient properties derived from CUTICURA, the great skin cure, with the purest of cleansing ingredients and most refreshing of flower odors. No other medicated soap ever compounded is to be compared with it for preserving, purifying, and beautifying the skin, scalp, hair, and hands. No other foreign or domestic soap, however expensive, is to be compared with it for all the purposes of the toilet, bath, and nursery. Thus it combines in ONE SOAP at ONE PRICE—namely, 25 cents—the best skin and complexion soap and the best toilet and baby soap in the world.

Speedy Cure Treatment for Itching, Burning, Scaly Humors. Hot Baths with CUTICURA SOAP to cleanse the skin, gentle anointings with CUTICURA OINTMENT to heal the skin, and full doses of CUTICURA PILLS to cool the blood. Sold throughout the world. Price, SOAP, 25c.; OINTMENT, 50c.; RESOLVENT (blood purifier), $1.00. POTTER DRUG & CHEM. CORP., Sole Props., Boston.

"How to Preserve the Hands, Hair, and Skin," mailed free.

APPROXIMATED STAGNATION.

A NOTABLE DULLNESS IN THE GRAIN MARKET.

December Opened Under Friday and Closed Yet Lower—The General Markets.

Chicago, Sept. 9.—Wheat today was about as dull as it could be without being absolutely at a standstill. December opened ¼@⅜c lower at 71@71⅛c. The market declined to 70⅞c, where buying against puts had a steadying influence. Minneapolis and Duluth receipts were 916 cars against 638 last week and 1,129 a year ago. Chicago receipts were 189 cars.

Corn was weak and lower on rains and the large country movement. Receipts were 855 cars. December opened ¼c lower at 28⅜c, sold at 28½c and reacted to 28¼@28⅜c.

Oats were irregular, fairly steady for September and weak for deferred futures. December opened a shade higher at 20½c and declined to 20⅜c. September sold ⅛c higher at 21⅜c and declined to 21⅛c.

Provisions were affected slightly by the yellow fever news.

October pork opened unchanged at $8.07½ and declined to $8.02½.

October lard opened unchanged at $5.27½.

October ribs opened unchanged at $5.27½ and declined to $5.25.

THE CLOSE.

Prices at the close were as follows:

Wheat—Sept., 70⅜c; Dec., 71¼c; May, 74¼@74⅜c.

Corn—Sept., 31¼@31⅜c; Oct., 30⅛c; Dec., 28⅜c; May, 29¼c.

Oats—Sept., 21⅛c; Dec., 20½c; May, 22@22⅛c.

Pork—Sept., $8.00; Oct., $8.05; Dec., $8.20; Jan., $9.52½.

Lard—Sept., $5.25; Oct., $5.27½; Dec., $5.35; Jan., $5.42½@5.45.

Ribs—Sept., $5.20; Oct., $5.25; Dec., $4.92½; Jan., $4.97½.

Flax—Cash N. W., $1.12; Cash S. W., $1.11; Sept., $1.09; Oct., $1.04½; Dec., $1.05.

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK.

Chicago, Sept. 9.—Estimated receipts of hogs today, $12,000; Monday, 25,000; left over, 1,739. Market steady to strong. Mixed and butchers, $4.35@4.75; good heavy, $4.45@4.72½; rough heavy, $4.20@4.35; light, $4.35@4.75.

Cattle—Receipts, 200. Market steady.

THE DAY ON WALL STREET.

New York, Sept. 9.—In the absence of quotations from London, speculative opinions showed some confusion and changes in international stocks were much mixed. Tennessee Coal had a wide opening, 4,000 shares selling simultaneously at 119½ and 119 against 117 last night. Sharp fractional gains were shown by American Hoop, Brooklyn Transit and Pacific Mail. Other prominent specialties showed fractional losses.

The opening of the market was irregular.

Tennessee Coal worked to near 125, and the fluctuations between transactions were very wide. But little interest was displayed in the other leading specialties, Sugar, Tobacco and Brooklyn Transit being neglected. Manhattan and Colorado Fuel, on the other hand, were largely absorbed at a materially higher range, the former rising 1⅛ and the latter 2. International Paper, Union Bag and Lackawanna sold up 1@1½, while Chicago Great Western preferred and Glucose Sugar preferred lost 2 each. Better prices were obtained for the standard railways, but changes were rather narrow.

The continued upward movement of Manhattan led to a sympathetic advance of 1¼ and 1¾ in Brooklyn Transit and Metropolitan. Tennessee Coal, after reacting 1¼, went to 125 and Colorado Fuel extended its gain to over 4 points. Chicago and Eastern Illinois dropped 3¼ and rallied about 2. The appearance of the bank statement brought a selling movement. The reaction in the railroads was fractional, but in Tennessee Coal reached 3½, in Pacific Mail 2 and in Manhattan, Metropolitan, Sugar, Brooklyn Transit and Colorado Fuel over a point. Tennessee Coal rallied 2, but without effect on the market. The closing was rather active and unsteady at net losses except in a few cases.

Sales of stocks to noon, 240,111 shares.

WEEKLY BANK STATEMENT.

New York, Sept. 9.—The weekly bank statement shows the following changes:

Surplus reserve, dec.	$ 6,732,325
Loans, dec.	6,015,700
Specie, dec.	7,010,700
Legal tenders, dec.	3,560,300
Deposits, dec.	15,354,700
Circulation, inc.	366,200

The banks now hold $2,458,925 in excess of the legal requirements.

THE MONEY MARKET.

New York, Sept. 9.—Money on call easier at 3@4 per cent; last loan at 3 per cent; prime mercantile paper, 4¼@5 per cent; sterling exchange steady with actual business in bankers' bills at $4.86¼@4.86½ for demand and at $4.83@4.83¼ for 60 days; posted rates, $4.84 and 4.87½; commercial bills, $4.82; silver certificates, 59@59¾c; bar silver, 59c; Mexican dollars, 47½c.

THE BOND MARKET.

New York, Sept. 9.—State bonds inactive; railroad bonds weak; government bonds irregular:

U. S. 2s registered	100½
U. S. 3s registered	108½
U. S. 3s coupon	108½
U. S. 4s registered (new)	130
U. S. 4s coupon (new)	130
U. S. 4s registered (old)	111¼
U. S. 4s coupon (old)	113¼
U. S. 5s registered	111½
U. S. 5s coupon	111½

NEW YORK PRODUCE.

New York, Sept. 9.—Butter—Receipts, 3,579 pkgs; market strong; western creamery, 17½@22½c; June creamery, 18@21½c; factory, 13@15½c.

Cheese—Receipts, 4,620 pkgs; market firmer; large white, 11⅜@11½c; small white, 11½@11⅜c; large colored, 11½@11⅝c; small colored, 11⅝@11¾c.

Eggs—Receipts, 4,903 pkgs; market firm; western candle extras at mark, 13@16c.

Sugar—Raw, unsettled; refined unsettled.

Coffee—Dull.

Ladies' tailoring is one of our specialties. Call and examine our line of ladies' goods. G. Schmidt, 57 E. Berry St. 27tf

Today is the last day to pay your natural and artificial gas bills without penalty.

Money to loan at low interest rate. No commission. Vesey & Heaton, law office. 30tf

Put a little Satisfaction Bouquet on your hat and you can smell the sweet perfume for six months. Try it. For sale by all druggists.

Don't fail to pay your natural and artificial gas bills Today.

WHIM-WHAMS.

Just a Few Heart Breakers From the Yonkers Statesman.

Bacon—An opera hat, you know, is one which can be shut up.

Egbert—I wish some of the opera patrons were built on that plan.

She—I wonder what kind of clams these are?

He—From the way they taste I think they must be little rubber ones.

Mrs. Busybody—Your husband goes out a great deal, doesn't he?

Mrs. Goodwife—Oh, I don't know. He doesn't go out any oftener than he comes in.

Mr. Crimsonbeak—What in the world is the matter with those children? Are they crying for pie?

Mrs. Crimsonbeak—No. They're crying because they had too much pie.

"I thought you told me those cigars you sold me would be just the thing my husband wanted?" asked the disappointed wife.

"Well, were they not?"

"No. They kept going out all the time."

"Well, doesn't he?"

Bill—I hear my neighbor has bought 10,000 cigarettes.

Jill—What for?

"He heard that tobacco would kill the bugs on the plants in his garden, and of course he thought the tobacco in cigarettes the most deadly."

Patience—They say Peggy spends a good deal of time dressing since she took to riding the wheel.

Patrice—Dressing?

"Yes—dressing her wounds."

She—They preserve a good many things with alcohol, do they not?

He—I believe so.

"But it's a poor thing with which to preserve order, I believe."

Preferred a Fight to Ridicule.

"Why did you resist when the mob told you to shout 'Vive l'armee?'" said the friendly Parisian who could speak English. "If you had humored them they would have let you alone."

"I knew that," replied the American with the blackened eye and bruised nose, "but I wasn't going to give away my pronunciation of French before all that crowd."—Chicago Tribune.

A New Man.

Philanthropic Old Lady—I fear that you lack application and persistency. When you once begin a good thing, never stop till you have finished it.

Toil Not Orspin—You convince me, eddy. That'll be my motter from now on. I was only goin ter eat half of this here punkin pie, but I'll finish it ef it founders me. You has made a new man of me, leddy.—Detroit Free Press.

Studying His Methods.

"What do you suppose Aguinaldo wants to dissolve the congress for?" asked one Filipino. "He'll have the members all back again in a short time."

"I don't know," answered the other, "unless he has made some arrangement to take a rake off on mileage accounts."—Washington Star.

GIRL OF MANY CENTURIES.

Has a Belt Which Represents Sixty Runs of a Hundred Miles Each.

It is probable that Miss Julia A. Bartley of Toledo is the most enthusiastic woman century rider in this country. She thinks no more of riding 100 miles in a day than most women would of pedaling a quarter of that distance. Often she makes a century every day for a week.

She made her first century in October, 1896, and received from the club a gold century bar. Then she began to think what she could do if she had a number of those century bars. She decided they would make a novel belt. In the spring of 1897 she began piling

MISS JULIA A. BARTLEY.

up century runs and adding to her store of bars. She finished in September, during which month she made 22 century runs. This gave her 60 bars. She had ridden 6,000 miles and had the satisfaction of possessing one of the most novel belts in the country.

"While the actual amount spent in the belt is $463," says Miss Bartley, "this does not represent the cost of obtaining it. This belt, together with my watch fob, also made of multiple century bars, is going to the Paris exposition. In this fob is the quadruple century bar obtained as the result of the 401 mile run of Sept. 4 and 5, 1898. I was the first in the country to accomplish such a ride and hold the distinction, together with the record for time. I have also a double and a triple century bar.

"My ambition this year is to make a quintuple, or 500 mile ride, as well as a ride from Toledo to Boston. I would have made the former two months ago but for sickness in our family."

PRETTY AND PATRIOTIC.

Heroine of the Flag Raising at Ponce, Porto Rico.

When the American soldiers invested Ponce it was found that the small supply of American flags had been exhausted and not one was left to hoist over the city hall of the captured city. At this juncture a bright and attractive young woman appeared with a fine silk flag. The soldiers cheered her enthusiastically, and her emblem was soon run up on the tall flagstaff where the red and yellow banner had waved for so many centuries.

The heroine of this flag raising incident in Ponce was Miss Carmen d'Antonsanti, who is now visiting in Brooklyn, which city has been her home for most of her life. Her father was a native of Porto Rico, where he owned large sugar plantations. He hated Spain and the Spanish intensely, however, and would have headed a revolt many years ago had he been supported.

His admiration for the United States and all things American led him to

MISS CARMEN D'ANTONSANTI.

have his daughters educated there. So eight of Miss d'Antonsanti's 19 years have been passed in that city.

But just previous to the breaking out of the Spanish-American war Miss d'Antonsanti and her widowed mother happened to be living in their home in Ponce. Their American sentiments being well known, they were much persecuted, and at last they were forced to fly from Ponce. Their home was burned soon after their departure.

Among the treasures Miss Carmen took with her at the time of her flight to her uncle's house in the interior of the island was a silk American flag which she had brought from Brooklyn. She concealed it by sewing it as a lining into her petticoat. When the news came of the landing of the American troops, she hurried down to Ponce to meet them, waving the stars and stripes. That is how her flag came to be borrowed for the purpose of signifying the surrender of the city. It has been returned to her, and she is very proud of it, as well she may be.

Something Warmer.

"Did you ever know anything warmer than this weather?" he asked.

"Yes," she answered, for she had overheard him communing with himself about it; "your characterization of it."—Chicago Post.

MATRON AND MAID.

Baroness James de Rothschild owns the finest collection of fans in Europe.

The Duchess of Portland is the tallest woman in England. She married the duke in 1889. She was then Miss Dallas Yorke.

Dr. Kate Perry Cain of Covington, Ky., is called "The Turnpike Queen." She owns and operates the Covington and Independent turnpike, which is one of the busiest highways in Kentucky.

Miss Marta Lura Mason, who has spent several years in Berlin, Paris and Boston, is the first woman to be given a place in the national library. She is from Chicago and received her appointment from the new librarian, Herbert Putnam.

An industry applicable to women is suggested by Miss Ellen North of Geneseo, N. Y., who successfully maintains a jam kitchen. Miss North started her kitchen six years ago. She keeps 70 hands during the busy season and uses hundreds of tons of fruit.

Mrs. Langtry's racing establishment at Regal Lodge, Kentford, is only a small place, although most beautifully furnished and decorated. Of all the racing boxes in and around Newmarket, there is not one that can compare in comfort and luxury with Mrs. Langtry's place.

Mrs. John R. Drexel's jewels created a sensation at the last casino dance in Newport. Mrs. Drexel wore a band of magnificent turquoises and diamonds brought over her left shoulder. It almost met a splendid diamond sunburst, which glistened in the front of her bodice. She had several turquoise combs in her hair.

Mrs. William H. Felton aroused great enthusiasm in a way she has in public speaking by a speech at a meeting of the Georgia State Agricultural society, in Quitman, in which she urged a petition to the legislature to put a big tax on dogs. The society committed itself to the policy advocated by Mrs. Felton, believing it better to raise sheep than dogs.

Miss Mary E. Scranton of New Haven is erecting a public library in Madison, Conn., as a memorial to her father, Erastus C. Scranton, for many years a banker in New Haven and at one time president of the New York and New Haven railroad. While president he was run over by a train at Norwalk, Conn., and killed instantly. His daughter was on the train at the time.

PERT PERSONALS.

Sousa is probably taking boxing lessons so that he can beat time more effectively.—Buffalo Express.

Uncle Russell Sage believes in moderation in all things except money making and economy.—St. Louis Post-Dispatch.

The Prince of Wales is insured for $10,000,000, and the chances are his mother will get it.—Des Moines Leader.

Mr. Guerin should write a book entitled, "Me and France; or, How I Stood Off the Republic."—Indianapolis Journal.

The cookery of Mrs. Ingalls, which is much praised in Atchison, is not adequately advertised by her attenuated husband.—Kansas City Star.

By the way, did anybody ever hear Mrs. Choate say that if she couldn't be herself she would rather be Mr. Choate's second wife?—Somerville Journal.

Edwin Markham is going to Europe, possibly to convince himself that there really are people who resemble his "man with a hoe."—Kansas City Journal.

If Kipling does not write better poetry than he has been giving us lately, he will be unable to save himself from being appointed the next poet laureate.—Boston Transcript.

CUBA'S OLD WARRIOR.

If Gomez succeeds in getting the presidency of Santo Domingo he will think fighting Spaniards as mild an amusement as croquet.—Portland Oregonian.

Santo Domingo wants old Gomez for president, and with Cuban ingratitude so palpably in evidence the liberator may not be averse to accepting a steady job at home.—Washington Times.

General Gomez expects to settle down to peaceful pursuits. It's a rather late decision, but here's hoping he will have a good long chance to test the benefits of the change.—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Gomez should be careful how he expresses a willingness to become president of Santo Domingo. This language may be urged against him whenever he runs for president of Cuba.—St. Louis Republic.

Gomez says that there is no dissension in Cuba, and that "the intervening power" will not rob the people of their own. Up to date there seems to be a little doubt in some minds as to what is their own.—Boston Traveler.

THE BLOOMING LILY.

Having married Hugo Gerald de Bathe, Mrs. Langry is probably in the swim once more.—Indianapolis News.

The marriage of Mrs. Lily Langtry to Hugo Gerald de Bathe makes her a cousin german to "Bathhouse John" of Chicago.—Milwaukee Sentinel.

The recent Mrs. Langtry ought to pay royalty to Lillian Russell for the use of the matrimonial play in continuous performance.—Milwaukee Sentinel.

Mrs. Langtry won a horse race and married a rich young husband on the same day, and his horsey royal highness the Prince of Wales blessed the pair. What happiness!—St. Louis Post-Dispatch.

Mrs. Langtry claims to be only 30, and if that is true some of the rest of us must be considerably younger than we are supposed to be, for time has certainly stopped somewhere in his flight.—Minneapolis Tribune.

LIGHTNING FLASHES.

Lightning knocked a child from its mother's arms during a storm at Ocilla, Ga.

A Maine hunter claims to have once had his pipe lighted by a flash of lightning.

Lightning struck two trees at Franklin, Ills., and then jumped to a wire fence two feet away, showing that the current sometimes deviates.

A tree on a plantation near Natchez has been struck by lightning seven times, proving that lightning sometimes strikes twice or more in the same place.

A bolt of lightning hit a negro and a cat in Georgia at the same time, killing the cat and knocking the man down. The latter immediately rose and wanted to know who had hit him on the head.

How to Make Elder Ointment.

This is a most agreeable preparation and is easily made by boiling a half pound of elder flowers in the same quantity of pure lard until they are crisp, then straining while hot through a linen cloth.

MEN OF MARK.

The inauguration of President Hadley of Yale university will take place on Wednesday, Oct. 18.

Bailey Harrell, who recently died in Cleveland, was the first Sunday school teacher of ex-President Harrison.

Surgeon Eugene Wasdin of the United States medical corps has been detailed to attend the medical conference to be held in Brussels.

Professor Rontgen of Rontgen ray fame is to be transferred from Wurzburg to Munich university in October next, to succeed the late Professor Lommel.

S. W. Livingston of Chicago, who has just been chosen president of the Young People's Christian union, is only 26 years old. He was graduated from Monmouth college in 1895.

Governor Joseph D. Sayers of Texas owns the first federal flag captured by the Confederates in the war of the rebellion. He intends presenting it to the State Historical society.

Nikola Tesla's new laboratory on Pike's peak is a long wooden structure, with a big veranda. Tesla has withdrawn of late more and more from his friends and is becoming quite a recluse.

Frank Chapin Bray, who has succeeded Dr. Theodore L. Flood as editor of The Chautauquan, is only 33 years old, but he has had long experience in the newspaper business. He was graduated from Wesleyan university in 1890.

Dr. Richard Kandt, the German traveler whose recent journey to the sources of the Nile has attracted much attention, is to be paid an annual salary of 7,000 marks by the German foreign office to enable him to continue his explorations.

Anthony Huddleson, the first white settler in Pierce county, Wis., has just passed his one hundredth milestone in life and seems to enjoy robust health, being seen every day in his garden swinging his hoe with the vigor of a man of 20. He attributes his longevity to a contented mind.

Edwin Thomson is the name of an aged printer who died in Chautauqua county, Mo. He often told stories of setting type from the original manuscript of Fenimore Cooper and Nathaniel Hawthorne. For a period of years he worked on different editions of the Bible; but, curious to say, he died an infidel.

J. F. Powers of Notre Dame university, who recently won the all around individual championship of the United States, is 22 years old, six feet and one-half inch in height and weighs 180 pounds. His first appearance in athletics was in 1896. During the school year of 1898-9 at Notre Dame he won 20 first prizes, 5 second and 1 third.

H. K. Mackinder, reader in geography at the University of Oxford, has started for Africa as the leader of an expedition whose purpose is to make a thorough study of Mount Kenia. He intends to establish a camp at a height of about 16,000 feet and from this point as a base to make a complete examination of the summit and slopes of the mountain.

FRANCE AND DREYFUS.

The Dreyfus bordereau consists of five notes, all of which have gone to protest.—Albany Argus.

Whatever the result, the trial at Rennes has demonstrated that French "justice" is most astonishing and curious.—Boston Traveler.

If Diogenes were still looking for an honest man, he would not waste much time in the courtroom at Rennes.—Philadelphia Ledger.

If Ananias, who was once something of a liar himself, should come back to life and visit France, he would doubtless be told to go and get a reputation.—Milwaukee Evening Wisconsin.

All that is needed now to convict Dreyfus is the evidence. The intent, the desire, the determination, are all there. All that is lacking is the proof of the defendant's guilt, but perhaps the court will overlook a little omission like that.—New York Mail and Express.

The murderous assault upon M. Labori is not the only tragedy of the famous "affair," and there is no saying that it is the culminating one. But it may be said with all confidence that as the list of these crimes increases, if it does increase, the criminals will be found where they always have been—on the side of the prosecution.—Chicago Times-Herald.

PULPIT AND PEW.

The Rev. Dr. D. J. Hauer of Hanover, Pa., the oldest Lutheran clergyman in America, is 93 years of age.

In more than 500 American colleges there is today a carefully organized Young Men's Christian association.

There are 42,893 Baptist churches in the United States, an increase of 500 over the number reported last year.

The largest salaries ever paid to clergymen in this country were those of Henry Ward Beecher and Dr. John Hall—$20,000 to each.

There are magnificent churches in this country, but nothing to compare with the Church of Our Saviour in Moscow. It was built to celebrate the deliverance of Moscow from the French, and $4,000,000 was spent on it.

BARRING KIPLING.

Now people are inquiring which of Kipling's books it is that has been barred from the Sunday schools. They wish to read it.—Boston Transcript.

It is hinted that the blacklisting of Kipling's works by an Indiana Sunday school is the beginning of his literary decline. On the contrary, such things, as far as they go, generally help the advertising.—Berlin (Md.) Herald.

Kipling's books have been barred again, is the way a dispatch from Boston reads. Well, Mr. Kipling is not writing for Sunday school libraries, and it is a mistaken notion that would indiscriminately adopt them as Sunday school literature.—Providence Telegram.

OUR GIRLS.

Probably every woman wishes her nose was either bigger or littler.—Lebanon Journal.

No woman would mind getting old if every other woman was older.—New York Press.

After some wives succeed in getting the last word they sit down and cry over it.—Chicago News.

We suppose that the last intelligent thought in a woman's mind in a moment of peril is to wonder how many will see the hole in her stockings if she gets killed.—Atchison Globe.

A Good Day's Work.

Slovensky Rinski A. Grecko Katolicky Spolek Rytierov Sv Michala Cislo 30 Archanjela Lpr Katolicky Slovensky Jednoty V, Town of Lake of Chicago, was incorporated at Springfield today.—Chicago Journal.

CASTORIA

The Kind You Have Always Bought, and which has been in use for over 30 years, has borne the signature of Chas. H. Fletcher and has been made under his personal supervision since its infancy. Allow no one to deceive you in this. All Counterfeits, Imitations and "Just-as-good" are but Experiments that trifle with and endanger the health of Infants and Children—Experience against Experiment.

What is CASTORIA

Castoria is a harmless substitute for Castor Oil, Paregoric, Drops and Soothing Syrups. It is Pleasant. It contains neither Opium, Morphine nor other Narcotic substance. Its age is its guarantee. It destroys Worms and allays Feverishness. It cures Diarrhœa and Wind Colic. It relieves Teething Troubles, cures Constipation and Flatulency. It assimilates the Food, regulates the Stomach and Bowels, giving healthy and natural sleep. The Children's Panacea—The Mother's Friend.

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THE CENTAUR COMPANY, 77 MURRAY STREET, NEW YORK CITY.

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—OF—

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It is the Best Perfumery in the World.

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C. B. Woodworth, Calhoun street.
H. C. Granneman, 74 Calhoun street.
Freese & Ranke, Calhoun street.
Pellens & Polster, Calhoun street.
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W. C. F. Kaiser, Calhoun street.
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B. R. Noll, Broadway.
A. Foellinger, Broadway.
Schroeder Bros., Broadway.
Clapesattle & Felts, 512 Broadway.
Wm. H. Schultz, Fairfield avenue.
H. W. Tegtmeyer, 28 E. Creighton avenue.
Edward L. Garrett, 33 East Berry street.
C. O. Lepper, West Jefferson street.
Dr. H. W. Niswonger, Harrison street.
J. J. Brink, Wells street.
C. H. Albersmyer, Wells street.
C. B. Moellering, Lafayette street.
F. J. Miller, Lafayette street.
G. H. Loesch, Barr street.
K. J. Bauer, East Main street.
John H. Kappel, West Main street.
L. A. Kramer, East Washington street.
M. Wefel, Hanna street.
J. Bill, East Creighton avenue.
W. L. Waltemath, East Lewis street.
H. W. Meinzen, Maumee avenue.
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48 E. MAIN STREET,

Fort Wayne, Ind.

Parties leaving the city for the summer can have The Sentinel sent to their address by notifying the office. Address changed as often as desired.

INSTRUCTORS ARE ASSIGNED.

CITY SCHOOLS WILL OPEN NEXT MONDAY.

Superintendent Study Places the Teachers for the Coming Year —Few Changes Made.

Friday afternoon Superintendent Study, of the city schools, announced his assignment of teachers for the coming year, and completed preparations for the opening of the schools on Monday morning. The instructors were notified of their appointments at once, and beyond the placing of several new teachers, comparatively little change was made. The Sentinel prints the complete list of assignments below:

—Supervisors.—
William Miles, music.
Mary E. Stephens, reading.
Alice E. Hall, drawing.
Jessie B. Montgomery, principal of training school.
Martha J. Moderwell, general substitute teacher.

—High School.—
C. T. Lane, principal, instructor in Latin and geometry.
Mary L. Jay, assistant principal, instructor in English.
Katherine Blynn, mathematics.
A. B. Crowe, physics and chemistry.
Louise Hamilton, English.
Mary O. Kolb, history.
W. L. McMillan, English.
Fannie E. Sabin, Latin.
E. A. Schultze, botany.
J. A. Price, physical geography and mathematics.
Benno Van Kahlden, Greek and German.

—Bloomingdale.—
No. 7 A B—Miss McClure.
No. 6 A B—Miss Clark.
No. 5 A B—Miss McArthur.
No. 4 A B—Miss Robertson.
No. 4 A B—Miss Wortman.
No. 3 A. B—Miss Baillie.
No. 3 A B—Miss Thompson.
No. 2 A B—Miss E. J. Bowman.
No. 2 B A1—Miss Akers.
No. 1 B—Miss Daugherty.
German—Miss Stumpf.
Principal—Miss McPhail.

—Clay.—
No. 8 A B—Mrs. Brenton.
No. 7 A B—Miss Habecker.
No. 7 B 6 A—Miss Williams.
No. 6 A B—Miss Rose Kohn.
No. 5 A B—Miss Eva Beebe.
No. 5 B 4 A—Miss Belle Geake.
No. 4 A B—Miss Janet Humphrey.
No. 3 A—Miss Doane.
No. 3 B—Miss Mary Markey.
No. 2 A B—Miss Gregg.
No. 2 B 1 A—Miss Crosby.
No. 1 A B—Miss Harper.
Principal—Miss Lloyd.

—East German.—
Nos. 5, 4—Miss Weber.
Nos. 3, 2, 1—Miss Ritter.
Principal—Miss Weber.

—Franklin.—
No. 4 A B Miss Barghman.
No. 3 A B—Miss Pelkey.
No. 2 A B —Miss Wohlfort.
No. 1 A B Miss G. Markey.
Principal—Miss Wohlfort.

—Hamilton.—
No. 4 A B—Miss Durnell.
No. 3 A B—Miss Arnold.
No. 2 A B—Miss Fairfield.
No. 1 A B—Mrs. Fishering.
Principal—Miss Fairfield.

—Hanna.—
No. 7 A B—Miss Wade.
No. 6 A B—Miss Gaskins.
No. 5 A B —Miss Morgan.
No. 5 B 4 A—Miss Freeman.
No. 4 A B Miss Emma Hebert.
No. 4 B 3 A Miss C. Murphy.
No. 3 A B Miss Kern.
No. 2 A B—Miss Austin.
No. 1 A B—Miss Seibt.
German—Miss Wolf.
Principal—Miss Habecker.

—Harmer.—
No. 7 A B—Miss Stanley.
No. 6 A B Miss Wadge.
No 5 A B Miss Walkley.
No. 4 A B—Miss Williard.
No. 4 A B—Miss Kohn.
No. 3 A B—Miss Scherer.
No. 3 B 2 A—Miss O'Rourke.
No. 2 B 1 A Miss Holsworth.
No. 1 A B Miss Douglass.
Principal—Miss Phelps.

—Hoagland.—
No. 8 A B—Miss McKaag.
No. 8 A B—Miss Dick.
No. 7 A B—Miss Oiff.
No. 6 A B Miss Winter.
No. 5 A B—Miss Snively.
No. 4 A B Miss F. Muirhead.
No. 3 A B—Miss Joost.
No. 2 A B Miss Brokaw.
No. 2 B 1 A—Miss Jenness.
No. 1 A B Miss Wilding.
Kindergarten Miss Allen.
Principal W. E Stout.

—Holton Avenue.—
No. 6 A B—Miss Helen Griffiths.
No. 5 A B—Miss Elizabeth Hebert.
No. 4 A B—Miss Conklin.
No. 3 A B—Miss Jones.
No. 2 A B—Miss L. Muirhead.
No. 2 B 1 A—Miss Sauer.
No. 1 A B—Miss Nix.
Principal—Miss Armstrong.

—Jefferson.—
No. 8 A B—Mr. Bonnell.
No. 8 A B—Mrs. Clayton.
No. 7 A B —Miss Chapin.
No. 7 A B—Miss J. Humphrey.
No. 6 A B—Miss J McPhail.
No. 5 A B—Miss Trenam.
No. 4 A B—Mrs. Williamson.
No. 3 A B—Miss Biddle.
No. 2 A B Miss Sinclair.
No. 2 B 1 A—Miss Reitze.
No. 1 A B—Miss Ersig.
Principal—O. L. Wooley.

—Lakeside.—
No. 6 A B Miss Conover.
No. 5 A B—Miss Hauck.
No. 4 A B Miss Hains.
No. 3 A B—Miss Gladys Williams.
No 2 A B Miss Misner.
No. 1 A B—Miss Bledsoe.

—McCulloch.
No. 4 A B—Miss Maud Gaskins.
No. 3 A B—Miss Kell.
No. 2 A B Miss Miller.
No. 1 A B Miss Foley.
Principal—Miss Foley.

—Miner.—
No. 6 A B—Miss Miner.
No. 5 A B—Miss Christie.
No. 4 A B Miss Fiske.
No. 4 B 3 A Miss Webb.
No. 3 A B—Miss Hartman.
No. 3 B 2 A—Miss Harding.
No. 2 B 1 A—Miss Beebe.
No. 1 A B—Miss McCracken.
Principal—Miss Bryant.

—Nebraska.—
No. 4 A B Miss McKean.
No. 3 A B—Miss P. Bowman.
No. 2 A B—Miss You.
No. 1 A B—Miss Beach.
Principal—Miss McKean.

—South Wayne—
No. 4 A B—Mrs. Rich.
No. 3 A B—Miss Bulger.
No. 2 A B—Miss Abel.
No. 1 A B—Miss Fairfield.
Principal—Miss Abel.

—Washington.—
No. 7 A B—Miss Smyser.
No. 7 B 6 A—Miss Murphy.
No. 6 A B—Miss Brenton.
No. 5 A B—Miss Griffith.
No. 5 A B—Mrs. Schaden.
No. 4 A B—Miss Beaber.
No. 3 A B—Miss Brooks.
No. 2 A B—Miss Haberkorn.
No. 2 B 1 A—Miss Geake.
No. 1 A B—Miss Lumbard.
Principal—Miss Cochrane.

—West German.—
Nos. 5, 4, 3—Schwartz.
Nos. 2, 1—Schaaf.
Principal—Carl Schwartz.

THE DREYFUS FORGERIES.

(New York Evening Post.)

If Dreyfus is guilty, it takes an uncommon amount of forgery to proofs of his guilt were yesterday proofs of his guilt yere yesterday branded as forged proofs. Former Minister Cavaignac seems to be particularly unhappy in his use of documentary evidence. The letters which he produced with such a flourish before the chamber a year ago, and which were placarded throughout France as conclusive evidence, were almost instantly shown to be forgeries. Waiving these, he produced before the court-martial the other day a letter purporting to be by the Austrian military attache at Paris, and implying that the writer knew Dreyfus to have been in relations with the German attache. This made a great impression at the time but yesterday the attache in question telegraphed from Ems that the letter was an impudent forgery. On the same day came a telegram from the Italian attache, Panizzardi, contradicting a part of the testimony of General Roget, and declaring on his honor as a soldier and a gentleman, that he had never so much as heard the name of Dreyfus before that unfortunate officer's arrest. Thus the new case against him crumbles as the old one did But his prosecution depends more upon a state of mind than upon evidence. The people and the army seem bent on having a victim, innocent or guilty. This is the amazing thing, that justice to an individual appears even to honest Frenchmen of so little account. One of the most distinguished and honorable officers of the French army, Lieutenant Colonel Henri de Contenson, recently published a letter in which he said of Dreyfus: "Were he a thousand times innocent, and were his sufferings ever so heartrending, what is the undeserved suffering of one man compared with the safety of France?" Before such a sentiment we stand in stupefaction yet it is that which makes it possible that Dreyfus will again be condemned.

A DAY OF SONG AND PRAISE.

LET YOUR THOUGHTS RISE TO THE ETERNAL THRONE.

Sabbath Sermons and Services in Fort Wayne Churches Tomorrow—Announcements.

Heidelberg Reformed church—Sunday school at 9:30 a. m.; no preaching service.

There will be the regular 4 o'clock service at the Y. W. C. A. tomorrow afternoon. Mrs. Jenness, leader.

First Church of Christ, Scientist, holds services Sunday, 10:30 a. m. in Odd Fellows' hall, 20 West Berry street.

All services as usual at West Creighton avenue Church of Christ. Rev. Bolton, of Findlay, Ohio, will preach both morning and evening.

At Westminster church the pastor, Rev. J. L. Leeper, D. D., will preach at 10:30 a. m.; Sunday school, 12 m.; senior C. E., 6:30 p. m.; no evening service.

Salem Reformed—Sunday school 9:30 a. m.; morning service at 10:30; evening service at 7:30. The evening service will be in English. P. Ruhl, pastor.

Calvary U. B. church—Sunday services: Sunday school, 9:30 a. m.; preaching at 10:30 a. m. by Dr. G. B. Stemen; Busy Bees' meeting, 2:30 p. m. No evening service.

Railroad Young Men's Christian association—The devotional committee will conduct a meeting for men at 3 p. m. At 7:30 p. m., a union service at Simpson M. E. church.

The Rev. A. W. Seablease has returned from his summer outing in the east. The services at Trinity Episcopal church tomorrow will be holy communion and sermon, 10:45 a. m.

Services at Bethany Presbyterian church Sunday, conducted by Rev W. A. Bodell; morning services at 10:45; evening at 7:30. The evening sermon will be the first in a series to men.

Simpson M. E. church—All services as usual. The young men of the Railroad Y. M. C. A. will conduct the evening service, which will be a very interesting and profitable meeting.

Baptist Tabernacle. Pastor Henson will preach as usual. At night his subject will be "Shall We Send for the Doctor or the Christian Scientist When Sick? What Say the Scriptures?" Baptism.

Immanuel Baptist church, corner Clinton and Holman streets. Rev. S H. Cain, pastor—Sabbath announcements: 9:45 a. m., Sunday school, Dr. C. E. Heaton, superintendent; 10:45 a. m., sermon by the pastor. "The Profit of Godliness;" 7:30 p. m., evening service.

Grace Reformed church, Rev. A. K. Zartman, D. D., pastor—Subject at 10:30 a. m. tomorrow, "Burning and Shining Light;" evening service. 7:30. This will be a service especially for young people and the pastor asks for a large attendance. Sabbath school, 9:30 a. m.

St. Paul M. E. church, Rev. M. C Cooper, pastor.—Class meeting at 9:30; preaching at 10:30 a. m. and 7.45 p. m., by the pastor; children's meeting at 2:15; Sunday school at 3 mersion in the Maumee river, near the flowing well, east of the city, at 4 o'clock. Epworth league devotional meeting at 7 o'clock.

Rev Theodore Clifton, D. D., will occupy the pulpit of the South Congregational church at 7:30 p. m. and will speak upon "American Problems." The pastor will preach at 10:45 a. m., taking for his theme, "True Reformation." Bible school, 9:30; junior C. E., 3:00, and senior, 6:30. D T. Williams, pastor.

At the West Jefferson street Church of Christ services will be held as usual tomorrow. "The Place and Importance of Prayer as Illustrated in the Life of Christ" will be the subject of the morning sermon; "Sunday in Chicago" will be the subject of the evening sermon. Prof. Harshman will have charge of the music. P. J. Rice, pastor.

Berry street M. E. church, corner Harrison, C. C. Cissell, pastor—Preaching at 10:30 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. by the pastor; subject for the evening service, "How Can the League Help the Church?" The Epworth league devotional meeting will be held at 6:30 p. m. There will be special music at each service by the large chorus choir, led by O. E. Richard.

Trinity M. E. church, corner Fourth and Cass streets—Preaching by the pastor, Sherman Powell, at 10:30 and 7.30. Morning: "The Purpose of Divine Grace." Evening: "Religion and Morality Contrasted." Miss Jessie Drake will sing "A Dream of Paradise" in the morning. The choir will furnish new special music. Sunday school at 9:30. Epworth league at 6:30. Classes at 11:45.

Bethel Evangelical church, corner DeWald and Clinton streets.—Sunday school, 9:30 a. m.; German preaching, 10:30 a. m.; Y. P. A., 6:45 p. m.; English preaching, 7:45 p. m. J. H. Evans, pastor.

Third Presbyterian church, corner of Calhoun and Holman streets, Rev. J. A. P. McGaw, pastor—Subject of morning sermon, "How to Strengthen a Weak Faith;" evening, "The Divine Inspection of Man's Work."

No services at Trinity English Lutheran church tomorrow, excepting the Sunday school at 9:30 a. m. and the Luther League at 7:00 p. m. The repairs will probably be completed by the end of next week and services resumed on the following Sunday.

First Presbyterian church, Rev. D. W. Moffat. D. D., pastor—Public worship and preaching at 10:45 a. m. and 7:30 p. m.; morning theme, "The Gospel, the Power of God;" evening theme, "The Way of It." Sunday school, 9:30 a. m.; Y. P. S. C. E., 6:30 p. m.

Christ's Evangelical (Gen. Syn. Eng.) Lutheran church. Webster and Jefferson streets. L. J. Motschman, pastor. Sunday school at 9:30 a. m., preaching at 10:45 a .m. and 7:30 p. m., C. E. at 6:30 p. m. Morning subject, "To Whom Do We Belong?" Evening, "The Whole Burnt Offering." The first of a series on the "Four Great Levitical Offerings."

In the Plymouth Congregational church, Rev. Theodore Clifton, of Chicago, will speak upon "Our Country Its Perils and Safeguards," at 10:45 a. m. At 7:30 p. m. it is expected that Rev. William J. Ainslie of Greenock, Scotland, will preach. Sunday school at 9:30 a. m., and Christian Endeavor at 6:45 p. m. Rev. J. Stuart Ainslie, minister.

Services at Wayne street Methodist Episcopal church tomorrow conducted by the pastor. Sunday school, 9:30 a. m.; 10:30, sermon, 12, classes; 3 p. m., junior league; 6:45, Epworth league; 7:45, service in charge of Woman's Foreign Missionary society Music by Linden quartet. Following is the program:

Organ solo.....Mrs. F. L. Studor
Hymn.....Mrs. Anna Harding
Prayer.....Mrs. M. Jenness
Scripture reading.....
.....Mrs. Jessie Palmer Gloria
Announcements.
Collection.
Music.....Linden quartet
Select reading.....Grace Tinkham
Ladies' quartet.....
Miss Schrader, Mrs. Thieme, Mrs. McCurdy, Mrs. Gesaman.
Five minute address.....
.....Carrie A. Smith
Soprano solo.....A. Lillian Schrader
Voluntary offering for special work.
Trio .....
Miss Schrader, Mrs. Gesaman, Mr. Curdes.
Doxology.

ROMAN CATHOLIC.

Cathedral of the Immaculate Conception.—Rt. Rev. Joseph Rademacher, D. D., bishop; Very Rev John Guendling, V. G., pastor; Rev. J. H. Bathe, chancellor; Rev. John Durham, assistant; Rev. P. J. O'Reilly, assistant. Masses at 6, 8, 8:30 (children,s services) and 10:30 a. m.; Sunday school at 2 p. m.; vespers at 3 p. m.

St. Patrick's, corner DeWald and Harrison.—Rev. Joseph F. Delaney, pastor; Rev. Thomas Mungovan, assistant. Sunday services, mass at 7:45 and 10 a. m.; childrens mass at 9 a. m.; vespers, 3 p. m.; Sunday school, 2 p. m.

St. Mary's (German), corner of Lafayette and Jefferson streets.—The Rev. John H. Oechtering, pastor; assistant, Rev. Gustave Hottenroth. Sunday services, 8 and 10 a. m. and 2:30 p. m.; Sunday school, 2 p. m.

St. Paul's (German), corner West Washington and Griffith.—Rev. F. J. H. Kroll, pastor. Services, 10 a. m. and 2 p. m.

St. Joseph's chapel(in connection with St. Joseph's hospital).—Rev. Thomas Eisenring, C. S. S., chaplain. Sunday services, 8 a. m. and 4 p. m.; weekly services, 8 a. m.

St. Peter's (German), corner East DeWald and Warsaw.—Rev. Ferdinand Koerdt, pastor. Sunday services, 7:45 and 9:45 a. m. and 2:30 p. m.; Sunday school, 2 p. m.

GERMAN LUTHERAN.

Emanuel Lutheran, West Jefferson street.—Rev. C. Gross and Rev. Philip Wambsganss, jr., pastors. Sunday services, 10 a. m. and 7:30 p. m.; Sunday school, 2:30 p. m.

St. Paul's, on Barr street.—Rev. Jacob Miller, pastor. Sunday services, 10 a. m. and 7:30 p. m.; Sunday school, 2:30 p. m.

Trinity, corner of Huffman and Oakland.—Rev. J. A. Bohn, pastor. Sunday services, 10 a. m.; Sunday school, 2:30 p. m.

St. John's Evangelical Lutheran, corner West Washington and Van Buren.—Rev. Henry P. Dannecker, pastor. Sunday services, 10 a. m., 2 p. m. (in German), 7:30 p. m. (in English).

German Lutheran Zion's Congregational church, Creighton avenue and Hanna streets.—Rev. Henry Juengel, pastor. Services, 10 a. m. and 2 p. m. Sundays.

Grace church (German Evangelical), Gay and Pontiac streets.—Rev. Miller, pastor. Sunday services, 10 a. m. and 2 p. m.; Sunday school, 2 p. m.

NEW ORDINANCES.

City Attorney Shambaugh has prepared seven new and revised ordinances which will be presented to the city council at the meeting next Tuesday evening. One of the ordinances, consisting of sixty-seven sections, pertains to streets and alleys and another of about the same number of sections pertains to offenses. A new ordinance authorizes the police force to arrest persons found loitering about the streets, depots and public places. Often suspicious characters are seen about the city, but they are not arrested because the vagrancy law does not permit. With a law against loitering the police can lock a man up and hold him whether he is guilty of an offense or not.

Food Economy

Bulk

vs.

Concentration.

GRAPE-NUTS.

Discussed Below.

The question of obtaining a high grade food at a moderate price is of interest to every housekeper and provider.

Some food is so bulky that even at a very low price per pound the actual food value is so litle that it is really expensive; on the other hand, there are concentrated foods, like, for instance, the famous breakfast food known as "Grape-Nuts," that sell at 15 cents per pound, but yield in food units so much value that but little of the food should be used at a time, and in reality, when properly used, the expense is about one cent per meal.

It is a common mistake to use too much of the food Grape-Nuts. Its taste is crisp, with the delicate sweet flavor of grape sugar, and one is inclined to eat double the proper quantity. A lady writes from Indianapolis. Mrs. A. L. Wilson: "We have been using your Grape-Nuts now for two or three weeks. I cannot tell you how much I find it has benefited me. My husband is a physician and he not only uses it at each meal, but likes it at bedtime."

Using the food in this way some families might be impressed with the cost, but after all good food, which keeps the family in prime condition of health at a moderate cost, is very much more profitable, so far as dollars and cents are concerned, than to make use of low-grade, bulky foods and from time to time call in a physician to help out.

The use of "Grape-Nuts" in reasonable quantity costs one cent per meal, and the food stands without an equal in point of nutrition and value in building up the nerve centers and tissue of the body. The crisp, delicate, sweet taste comes from the grape sugar, which is produced by transformation of the starch of the cereals, and this grape sugar is presented to the system ready for immediate assimilation. Grape-Nuts are sold by all first-class grocers and made by the Postum Co. at their factories in Battle Creek, Mich.

Buggies and Harness.
JOE W. BELL,
8-tf 11 & 13 Columbia St.

RENOVATING.

Call on the West Side Renovating Factory, No. 2 McClellan street, and have clothing properly cleaned and pressed. Work done on short notice. Goods called for and delivered 'Phone 1220.
J. C. GRIMME, Prop.
8-9-15-16

Try The Sentinel want columns.

NEWS GATHERED IN COURTS.

MILLER VS. WEIL CASE SENT TO WHITLEY COUNTY.

A Number of Criminal Cases Dismissed on Motion of Prosecuting Attorney—Notes.

In the circuit court Judge O'Rourke has granted a change of venue in the case of William Miller vs. Abraham Weil et al. The case will be tried in Whitley county.

Edward Felger has two guardians. A few days ago he was declared by Judge O'Rourke to be of unsound mind and Jacob Auer was appointed his guardian. Now Casper Rau, who was his guardian while a minor, appears in court still acting in that capacity, having never made a final settlement.

Judge O'Rourke has declared Catherine Van Horn to be of unsound mind. No guardian has been appointed.

A new trial has been granted in the paternity suit of Tracey Derig vs. John Burg.

Judge O'Rourke, on application of plaintiff, has dismissed the divorce proceedings commenced by Carrie Futter against Theodore Futter. It will be remembered that the defendant killed himself a few weeks ago.

The last will and testament of the late Stephen Emenheiser has been filed for probate. The property is divided share and share alike among the children.

A. H. Bittenger has filed affidavits in the circuit court against the Springfield ball players. Several days ago the same information was filed by Prosecuting Attorney Doughman and one or the other will be dismissed.

Judge O'Rourke this morning dismissed the following cases: State vs. Thomas Ryan; state vs. Francis Bubb; state vs. John Kennedy and the state vs. Warren Ellenwood. The dismissals were all made on motion of Prosecuting Attorney Doughman.

The September term of the superior court will commence next Monday, September 11. The court room has been thoroughly cleaned by Bailiff Quinn and it will be a pleasure for Judge Dawson to hold court now.

THE TRADE REVIEWS.

New York, Sept. 9.—Bradstreet today says:

"Strength of staple prices, activity in fall demand, large railroad earnings, reports of heavy lake traffic and of activity in leading industries are the features, none of them necessarily new, but still presenting themselves in the trade situation this week. Expansion in full demand is perhaps most notable at the leading western and northwestern markets, but advices from eastern markets furnish evidence that active interest is manifested at these centers. The price situation is one of notable strength. Cereals are generally higher. The hot weather in the west is responsible for a further shading in exuberant estimates of the corn crop and for the slight strengthening in prices shown therein. Wheat, including flour, shipments for the week aggregated 4,353,906 bushels, against 3, 613,443 bushels last week. Corn exports for the week aggregate 4,786,873 bushels, against 4,167,868 bushels last week."

R. G. Dun & Co.'s weekly review of trade today will say:

"The sky is still cloudless and no disquieting change has come during the week. In spite of more warlike news about South Africa the Bank of England behaves as if the worst possible had been fully provided for, and this country has no reason to fear trouble from that source unless English markets are so overloaded as to need help. The marketing of domestic products, both farm and manufactured, continues surprisingly large for the season. The new possessions, taken together, are returning in revenue already more than it costs to clean and govern them. The west and south still behave as if it would be impertinent for New York to offer money for crop moving, and are still bidding for commercial loans here. Failures are few, strikes scarce and readily settled, and the passage of Sept. 1 without pressure means reasonable safety for months ahead.

BUY YOUR CARRIAGE

Of Roach & Albanus, 115-117 Calhoun St. A large line, all hand made, are being sold regardless of cost to manufacture. 8tf

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CHEAP TRIPS SOUTH

...BY THE...

Louisville & Nashville Railroad

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C. P. ATMORE, G. P. A., - - LOUISVILLE, KY.

MONEY! MONEY! MONEY!

REDUCED RATES

The Tri-State Building & Loan association has reduced its rates to borrowing members.

THIS MAKES THE NEW PLANS THE cheapest INSTALLMENT PLAN offered to the borrowing public. You cannot afford to borrow on any other plan.

Call at office for full particulars.

INVESTMENTS.

Interest paid on any amount deposited with the association if left 60 days.

Tri-State Building & Loan Ass'n.,

Cor. Berry and Court Streets.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

I have just returned from New York with the largest assortment of Novelties in ornaments for the hair that have ever been brought here. As it is impossible to give full description of same, it will pay you to call and see.

Egrettes, Empire Combs, Fancy Pins, etc., in great varicty.

Kid Gloves Cleaned, 15c pair.

MISS E. C. RODEBECK,
124 Calhoun St. Lau Block.

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and all other kinds

INSURANCE!

REAL ESTATE

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G. W. BOERGER,

76 Calhoun. 'Phone 192 Main.

ALL IN

and ready for fall business with the most complete line of fine goods that one could imagine.

The latest novelties in
WORSTED SUITINGS,
SCOTCH CHEVIOTS,
FINE TROWSERINGS,
FANCY VESTINGS
AND OVERCOATINGS.

Prices reasonable and satisfaction guaranteed.

A. FOSTER,

a29-1mo 15 W. Wayne St.

DON'T

Pay 25c for Pickling Vinegar,
Best Cider Vinegar, 15c gallon.
Lot Hires' 25c Root Beer Extract, 10c bottle.
½ lb. boxes Sealing Wax, 2c box.
10c Vanilla Wafers, 10c lb. Fruit Jars, 40c doz
½ Pint Tin Top Jelly Glasses, 20c doz
EAST LEWIS ST. CASH STORE,
'Phone 783 S. GANZER. Close 6:30 evenings.

MISS BERTHA I. GOBA,

a practical nurse, is ready to take charge of any case where her services may be desired. French, German and English spoken. 'Phones No. 8. Residence, 25 Broadway. 29-1mo

....MASONIC TEMPLE...

MONDAY, SEPT. 11,

"The Girl From Chili."

Prices 25, 35, 50 and 75 cents.

SCORES OF KISSING BUGS

Would not create more talk than the jaunty little School Suits and Top Coats shown in our Childrens' Department. We have just what your boy will like, at just the price you want to pay. Stylish Clothing gives the boy a certain ease--an at home like way--prompts him to seek the best society. Shabby clothing will not do this.
We have the most complete line of Hats, Caps and Neckwear shown in the city. See the Fluer-de-lis Ties and Shirts.

REUBEN S. PATTERSON, LEADER OF..... FASHION.

WILL HAVE PICNIC

GRAND RAPIDS TO TREAT ITS EMPLOYES.

SECTION MEN AND FAMILIES

WILL ENJOY A DAY AT ISLAND PARK.

NEWS OF THE SHOP AND RAIL.

NEW CAR WORK BECOMING MORE ACTIVE.

Tomorrow the Grand Rapids and Indiana company will give all its section men, work train men and bridge carpenters on that portion of the road which lies between Grand Rapids and Rome City an excursion to the latter place and free use of the grounds for a picnic. The wives and children of the employes are included in the invitation and it is expected that the crowd will reach at least 300. Last Sunday the employes on that portion of the line south of Rome City were given a similar treat and they all enjoyed it very much.

THE BOWSER FIRE.

The fire at the Bowser oil tank works yesterday resulted in damage to the building to the extent of $400. The fire originated from an overheated cupola and the damage might have been greater had the flames not been discovered in good time.

BUILDING NEW CARS.

Five working gangs are now engaged in building box-cars at the east shops and in a week or two the number will be increased to seven, making the weekly output of new cars forty-two. This work has been delaped by lack of lumber and other material, but no further delay from that cause is anticipated.

CONDUCTORS MUST BE CAUTIOUS

The Rock Island Railroad company has issued instructions to all its conductors that hereafter no person is to be put off a train on account of defective transportation or for other reasons where there is the slightest doubt in favor of the passenger, or until the trainman has received ejectment orders from the executive officers in charge in Chicago. When a forged or mutilated ticket or pass is found the conductor is to take up the same and wire for instructions. Of course, the order does not cover tramps stealing rides nor other cases of flagrant deception, but it will protect passengers who would, under ordinary circumstances, be subject to ejectment.

INDUSTRIAL NOTES.

Machinist G. S. Cramer has taken a position in the Wabash shops.

W. Vachon, of the Pittsburg machine shop, is sick and off duty.

E. B. Moore and E. K. Griffith, of the Pitsburg blacksmith shop, are sick and off duty.

W. S. Cooper, general foreman of the Wabash shops at Springfield, is visiting his mother today.

Machinist C. L. McElfatrick, of the Pittsburg, went to Chicago this morning for a two days' visit.

George Hess, of Delray, Mich., is spending a few days with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Jacob Hess.

W. Horstman, Ed White, L. Gronau and A. J. Huber, Pittsburg shopmen, are off duty today on account of sickness.

Foreman Ernest Tagtmeyer, of the Pittsburg car machine shop, has gone east to join his wife, who has been visiting there for a fortnight. Richard Hartnett is acting foreman during Mr. Tagtmeyer's absence.

Nickel Plate Firemen John Lalander is sick.

The Central Passenger association will have a meeting in Chicago next Wednesday.

After a week's lay off, Nickel Plate Conductor Fred Deahl resumed work yesterday.

James Griffith and William Haenel, Nickel Plate engineers, are taking a few days' vacation.

Nickel Plate Conductor J. Hibinger and Brakeman J. H. Kepler are taking a lay off to attend to private business.

Thomas Hurley and William Freuchnight, of the Wabash shops, have returned from Peru, where they worked several days.

Two special trains bearing Grand Army men homeward will pass through the city tomorrow morning, over the Nickel Plate.

George M. Kinder has been appointed contracting agent at Cleveland for the Lake Shore road, vice George M. Crossier, deceased.

Two locomotives, Nos. 228 and 540, arrived at the Pittsburg shops for general repairs last night. They came from the eastern division.

Machinist Charles A. Agster, of the Wabash shops, will accompany his wife and son to Toledo this evening, where they will visit a few days.

J. Lynch, of the Pittsburg copper shop, and his wife wil leave next Monday for Mackinac Island, where they expect to remain two weeks.

J. O. Langston is temporarily disabled, one of his hands being pinched yesterday between some castings. He is employed in the Pittsburg shops.

The Indianapolis Journal says "acetylene is to be employed instead of oil and electricity in the headlights of the locomotives of the Wabash."

W. McCarthy and Fred Roembke have returned to their duties on the Nickel Plate, after an absence of a week on account of sickness. Both are firemen.

The Wabash in August made the largest gross earnings in the road's history, the amount reaching $1,462,955.95,, an increase over August 1898, of $179,662.80.

Machinist F. G. Olds is absent from the Pittsburg shops, being engaged in matters pertaining to the relief department. He is a member of the advisory board.

William Hill, who had been attending a regimental monument unveiling in West Virginia, has resumed his duties in the Nickel Plate yards. He is weighmaster out there.

The interlocking plant at Veedersburg, where the Peoria and Eastern, the Chicago and Eastern Illinois and the Toledo, St. Louis and Kansas roads cross, has been ordered erected at once.

The Nickel Plate has secured the contract of conveying the Twenty-sixth volunteer regiment from Plattsburg, N. Y., to Chicago, next week. The soldiers will go to the Philippines.

Carl D. Haskins, of Boston, and F. P. Cox, of Lynn, Mass., are here on business with Messrs. J. J. Wood and F. S. Hunting, of the electric works. Mr. Haskins is accompanied by his wife.

The Bass works yesterday received a lot of steel plate from Pittsburg, which, when converted into boilers, will be returned to that city. The boilers are for the Pittsburg Steel Hoop company.

Walter A. Bowden, of the Nickel Plate, and his wife, went to Bucyrus last night in response to a telegram telling them that Mrs. Bowden's mother was lying dangerously ill at her home in that city.

Tomorrow night the Bostock Carnival company will pass through the city, en route from the east to Peru, where the company will participate in the street fair. The Wabash will furnish a special train for the show people.

J. A. Dildine, formerly of Indianapolis, has been appointed chief clerk of S. P. Bush, superintendent of the motive power department of the Panhandle lines. Mr. Dildine is a cousin of Frank Dildine, formerly of this city.

The Saratoga limited train on the New York Central is the best paying passenger train ever operated by that company. Last week its earning capacity was $3.26 per train mile between New York and Saratoga.

M. E. Ingalls, president of the Big Four, was on Wednesday fifty-seven years old and has been in railroad service prominently since November, 1870, when he was appointed receiver of the Big Four, which then extended from Cincinnati to Lafayette.

Circulars announce the annual hunters' rates. These rates figure about a fare and a third for the round trip, and will be on sale after October 1. They have a thirty day limit, and the contracts carry with them the privilege to purchaser of free transportation for dogs, guns, tackle and the like.

Circulars announcing the promotion of C. D. Dyer to the place of freight agent for the Pittsburg, Fort Wayne and Chicago in Allegheny, vice W. G. Gibson. Mr. Dyer has been in the service of the Pennsylvania system for thirty-seven years, thirty-three of which he spent at the Allegheny station.

Frank Markey, of Springfield, arrived here today and will remain with his parents a week or two. He had an attack of fever a week or two ago which has left him in a weakened condition and he comes home to recuperate. Mr. Markey is clerk for General Foreman W. S. Cooper, at the Springfield shops of the Wabash.

Frank Morgan, who for several years has been employed in a bicycle factory at Marion, Ind., returned here yesterday and Monday morning will resume a position at the Bass works that he filled before going to Marion. Mr. Morgan is a clever fellow and the employes at the Bass works are glad to have him with them again.

Judge Taft, of the United States court at Cincinnati, yesterday appointed Joseph Robinson receiver of the Columbus, Sandusky and Hocking railway, vice S. M. Felton, resigned. Mr. Robinson was formerly superintendent of the Norfolk and Western railroad and until recently was a receiver of the Baltimore and Ohio Southwestern railway.

Mrs. W. E. Hatch, the sister of the unfortunate James Woulfe, who left for Ireland yesterday, says he is not injured mentally and she thinks he will recover his normal physical condition in time. It is hoped by all that Mrs. Hatch may not be disappointed in her expectations in this matter. Mr. Woulfe suffered from a sunstroke last June while working in the shops.

Monroeville Breeze: "Mrs. Al Raifsnider, of Fort Wayne, is visiting Wm. Murchland and family this week. Al, who is night yardmaster of the Pennsylvania company in the Summit City, is taking a long-needed vacation of a few weeks. He accompanied his wife and family to this city, and after a few hours' stop, took his departure for the home of his birth in the eastern part of Ohio. He will also visit many other cities of note of the Buckeye state and Pennsylvania."

BEWARE OF OINTMENTS FOR CATARRH THAT CONTAIN MERCURY

as mercury will surely destroy the sense of smell and completely derange the whole system when entering it through the mucous surfaces. Such articles should never be used except on prescriptions from reputable physicians, as the damage they will do is ten fold to the good you can possibly derive from them. Hall's Catarrh Cure, manufactured by F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, O., contains no mercury, and is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. In buying Hall's Catarrh Cure be sure you get the genuine. It is taken internally, and made in Toledo, Ohio, by F. J. Cheney and Co. Testimonials free.
Sold by Druggists, price, 75c per bottle.
Hall's Family Pills are the best.

ROACH & ALBANUS

Are closing out a large line of strictly hand-made Buggies and Carriages of all kinds at prices below cost. See them at No. 115-117 Calhoun street.
8tf

JONES DEFENDS CANDIDACY.

GIVES REASONS WHY OHIOANS SHOULD ELECT HIM.

Says Time is Ripe to Inaugurate a Program of Reason Instead of Revenge.

Toledo, Ohio, Sept. 9.—Mayor Jones today issued an address on "The Duty of the Hour," of which the following is part:

"The time is ripe to inaugurate a new program of reason in place of revenge, and of love instead of hate. The people have long been disheartened by the cruel and tyrannical leadership of political parties. No further evidence is needed of this truth than to point to the more than 25 per cent. of our voting population who voluntarily absent themselves from the polls on election day, feeling that the government has been so utterly given over to the venal system of party politics that none but the bosses longer have any voice in it. As a rule these men are as loyal, as patriotic and as loving as those who go heroically to the polls and caucuses year after year in the vain hope to amend a system that is corrupt because it is based upon a false philosophy.

"To organize a new party is to provide a new set of bosses, but to organize a non-partisan movement, leaving every voter absolutely free to vote for principle wherever he sees it, whatever name may be flying over it, is to make a fundamental radical departure from the old idea of the 'divine right of kings' in the direction of larger liberty and freedom than we have ever yet known. Parties cannot be maintained without 'machines;' 'machines' cannot exist without spoils. By adopting and standing for direct nomination by petition as a fundamental principle we remove every possibility of the organization of a 'machine,' leave the people free to select their own candidates and open the way for direct legislation just as soon as the people are ready for it.

"The great mass of the people of Ohio are ready today to inaugurate a new era, the beginning of the reign of reason and love instead of the reign or revenge and hate. They only need to have the truth placed before them. Both the democratic and the republican campaigns will be well supplied with money with which to poison the people. The result will be a 'stand-off.'"

DR. SCHELL IS EXONERATED.

Frankfort, Ind., Sept. 9.—The report of the committee of ministers appointed by Bishop Hurst of the northwestern Indiana Methodist Episcopal conference to investigate the charges made by Dr. Charles Parkhurst, of the Zion Herald, against General Secretary Schell, of the Epworth league, resulted in a vindication of the secretary. Not only did the committee exonerate Dr. Schell, but so earnest was the conference in expressing its confidence in him that the following resolution censuring his accuser was unanimously adopted by the conference: "Resolved, That, inasmuch as the facts in the matter of the conduct of Dr. Schell have been thoroughly canvassed by the board of control of the Epworth league and as they have declared that no further action by them is required, we deplore and condemn the editor of the Zion Herald in further agitating the question."

HEAVY STEALING OF FARES.

New York, Sept. 9.—A startling allegation was made by Secretary T. S. Williams, of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit company, this afternoon. He said the road had lost $50,000 by reason of thefts by its employes during the last month. The stealing of fares, he added, was never so large before and the reason he gave was the indiscriminate employment of conductors at the time of the strike. In come instances, he said, it was believed that 75 per cent. of the fares had been taken. The earrings of the company for the last month were, in consequence, greatly reduced.

A LITERARY TREAT.

In securing an engagement with Henry Lawrence Southwick, the distinguished classic teacher, orator and artist, in his magnificent interpretive recital of "Richelieu, the Cardinal King," a treat is offered to the literary loving people of Fort Wayne unexcelled by anything ever before presented in this city. Professor Southwick is a dramatic artist of the highest type and justly bears the reputation of being one of the most accomplished Shakesperean scholars and interpreters of the present time. William J. Roulfe, the eminent Shakesperean scholar, says of his reading of Bulwer Lytton's romantic drama, "Richelieu"—"It moved and stirred me more than I know how to express. I came away as from a most impressive religious service where he had been the eloquent preacher." Professor Southwick, at present Master of English in the Penn Charter School of Philadelphia, was for ten years secretary and master of Shakespeare at the Emerson College, of Boston. It is through the courtesy of Mrs. Ormsby, who was his pupil, that an engagement has been made possible here. He comes under the auspices of the Southwick club, which is composd of pupils of Mrs. Ormsby.

MURDERED BY A HUCKSTER.

St. Louis, Sept. 9. William C Pape, general superintendent of parks and a factor in politics, was shot and instantly killed last night at his home by Henry Fry, a huckster, who shortly afterward committed suicide. According to statements made by Fry, Mr. Pape had promised him a peddler's license for some political service rendered, but had withheld it. Fry drove up to Mr. Pape's residence last night and called him to the gate. A wordy war ensued between the men, which ended in Fry drawing a revolver and fatally shooting Mr. Pape. The murderer jumped into his wagon and drove rapidly away. Mr. Pape's son and an officer gave chase and gradually overhauled the fleeing man. Fry, seeing that capture was imminent, placed the revolver in his mouth and fired, the ball finding lodgment in his brain.

CARNEGIE IS ELIGIBLE.

Pittsburg, Pa., Sept. 9.—The report from London that Adrew Carnegie will be the liberal candidate for parliament for Sutherlandshire, in which Skibo castle is located, is believed here. Pittsburgers who have been in Europe this summer heard of it and thinks Mr. Carnegie wants to go to parliament to work out his American-British alliance project over which he has talked some and written more. He will not have to renounce his American citizenship, because, so far as can be learned by investigation of records, neither he nor his father were naturalized. While having a permanent residence in Scotland, it is claimed he will spend part of each year at his new place now building in New York.

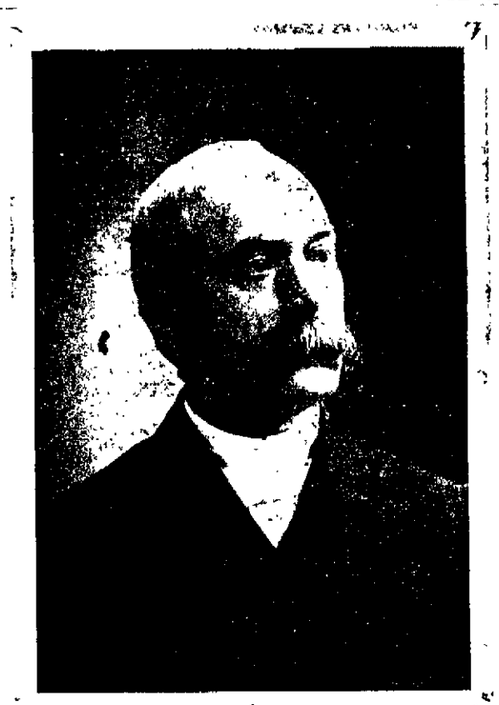
CITY HALL NEWS.

Comptroller Berghoff gives notice to vehicle and bicycle owners to the effect that the time for taking out tags expires September 13. After that date all delinquents will be prosecuted.

Building permits have been issued to R. B. Rossington to repair barn on lot 192, Hanna's addition, to cost $300; Charles Scheiman, dwelling on east 35 feet of lot 8, Fairfield's outlots, for $1,200.

Residents of South Clinton street are circulating a petition for an asphalt pavement. They want the work done next spring. The petition asks for a pavement from Murray street to Pontiac.

Try The Sentinel want columns.



REV. THEODORE CLIFTON.

Rev. Theodore Clifton, of Chicago, is the western representative of the Congregational College and Educational Society. He is to be in Fort Wayne over Sunday and will speak in Plymouth Church at the morning service, taking as his theme, "Our Country: Its Perils and Its Safeguards." In the evening he will speak at the South Congregational Church on "You Can if You Will."

Mr. Clifton has a strong personality and is well known as a popular and convincing speaker.

Dr. Gunsaulus says of him: "It was one of the most healthful addresses I have ever heard from the lecture platform. What the world needs at the present time is the kind of mental and spiritual tonic which this lecturer imparts. I can see hundreds of homes and thousands of human beings greatly helped by such stirring and manly words as we listened to the other day. No lecture that we have had before our girls and boys has been more stimulating or more popular."

Dr. P. S. Pearsons, the great philanthropist, says: "I have listened with deep satisfaction to Rev. Theodore Clifton on the subject of education. He presents his theme in a truly American style, full of patriotism and advanced ideas. It is a great treat to hear him."

To Carpenters, Contracters and the Public.

We cheerfully give estimates on Plumbing, Gas Fitting, Steam and Hot Water Heating, Electric Wiring, Sewerage and Beer Pump Work.

G. ABDON & CO.,
22 E. COLUMBIA ST.

Fort Wayne Trust Co.

CAPITAL $200,000.00.

Cor. Main and Court St.

PAYS 3 PER CENT. INTEREST ON CERTIFICATE AND BOOK DEPOSITS OF $1.00 AND UPWARDS.

Loans money on Farm and City Real Estate at a low rate of interest.

Acts as Executor, Administrator, Guardian, Assignee, Receiver, Trustee and Agent.

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Samuel M. Foster, Vice-President.
Andrew E. Hoffman, 2nd Vice-President.
Charles A. Wilding, Secretary.
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PLUMBER, STEAM and GAS FITTER.
48 W. MAIN STREET.

MASONIC TEMPLE.....

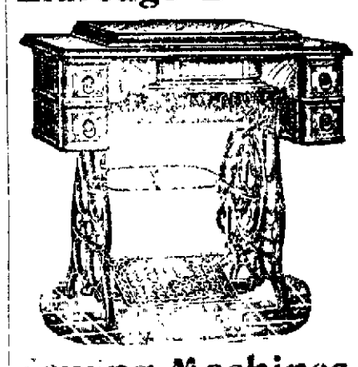
This Week, Matinee Saturday.

HAVILY-JACKSON STOCK COMPANY
In Repertoire.
2—Car Loads of Scenery—2

F. M. SMITH & CO.,

—AGENTS FOR—

Eldredge B



Sewing Machines.

A First-class Machine at a very
- - - LOW PRICE.
5-YEAR GUARANTEE.

22 CALHOUN STREET.

THE MAUMEE STEAM AND HOT WATER HEATER CO.,

of 38 Harrison Street,

handle a complete line of Radiator Enamel, Bronzes and Bronze Liquid, Alluminum Hose Nozzles, Lawn Sprinklers, Hose connections, Stilson Wrenches, Pipe Tongs, Steam and Hot Water Valves, Gauge Stocks, Dies, Vices, Water Motor Fans, Roof Paint, Pump Leathers, Sinks, Cesspools, Spray Pumps, etc.

YOU CAN BUY

House Furnishing Goods, Carpets, Rugs, Draperies, Furniture, etc., on

Weekly or Monthly Payments.

You will save money by calling on us.

J. Y. SHOAFF & CO.,
135 Calhoun.

Globe BANKRUPT STOCK

THE REOPENING OF THIS SALE WHICH WILL CONTINUE SIX WEEKS MORE,

Began again with a rush far beyond our expectations, but we have engaged twenty extra salesmen to handle the trade, and will try our utmost to serve everybody.

If you fail to get waited on, come until you get served.

All parties indebted to the old firm will please call and settle their accounts with us.

To Accommodate the Public to Get Full Benefit of This Sale, Store Will Remain Open Every Evening Until 9 O'Clock; Saturday's 11 O'Clock.

A. K. HURST & CO.

AUTUMN CARPETS.

The display of Autumn patterns in Carpets has never been equaled here, which means, we show an assortment ahead of anything ever attempted by any other house selling carpets in this section. The two-tone effects in Empire Green, Crimson, Old Gold, Cerise, etc., appeal to the cultivated tastes, while the delicate Chintz and Floral designs are quite as popular and no less worthy, from the view point of high art in home furnishing.

A Feature of Special Interest

in the new showing is the host of handsome and exclusive patterns in

ROYAL WILTON'S AXMINSTERS AND BODY BRUSSELS.

SHOWN HERE ONLY.

We invite inspection of these new beautics.

Carpet Room, on third floor, the largest, best lighted, most complete in this state.

The New Dress Goods Exhibit.

All the new Autumn fabrics ready for your inspection; an exhibit surpassing all those of former years.

The Sales Have Already Started.

To get the first pick at the elegant imported exclusive novelties is in the mind of all. New fabrics from France, Germany, England, Switzerland.

And the choicest products of America's mills.

This is the Dress Goods Store.

—FIRST OF ALL.—

Without a rival in Northern Indiana.

The new fabrics are being placed on sale at a rate that justifies the invitation.

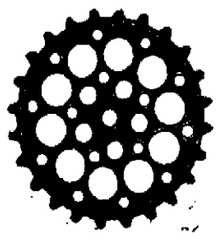
COME AND SEE THEM.

The China Department.

shows handsome new lines of Art Wares, Lamps and Bric-a-Brac. Importers' samples of fine Vases and Ornaments

At One-Half Regular Value.

Rurode Dry Goods Co.



SLAUGHTER SALE OF BICYCLES.

Shopworn and slightly second-hand "Mansons," $20 and $25, good as new and will be sold fully guaranteed. 1898 Royals, $13.50. Goodyear casings, $1.50 each. "Vim" Tires, the $4.00 kind, $2.25. Oil, 3c. Lamps, 35c. M. & W. Inner Tubes, 80c. Tire Tape, 2 for 1c. Saddles, 35c. Gas Lamps, $1.75. Second-hand Wheels, $3 to $13. BROSIUS & BROSIUS, "MANSON" AGENTS, 31 CLINTON St.

FREE!

FREE CONSULTATION. FREE TREATMENT.

In order to introduce their new method of ELECTRICAL TREATMENT by the Double Galvanic and Faradic currents,

The American Electrical Institute

is offering free treatments during the MONTH OF SEPTEMBER to all persons suffering from any form of Nervous Debility, Weakness, Rheumatism, Catarrh, Impotency, Lumbago, Sciatica, Varicocele, Stricture, Ghost, Unnatural Drains, Stomach, Liver, Kidney and Heart Troubles. Consumption in the earlier stages completely cured by this new method.

Special Treatment for Women.

LADIES: Are you suffering from any of the disorders peculiar to your sex, such as General Weakness, Lassitude, Painful Periods, Dragging Down Pains, Leucorrhœa, Pain in the Side or Back, Constipation, etc., etc.; if so call and see us.

CONSULTATION ABSOLUTELY CONFIDENTIAL. We treat nothing we cannot cure. If your case is incurable we will candidly tell you so and advise you to save your money.

Stop Drugging! - Stop Dosing!

Call and see us and learn that diseases like yours can only be treated successfully by Nature's Own Remedy, ELECTRICITY. Call or address the

American Electrical Institute,

Rooms 21-25, PINLEY-LONG BUILDING, Berry St. Office hours from 9 A. M. to 9 P. M. Lady always in attendance. Take elevator.

FALL AND WINTER

1899-1900.

Our new fall stock is in and awaits your early inspection.

I. MAUTNER & CO.,

TAILORS,

52 Calhoun St.

The Evening Sentinel.

SATURDAY, SEPT. 9, 1899.

OUR TELEPHONES.

Business Office	173
Editorial Rooms	650

THE WEATHER.

Chicago, Sept. 9.—Forecast for Indiana—Fair tonight and Sunday; probably warmer Sunday; variable winds.

THE LOCAL TEMPERATURE.

Today's local temperature in Fort Wayne was as follows:

	Degrees.
7 a. m.	62
8 a. m.	65
9 a. m.	67
10 a. m.	69
11 a. m.	72
12 m.	74
1 p. m.	80
2 p. m.	89

LOCAL NEWS.

Irvin Ditton has gone to Lagro for a visit with friends.

Miss Anna Reuss leaves next week for Cincinnati to attend school.

Mrs. Luther Wright is lying very ill at her home, No. 11 Dawson street.

Miss Nellie McMahon, of Huntington, Ind., is visiting with friends over Sunday.

Assistant Cashier C. W. Orr, of the Hamilton bank, is confined to his home by sickness.

Miss Victoria Carter, of 47 Maple avenue, left today, over the Pittsburg road, for Denver, Col.

Mr. and Mrs. C. Champlen and Miss Anna Davidson, of Anderson, Ind., are the guests of friends in the city.

The bids for the Walton avenue Lutheran school will be opened at the office of Architect J. M. E. Riedel on Monday.

J. H. Hartman, Miss Eva Hartman, Miss Flora Peters and Clem Hartman arrived home from New York last night.

The E. F. C. T. auxiliary will meet in the B. of L. E. hall Tuesday afternoon, Sept. 12, at 2:30. A full attendance is desired. All auxiliary members are most cordially invited to attend.

On Tuesday night or early Wednesday morning some miscreant attempted to cut one of the big plate glass windows in the new Douglass shoe store. A diamond was used for the purpose and a long cut was made in the glass. A slight jar is liable to break the window in its present condition.

Policy players, crap men and others interested in chance games in this city have found a rival to the famous 4-11-44 combination. Today is the ninth day of the ninth month of ninety-nine, a combination which occurs but once in a hundred years, a fact upon which many of the above mentioned are placing the nickels.

Mrs. O. N. Heise and daughter, of Cincinnati, are the guests of friends in the city.

GEM LUNCH BOX.

ENJOY YOUR DINNER.

Before this box was for sale the salesman, laborer or mechanic carried a dinner pail and had to do it or risk an uncertain lunch.

Now you take this handsome Gem Folding Dinner Box, trimmed with leather and made to stand for years of wear. The edibles cannot scatter. They stay just where you put them.

After dinner the box is folded and can easily be placed in a coat pocket.

Regular 25c box, special price, 17c.

WHITE FRUIT HOUSE.

See the swell suits at Patterson's with double breasted vests.

Wall paper to PLEASE you; cheap TOO, at L. O. Hull's, 90 Calhoun St.

MONEY TO LOAN

ON REAL ESTATE OR PERSONAL SECURITY. C. F. PFEIFFER, ROOMS 9-7, BASS BLOCK. 2-tf

FLOUR, POTATOES, MEATS, BUTTER AND EGGS.

Golden Wedding and Quincy Michigan Full Roller Flour, $3.30 bbl.
All best City Flour, $3.50 bbl.
Large Mealy Potatoes, 30c bushel.
Jersey Sweet Potatoes, 20c peck.
Yellow Denver Onions, 15c peck.
Spanish Onions, 5c lb.
Best Sugar Cured Hams, 12c lb.
Best Sugar Cured Shoulders, 8c lb.
Best Sugar Cured Bacon, 9c lb.
Best Sugar Cured Picnic Hams, 8½c.
Fresh Country Eggs, dozen, 14c.
Best Country Butter, lb, 20c.
Oysters, Celery, Cranberries, Fruits and Melons.

WHITE FRUIT HOUSE.

If its new—Patterson will have it.

Today is the last day to pay your natural and artificial gas bills without penalty.

B. G. Rutter, of Warsaw, is visiting in the city.

Joseph Effinger, of Bluffton, is visiting friends in the city.

Charles Reuss will return to Notre Dame university next week.

Mrs. Van B. Perrine and children are at home from an outing at Rome City.

Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Moore and son, of Hartford City, are visiting in the city over Sunday.

James Hamilton will leave shortly for Boston to enter the Massachusetts institute of Technology.

Attorney W. S. O'Rourke returned Friday evening from Washington, where he had gone on professional business.

B. W. Zimmerman, who has been to Alaska and who is now visiting in Stockton, Cal., will shortly return to Fort Wayne.

The regular semi-monthly meeting of the board of managers of the Rescue Home will be held on Monday at 2:30 p. m. at the home.

There was a fight between boys reported on Coombs street last night in which one lad was severely pummeled, but the police could not learn who the boys were.

Superintendent Gorsline has received word from Paulding that a horse and buggy stolen there is supposed to be en route for Fort Wayne and he has notified the officers to be on the watch.

NOTICE TO VEHICLE OWNERS.

All vehicle tax for the year 1899-1900 is now due and payable at the following rates:

Bicycles	$1.00
1 horse buggy	2.00
1 horse delivery	2.50
2 horse buggy, team or delivery	4.00
2 horse truck, ice wagon or log wagon	8.00
1 horse milk wagon	3.00
2 horse milk wagon	5.00
1 horse express	4.00
2 horse express	7.00

Penalty will attach after September 15th. Office open from 7 to 8 p. m.

HENRY C. BERGHOFF,
9-11-13-15 Comptroller.

NOTICE.

The Spring Beach Hotel at Rome City will be open through the winter.

Wall paper to PLEASE you; cheap TOO. at L. O. Hull's, 90 Calhoun St.

Money to loan at 6 per cent. J. C. Heller, Abstract Office, 33 W. Main St. 29tf

The C. R. Higgins Artificial Ice Company sell 23 five cent ice tickets for one dollar cash for family use. Artificial is the only pure ice sold and lasts longer than other ice.

Society people use Satisfaction Bouquet because it is the best. Try it. For sale by all druggists.

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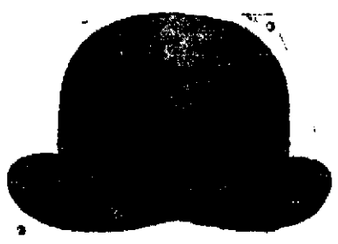
GOLDEN, The HATTER



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GOLDEN, The HATTER

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Can be saved to no better advantage than by placing it with the ALLEN COUNTY LOAN AND SAVINGS ASSOCIATION, 32 East Berry Street. Any number of shares can be taken at any time. Six per cent. interest is paid on all classes of stock. No fees to investors. Money to Loan for any Purpose.

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100 Piece Dinner Sets.
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In these "side-lines" to our immense business we have no successful competitors in Fort Wayne.

These Departments present the best possible opportunity for the selection of Wedding, Birthday and Holiday Gifts.

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For Uncle Sam Stamps.

See them at the opening of our store, 228 Calhoun street, today. Any article in the store for one book of stamps and hundreds of beautiful articles for one-half book. Uncle Sam stamps are given by the following reliable merchants for cash trade:

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J. Ross & Co., 56 and 58 West Main St.
BICYCLES.
Randall Wheel Co., 31 W. Berry St.
CATHOLIC BOOKS.
Martin Greves, 191 Calhoun St.
CLOTHING.
Pixley & Co., 16 and 18 East Berry St.
CIGARS AND TOBACCO.
See Grocers and Druggists.
CROCKERY.
Solliday, Hite & Co., 111 and 113 Calhoun.
CARPETS.
The Boston Store, 28 Calhoun St.
DRY GOODS.
Wolf & Dessauer, 70 and 72 Calhoun St.
Boston Store, Wm. Hahn & Co., 28 Calhoun St.
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D. R. Noll, 10 East Columbia St.
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F. D. Hahn, 298 Calhoun St.
John H. Kappel, 300 Main and Mechanics St.
W. T. Benke, 399 Broadway.
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FURNITURE.
Solliday, Hite & Co., 111 and 113 Calhoun Street.
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McClelland & Jourdan, 47 E. Columbia Street.
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John Zelt, Creighton Ave. and Gay St.
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A. W. Golden, 96 Calhoun St.
Pixley & Co., East Berry St.
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A. R. Walter & Co., 238 and 240 Calhoun Street.
J. P. Ross & Co., 56 and 58 W. Main Street.
John Zelt, cor. Gay t. and Creighton Ave. Ave.
Dodick & Son, 127 Wells St.
Colclesser & Schroeder, 78 Maumee Ave.
C. H. Horstman, 500 Broadway
W. W. Fox, 325 W. Main St.
John H. W. Schaefer, rear of 143 W. Third St.
Aukenbruck & Porthoff, 126 E. Washington St.
Wm. J. Reimuller, 181 Fairfield Ave.
Isaac Miller, 136 Calhoun St.
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Romarys, Goeglein & Co., 25 E. Columbia St.
R. Steger & Co., 140 Calhoun St.
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J. L. Gruber, 140 Fairfield Ave.
ICE.
The C. R. Higgins Artificial Ice Co.
MILLINERS.
A. Mergentheim, 11 Calhoun St.
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PICTURES.
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C. Schleder & Son, 8 E. Columbia St.
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R. Steger & Co., 140 Calhoun St.
J. L. Gruber, 140 Fairfield Ave.
WALL PAPER.
L. O. Hull, 90 Calhoun St.

We cordially invite you to the store to see what you can get for Uncle Sam stamps. Each caller today will be presented with stamps to start them, as well as a stamp book. Buy only where you get stamps and you will soon get any of our premiums. Ask your neighbor to help you. We also give articles not contained in the store, such as Jersey Cows, Shetland Ponies, Rubber-tired Phaetons, Sewing Machines, Bicycles, etc., for more books than one.

...FORT WAYNE... TRADING STAMP CO., 228 Calhoun St.

Keep this ad.; it will be valuable to you.

30 Day Alteration Sale.

On account of our rapidly increased business, necessitating more room, we are going to have our store remodeled, during which time we will offer a special reduction on our entire stock of sheet music and musical merchandise. Also a number of slightly used Pianos and organs at extremely low prices. Pianos from $25.00 and upwards, and Organs from $ 0.00 and upwards. Fifteen pieces of good music for 25 cents, including the Packard Two-Step. First come first served.

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When Others Fail, Consult

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25 years European and American hospital and private practice experience for all Desperate, Chronic, Nervous and Private Diseases of Head, Nose, Throat, Lungs, Liver, Kidney, Stomach, Heart, Bowels Bladder, Blood, Skin, Eye, Ear and Sexual diseases.

Kidney and Urinary weak back, pain in side, abdomen, bladder sediment in urine, brick-dust or white, painful urinacious, Bright's disease and all diseases of the bladder.

Private Diseases—Gleet, Gonorhoea, Inflammations, Discharges, Strictures, Weakness of Organs, Syphilis, Hydrocele, Varicocele and kindred troubles quickly restored.

Lost Manhood and all its attending ailments, both young, middle-aged and old men. The awful effects of early indiscretions, producing weakness, nervous debility, night emissions, exhausting drains, pimples, bashfulness, loss of energy and weakness of both body and brain.

Cancers, Tumors Piles cured without Knife or pain.

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"And the Green Grass Grew All Around."

Of course it would as long as these rains continue. You need a LAWN MOWER to head it off. We have just what you need. And as for price, just come and show your good intention—we will do the rest.

As a starter we might mention that we will sell you Rubber Lawn Hose at cost. We are also making our LAST CALL for White Mountain and Shepard's Lightning Freezers and superior charcoal packed Water Coolers. The latter are made of best quality galvanized iron. Also our line of high grade Gasoline Stoves, including No. 70 Vapor Stove, which is the very latest improvement in Gasoline stove construction. It has a non-explosive gasoline tank, and every burner produces 72 individual flame jets. Take advantage of the 10 per cent. cut we have made on all these goods while they last. It is a chance that does not present itself every day. We would also call your attention at this stage of the game to such seasonable goods as KRAUT CUTTERS, Slaw Cutters and Fruit Cans. Our stock is very complete in these lines.

SEAVEY HARDWARE CO., 19 & 21 W. Main Street.

SPECIAL:—On Monday, Sept. 11, a 5c cake of "LITTLE INJUN" Stove Polish for 1c.

Something new. Don't blame us if you call after it is all gone. Come early.

You can get not only CHERRY RIPE AND RED MESSINA ORANGE But every other popular drink at our Soda Fountain.

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of the shirts you buy of us, they'll fit you; they'll be tight where they ought to be tight, and loose where they ought to be loose. They'll be right in the height of style and they'll give you satisfactory wear.

Shirts, Neckwear, Hosiery, Underwear and Gloves

for fall wear now demand your immediate attention.

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Use Satisfaction Bouquet. Superior in delicacy and permanency, it never becomes unpleasant or insipid. In delicious odor and refreshing qualities it always satisfies.

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The Fort Wayne Sentinel

IN FORT WAYNE ... NEWSPAPERS WHEN YOU USE THE SENTINEL WANT COLUMNS.

ESTABLISHED 1833. FORT WAYNE, IND., SATURDAY, SEPT. 9, 1899. PRICE FIVE CENTS.

SIGHTS IN SINGAPORE

ELIZA ARCHARD CONNER VIEWS THE GEM OF THE ORIENT.

Striking Contrast Between This Beautiful City and Dirty Manila. The Jinrikisha as an Exponent of Human Nature.

[Special Correspondence.]

SINGAPORE, Aug. 1.—Farewell to you, Manila, city of militarism and monkeys, of dwarf horses and colossal cockroaches, city where one beholds the most gorgeous and radiant sunsets whose vision ever blessed a sinful world and where the richest people live over their stables and the sanitary conditions would shock a Klondiker; town of brigadiers and brown beggars of buffalo carts and beer, goodby! And you, O fair isle of Luzon, land of beauty and laziness and of gorgeous vegetation, land where nearly everything good to eat that man wants is produced, and the cooks starve white people to death, land of ecstasy and eczema, of pearls and cocoanuts and sweet incense, where nearly every prospect pleases and man is mostly vile, goodby, goodby! When I see you again, probably in my next incarnation, you will have electric railways and all the conveniences of a clean and wholesome American civilization. White sails will

STREET IN SINGAPORE.

waft spicy argosies of richness from your plantations to faroff lands north and south, and your little brown mongrels will be no more, vanished to make place for a race capable of work.

We sailed away from Manila for Singapore in high spirits. By "we" I mean my little typewriting machine and myself. It is my most precious treasure, sole chum and comrade of my wanderings around the world.

I came to Manila March 1. At that time there was no regular line of communication between the city and Singapore. If you wished to go to southern Asia, you had to cross the stormy China sea to Hongkong, whence you might sail for Singapore. An American whom I met had waited over two months for a vessel to take him there. A Spanish tobacco company in Manila had a freight steamer that made a trip once in two months and occasionally carried a few passengers. Note now the difference the American occupation has made. In three months' time three different steamer lines have started to make regular trips between Singapore and Manila—a Spanish, a French and now an English one. This last will go to Calcutta. In the first steamer of the English line I left Manila. The distance to Singapore is 1,330 miles, and the trip requires five days.

Its inhabitants call Singapore the gem of the orient, and they are not far wrong. It is a beautiful city, with the same number of inhabitants as Manila, 300,000, and it is all that Manila ought to be and would be if a northern race had settled in it instead of a Latin one. The business part of Singapore contains handsome and substantial buildings; the residence part is like Orange, N. J.; Avondale, Cincinnati or Brookline, Mass. Its avenues are broad, exquisitely clean and smooth as hard clay and a steam roller can make them. They are shaded all the way with noble trees of magnificent height and foliage. Birds twitter in their branches in the early morning, and monkeys in their natural wild state jump among the branches like squirrels.

Singapore is upon an island 28 by 14 miles in extent. The American traveler will observe the handiness with which Great Britain grabs the islands along the coast of southern Asia and elsewhere. Hongkong is a British island on the Chinese coast. Singapore is a British island at the point of the Malay peninsula. Penang is another British island and town on the west coast of the same peninsula, which itself is a British protectorate. Crossing the mouth of the bay of Bengal, we come to another convenient English island, Ceylon. All these are situate in the most fertile portions of the globe and are run on strictly British principles, yielding golden revenue to her majesty's subjects. In the Malay peninsula are the richest tin mines known. Singapore is only 2 degrees north of the equator. There the north star sinks quite below the horizon and ceases to be visible. Last summer I saw it directly overhead in the Klondike.

The native men of the Malay peninsula wear skirts and back hair. The hair is done in a little tab at the back of the neck. For the skirt a piece of gingham, about three yards, is sewed together at the ends. The Malay puts it over his head, wraps it around the lower part of his body and tucks it in at the waist, and there you are. This garment is called a sarong. Sometimes he wears a little jacket, often not. I judge a Malay peninsula native's clothing costs $1 a year; if he is extravagant, perhaps $1.25. It is hard to tell which is man and which is woman among these people. I concluded finally that the women were rather more pudgy faced than the men. There is little distinction of dress among many of them, both sexes being swathed in flowing garments. When you see a human being with a red skirt, long hair in a Grecian knot at the back of its head and a full grown beard over its face, you wonder in spite of yourself what it is. The thing is not orthodox somehow.

Prominent above all else in Singapore streets is the jinrikisha—for short riksha—that famous vehicle in which human beings play the part of beasts of burden. The vehicle itself is like a miniature two wheeled cab. There are 8,000 of these in Singapore, and the human beasts that draw them are in all cases Chinese coolies. The Chinaman trots between shafts like a horse and pulls you along for 5 cents a mile—2½ cents American money, that is. He attains a speed that is remarkable. I noticed one who outtrotted a pony for two miles. Whether like the Irishman playing horse these Chinese riksha men ever shy at a piece of paper and run away and upset the wagon I cannot say. They do, however, sometimes stumble and tip their passengers out headforemost.

Riksha men look to be perfect specimens of physical development. They are straight as a plumb line, and their deep chests and the magnificent muscles of their arms, backs and legs are worth paying to see. The only garment worn by many of them is a pair of trousers very much curtailed. In fact, those trousers just start and then quit, reminding you of the epitaph on the Puritan baby's tomb. Besides these short stop trousers the riksha Chinaman has a towel around his shoulders to wipe off perspiration.

I should like to see one of the Singapore riksha men run in a race with our best college sprinters. The Chinaman could undoubtedly give the white man several seconds the start and then beat him easily. One point I observed, however—there are no old men among these human horses. I watched them, hundreds of them, and failed to see more than one man who looked past 40. They die early from heart disease, in spite of their magnificent physique. One day I noticed a slim little riksha man pulling two great fat white men, who together had squeezed themselves into his little toy carriage to save a couple of cents. They must have weighed almost 200 apiece. The Chinaman's eyes seemed starting from his head, and his naked back was in a lather of perspiration, but there sat those two pulpy old hulks as peacefully as if a railway engine were hauling them.

There are many thousand Chinese in Singapore and the Malay peninsula. They and their ancestors have been there for generations, happy, well fed and prosperous. These are called straits born Chinamen—straits of Malacca, that is—and they are larger and finer looking in all respects than the people of their race in Hongkong, Canton and other east Asia cities. A proportion of them, too, are Roman Catholics. The Chinese nurse in the family of my friend in Singapore was one of these. Early on Sunday morning she went to mass, which made the cook, likewise Chinese, extremely indignant. He was not of her persuasion.

"Nurse gone to church," he said, "chin-chin Christ. It is more better she chin-chin Joss."

It rained the first night after my arrival in Singapore. At daylight in the morning I was awakened by a tremendous sound midway between a roar and a bellow. It continued louder and long drawn out. I knew there was a menagerie at the park two miles away. I said to myself, "That is the lions, roaring for their breakfast." But the noise continued, spreading abroad till it seemed to come from all over. Hour by hour went on, and still the roar. Ten o'clock and no let up—worse if anything. Now it was like the hoarse whistle of 40 Atlantic liners or 20 Jersey City ferryboats all at once. Then it seemed like a herd of a thousand cattle in a corral, bellowing their hearts out for grief. Or

MALAY GIRL OF SINGAPORE.

was it a vast throng of army mules, suffering from depression of spirits because of an approaching storm and venting their feelings accordingly?

At last I could endure in silence no longer. "What is that fiendish bellowing?" I asked my host. He listened a moment and laughed.

"Oh, that—that's only the frogs—bullfrogs, you know. They come out of their holes after a rain and sing because they are glad."

"Sing!"

I asked: "Frogs? How large are they, for heaven's sake, these frogs of Singapore?"

"Oh, little bits of fellows not bigger than a baby's hand."

If some enterprising American showman will capture a lot of these fellows, take them to the States, put them in a circus and make them think it is raining whenever the play is on, he will simply get a music that will beat the band—yes, any band—and Niagara falls included, with his orchestra of the frogs of Singapore.

ELIZA ARCHARD CONNER.

ALMOST A NEW NATION

HOW LOWER CALIFORNIA NEARLY BECAME A REPUBLIC.

Story of a Forgotten Conspiracy. Major Scott and His Donkey Ride. A Sudden Newspaper Exposure and What Followed.

[Special Correspondence.]

SAN DIEGO, Cal., Aug. 30.—Some years ago an American syndicate acquired a tract of about 18,000 acres in the Mexican province of Lower California. The enterprise failed, and some English capitalists gained possession of the property under the name of the International Company of Mexico. The promoters of the scheme then set about to get their money back. The idea occurred to them that Lower California would make a valuable addition to the territory of the United States. But

WALTER G. SMITH.

there was a clause in the constitution of Mexico which made it a misdemeanor for any one to propose such a measure in the congress of that country.

Thus the only thing to do was to start a revolution and establish a republic, as the brave citizens of Texas had done. Then would follow annexation. The members of the English syndicate talked the matter over. They decided to secure the services of a capable man in the United States and finally chose Walter G. Smith. He was at that time the editor of the San Diego Sun and had come out to California for the benefit of his wife's health.

Mr. Smith was induced to undertake the job or at least to investigate and consider the feasibility of the projected revolution. He went to a number of military friends for advice. At the time the only troops in the whole peninsula consisted of a garrison of 100 men. These soldiers were stationed in the capital, the city of Ensenada, and were all convicts who had been sentenced to service in the Mexican army. The commander was General Torres, a most distinguished officer, who also held the office of governor of the province. There were no other troops at his disposal, and he so feared his men that their arms and ammunition were kept in an arsenal about a half mile from the barracks. There were no heavy guns or fortifications about the city.

Along the whole western coast of Mexico the entire naval force consisted of one vessel, the Democrata. She was a broken down gunboat and of little or no use for either attack or defense. Against this boat the International company could fit out three ships. These were to be converted merchantmen. It was thought that the capital could easily be taken by a sudden night attack, and then the company of 100 convict soldiers would be glad of a chance to escape to the United States.

In case the assault upon Ensenada was successful it was calculated that Mexico would find it hard to send relief to her captured territory. The three vessels of the republic's navy could head off and possibly destroy any ship chartered by Mexico to carry re-enforcements.

There remained but one other way for our southern neighbor to send assistance to her citizens, and this was by marching troops to the scene of disorder. To do this a journey across the desert was necessary, and then Lower California must be reached by crossing the American boundary. It was at the time of the Fenian troubles in Canada, and the refusal of our government to allow English troops to cross our territory was expected to act as a precedent against allowing Mexico the same privilege.

The affairs of the International company were in charge of Major Buchanan Scott of the Royal Engineers. Mr. Smith, who was to be governor general of the republic, went down to Ensenada to look over the ground and discuss affairs of state with the major. They decided that the first move was the announcement of the intention to build a line of railroad from Ensenada to San Quentin. The distance was 100 miles. The latter terminal has a fine harbor, and the purpose to connect the two points seemed natural and in line with the International company's development of the country.

Such an undertaking would lead the people of the province to expect the coming of large bodies of men and the landing of quantities of supplies. The imported laborers were to be disguised soldiers recruited in the United States. The cases and boxes of what appeared to be agricultural implements would be guns and ammunition.

The city of Ensenada was to be surprised. The miserable convict Mexican soldiers would not attempt to defend their country, but would desert. Major Scott, who would become General Scott under the new regime, promised to have his rival antagonist, General Torres, drunk on the fateful night. The force of the invaders was to number 300 men. It was intended on the next morning to issue a proclamation announcing the establishment of the republic of Ensenada.

The leaders of the revolution figured on preventing any relief from Mexico. A throng of from 10,000 to 20,000 adventurers from the southwest with guns was expected. Among these men a force could be secured to attack the main coast of Mexico if that step became necessary. Dissatisfaction was to be fomented among the Indians in northern Sonoma, a tribe which Mexico had never conquered.

Up to this point the plans of the conspirators were perfect and worthy of the genius of a Napoleon. But the great question was the matter of providing sustenance for this vast number of men. The supply of food would be exhausted in three weeks, and the United States government would patrol the border line and prevent any assistance from being sent into the country of the new republic. After going over this matter the officials of the republic could find no way to surmount this difficulty, so they regretfully abandoned the enterprise.

The matter did not end here. At the very moment the leaders decided to quit the story of the affair leaked out in some way. The editor of one of Mr. Smith's rival newspapers, the San Diego Union, heard of the affair, and one afternoon that sheet came out with an exposure of the whole plot.

As soon as the news became public property it created a sensation. The conspirators got frightened, except Mr. Smith, who kept at his work in San Diego and took part in the newspaper controversy which followed. He used in his paper the quotation of Ben Hill of Georgia, "The Mexicans are invincible in peace and invisible in war." This created a sensation, and it was a bold thing to do, considering that many Mexicans are in this city. A colonel from over the border heard of it and challenged Smith to a duel. The conditions of the contest were that the meeting should take place in Mexico, and it was clearly the intention to hang the American as soon as he left his native soil. Although the colonel came to town, Smith was not frightened, and he replied to the Mexican in this way: "If you come armed into this office, you will get shot. If I meet you on the street, you will get licked." The colonel kept out of sight.

Among the other leaders of the revolution a panic was created. Major Buchanan Scott was in Ensenada when he first learned of the action of the San Diego Union. The man who nearly missed a generalship immediately got on the back of a mule and started for the land of the free. The major kept on running until he reached India. He is now director of the mint in Bombay.

The Mexican government had a fit when it heard of the conspiracy. The late Senor Romero, who at the time

MAP OF LOWER CALIFORNIA.

represented that country in Washington, under the advice and guidance of J. D. Foster, the legal counsel of the legation, demanded of Secretary Blaine that our government should investigate the story. That statesman directed Colonel E. C. Foster to go at once to San Diego and learn all the particulars. This gentleman was no relation to Lawyer Foster, but happened to be the husband of the famous temperance orator, Mrs. J. Ellen Foster, and was an agent of the treasury department.

Agent Foster spent some weeks in California. He could find no tangible evidence of a conspiracy, Mr. Smith having taken all the archives of the projected republic and burned them in his back yard. Had Mr. Foster found any of the papers, a pay roll or a constitution arrests might have followed. He did not.

At the time of the trouble Mr. Blaine was negotiating for his pan-American conference. England opposed this meeting and used the fact of this conspiracy as an argument against the United States when dealing with the South and Central American countries. When it appeared that Englishmen were engineering the scheme, Secretary Blaine said to Agent Foster, "That lets the Americans out and the Englishmen in."

I have wondered what fate the leaders of this attempted revolution would meet should they ever enter Mexico. I do not think any of them would be molested if they went down there today. A few years ago Smith got up a celebration in the city of San Diego in honor of Cabrillo, the first European to sail up the Pacific coast. A great banquet was held in the big hotel over on Coronado beach, and many notables were present. Mr. Smith made a speech, and at its conclusion General Torres rushed over and embraced the orator, offering congratulations. From this incident it would seem that this officer bore no grievance against the conspirators. General Torres is still in active service and has been very prominent of late in the attempt to suppress the Yaqui Indian outbreak.

WILLIAM R. BRITTON.

A LONE LITTLE ISLAND.

Santa Catalina, a Feudal Possession of Modern Money Barons.

BY MARY E. LEONARD.

One of the unconsidered and unknown bits of Uncle Sam's territory is Santa Catalina island. It lies 30 miles off the coast of southern California and is therefore well out on the high seas.

There are several interesting facts about Santa Catalina, but the most notable one is that, for all practical purposes, it is a separate and distinct little province, being as little under control of the state or federal government as if it were the estate of a feudal lord of the middle ages. A private corporation owns the island and administers its affairs in the most autocratic way imaginable.

This condition of things is owing to an unsettled question of sovereignty between the state and the nation. Were it larger or more valuable the question of its title long ago would have been a matter of weighty discussion in the highest courts of the land.

As it is, little moment attaches to the issue whether it belongs outright to the federal government or is a state possession of California.

That Santa Catalina, with its length of 22 miles, its width of 7½ miles and its area of 55,000 acres, is included in the United States territory is beyond dispute.

Spanish mariners discovered the island. It became a part of the Mexican domain and by Mexico was ceded to the United States along with Alta California and all the great southwestern sovereignty Mexico styled Santa Catalina a part of California, and the new possessor of both did not disturb the title. It is doubtful if any one thought enough about the isle to care when it went, and today it appears strange that Mexico did not retain the bit of water surrounded mountain. Farther to the south, opposite San

SUGARLOAF ROCK, AVALON BAY.

Diego and only 15 miles from land, are the Coronado islands, which are still held in Mexico.

Years ago James Lick, whose name is perpetuated by the Lick observatory, bought the island for a few thousand dollars. At that he did not make a profit on his investment. No animals but sheep or the equally industrious wild goats can get a living from the canyons and mountain sides of Catalina, and sheep farming was not then a California industry. Lick hoped, it is generally believed, that there might be deposits of minerals in the mountains; but, whatever the amount of prospecting he caused to be done, certainly there were no returns.

When Lick died, his executors found the island an incumbrance on their hands, and they got rid of it as soon as they could. It passed through several hands before it came into the possession of its present owners, the Banning brothers.

Prior to the existing regime the poetic name of Avalon had been given to the chief landing place of the island, the name extending also to the bay which laps in between two projecting hills and forms the harbor.

The Bannings bought the island—paying, it is said, $30,000—for a twofold purpose, as a monster sheep farm and as a prospective summer resort. In a few years they had two steamers running between San Pedro, the seaport town of Los Angeles, and Avalon, had constructed a hotel and had covered the island with flocks of sheep.

Interest about Avalon, however, centers more in its peculiarities of administration than in its merits as an abiding place. Avalon is under the literal jurisdiction of "bosses" who own it. The only sign of the indefinite Los Angeles county supremacy is found in the presence of a notary public, and rumor says that he is supported by the proprietors of the island. His fees would not keep him in Mexican cigarettes.

There is not a lawyer on the island, not a justice of the peace and no jail. Withal, several saloons are open from dawn until midnight. Disturbances, however, are rare. The rule which brings order is simplicity in itself.

The proprietors maintain a constabulary, enlisted from their employees. Disturbers of the peace are not fined or imprisoned. They are punched into submission and banished.

Avalon is the headquarters of the United States Tuna club, whose president gains his place by virtue of catching the biggest fish. When a member brings in a trophy surpassing in weight the fish through which the president has acquired his office, there is an immediate reversion in rank.

FALL OPENINGS.

Marvelous Creations In the Way of Costumes and Hats.

[Special Correspondence.]

NEW YORK, Sept. 4.

Oh, summer, thou art going fast.
How soon thy charms decay!
All will mourn when thou art past,
The shortness of thy stay.
And, like thee, is our stay below
A fleeting, magic spell
Death's wintry winds will shortly blow
Our souls from hence to dwell.

There was some more of the same kind, ending with an appeal to angels to assist my flight. This was written and published when I was 10 years old, away off in California, and how it came into my head today I cannot tell, but it has been like Mark Twain's "Punch, brothers," and the only way I can get rid of it is to write it down, and that way it will stay fixed on the paper and trouble me no more. The soulful poem was doubtless recalled by a visit to the park, where the leaves are already beginning to lose their beauty and to show signs of fading glory.

When that change takes place, I know it is time for the fall openings to begin, and so they have begun, and on every post come letters inviting me to Mme. This or That's "fall opening." I do wish they would postpone it a little later; it is so hot, and there is always such a crush of pushing, crowding women, all elbows and each having a different sort of perfume. If any purgatory is worse, I would ask to be sent to the other place if newspaper folks can't get to heaven.

The openings show some really marvelous inventions in the way of hats. They are in many instances almost exact reproductions of the hats of 1812 to 1830. To say they are ugly would be telling the truth. To say they are becoming would be telling the truth too. The large poke shape bent down in heart form is the favorite. It does look quaint and picturesque. There are soft felts almost velvety, and these are shown in dozens of colors and shades.

The handsomest of the bonnets for visiting and other ceremonious wear are of black velvet drawn smoothly over a stiff foundation. Pipings of white or very light satin are set around the edge with the most exquisite neatness. Bows and loops of ribbon and short tips, also a few very rich flowers, are the trimmings. For late summer there are fancy work straws in the same general shapes and trimmed in much the same manner. All have ribbon strings or wide malines or silk mull. Some of these are wrapped around the neck before they are tied in big misty bows. These are extremely becoming to both young and old faces.

It is almost a hopeless task to try to tell about the new coats, cloaks, jackets and gowns. A few general words must suffice. Princess shapes with very short waists will be the height of fashion for the extremists. Ordinary mortals will be content with letting them follow nature's outline. These princess dresses will be lavishly trimmed in lengthwise designs with jet, passementerie, lace or braiding, according to the nature of the material and the purpose for which it is especially designed. There will also be many skirts with separate waists of silk, satin and velvet and many blouse suits. There was a most girlishly pretty blouse dress for a young lady yet in her teens. It was of apple green taffeta, with the white frost of immature apples upon the surface. The skirt was trimmed with applique and ruffles of valenciennes. The waist was blouse shape, with a handsome sash ribbon and a deep yoke made of the lace. This dainty dress was supplemented by a hat something like that mentioned above.

Bretelles are seen on quite a number of dresses. They do not belong to the empire period, but they are here all the same. Some of them are made wide and very stiff on the shoulder. They give apparent slenderness to the waist. Guipure lace is suddenly very fashionable in heavy black silk and makes rich and effective trimming. It is applied in

LATE SUMMER COSTUMES.

many ways—viz, in bands, in flounces and as all over lace for waists, sleeves and guimpes. It is edged with narrow ruches of chiffon.

There is an incredible amount of braiding, beading and jet embroidery on the capes and dresses. The capes are of black velvet, plush, the new travers silk and the rich peau de soie and armure silks. These superb silks in deep black are very fashionable or will be for all sorts of fall wraps, even some ultra tailor suits being made of them.

The coats are in the main elegant, all but the box and driving coats and a few of the new shapes in redingotes. They are as ugly as they can be as far as shape is concerned. They are of the very lightest tan, drab and biscuit. There are redingotes of every material imaginable—silk, velvet, cloth, cheviot, cravanette and mercy knows what else. These have a little of the directoire about them in revers and cuffs. This makes me think that the dealers are feeling their way a little before fully determining upon empire.

OLIVE HARPER.

WAITING FOR DEWEY

SINGULAR OPPORTUNITY TO PICTURE THE BATTLE OF MANILA BAY.

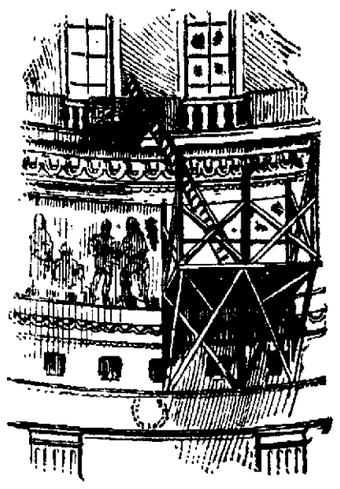
Story of the Vacant Panel In the Frieze of the Capitol Dome—Waiting Twenty-five Years For a Suitable Subject.

[Special Correspondence.]

WASHINGTON, Sept. 4.—Verily, all things wait for Dewey. For a quarter of a century there has been a vacant panel in the frieze of the capitol dome. The 15 other panels are covered with artistic paintings illustrating leading events in the history of the nation.

When congress decided to have the mural historical paintings executed it employed a celebrated artist named Brumidi to do the work. It decided the subjects of the pictures and appropriated money for the work. When he was half way around the dome Brumidi died. Congress appointed Costaggini, another famous painter, to finish the work.

As Costaggini approached the end of his task he found that, either through



UNFINISHED FRIEZE IN THE CAPITOL DOME.

his own error or Brumidi's, there were not enough pictures to go around. Enough white space remained for another painting.

The artist reported to the committee of congress which had charge of the work. Its members told him to wait while they decided on a subject. The whole thing has been waiting ever since.

Several subjects have been proposed from time to time as suitable, but none of them has been adopted by congress. The completion of the first transcontinental railroad was considered by many to be of sufficient importance, and a picture of the driving of the last spike at the junction of the Union and Central Pacific lines was recommended. It was voted down by people who were not disposed to heap too many honors upon certain railroad magnates. The subject came up again at the time of the World's fair at Chicago, when it was proposed to commemorate the congress of nations. This proposition was also rejected. Circumstances must have been waiting for Dewey to create an event of sufficient importance to command the united support of congress.

The vacant panel has for years been made conspicuous by the presence of the scaffolding and ladder used by the distinguished artists who painted the first 15 pictures. It is certainly high time that this unsightly scene should be changed. The scaffolding and ladder have obviously been kept in waiting for a renewal of work on the frieze.

It is to be noted that no subject in connection with the war between the north and south has ever been seriously suggested. The series of pictures commences immediately above the west or library door of the rotunda. There is a group representing America armed with a spear and shield. At her feet is the eagle, at her right an American Indian with bow and arrow and at her left the Genius of History sketching events.

The historical paintings making up the series are superior works of art. As observed from the floor of the rotunda there appears to be a sunken space or shelf eight or ten feet high completely surrounding the rotunda.

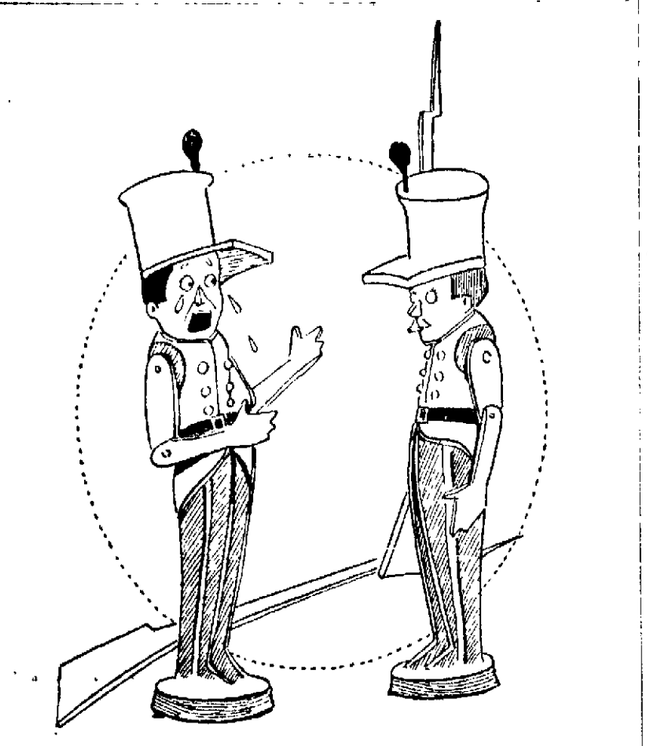
The observer of art at the capitol cannot fail to notice the great bronze figure on the dome. It is supposed to be the creation of Crawford, but the fact is that important modifications were made by Jefferson Davis, who was secretary of war at the time. The first photograph of a model, sent by Crawford from Rome in 1885, was an entirely different creation. This was the figure of a woman with a liberty cap on her head, blazed with 13 stars, representing the 13 original states. The drapery was gathered about the waist by a belt bearing stars for all the states of the Union. Mr. Davis refused to accept this model because the liberty cap was symbolic of a freed slave. He claimed that a statue with a liberty cap on the dome of the capitol for a people half free and half slave was a menace to the south.

In a letter to Captain Meigs, who was in charge of capitol extension at the time, Mr. Davis said: "The language of art, like all living tongues, is subject to change. Thus the bundle of rods, if no longer employed to suggest the functions of the Roman lictor, may lose the symbolic character derived therefrom and be confined to the single signification drawn from its other source—the fable teaching the instructive lesson that in union there is strength. But the liberty cap has an established origin in its use as the badge of the freed slave, and, though it should have another emblematic meaning today, a recurrence to that origin may give to it in the future the same popular acceptation which it had in the past."

This is the nearest approach to sectionalism that is recorded in the history of art in the national capital.

JOHN B. CHA[illegible]

"I guess I'll give up the idea of bein' a great prize fighter, an' be the President of the United States, like ma wants me to."

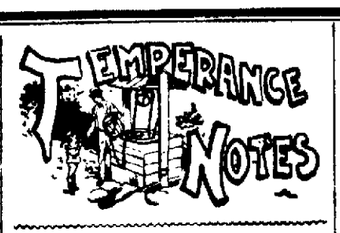


First Wooden Soldier—What are you bawling about?
Second Wooden Soldier—Boo hoo! I've got a splinter in my hand.

"Why do you weep, my little man?"
"Boo hoo! I've forgot what I'm crying about Boo hoo!"

UNDER HIM

McSwat—Me son, Tim, has five h undred men workin' under him
McTush—Phat's he doin'? Puttin' a roof on a tinement house?



TRUTH.

'Twas honest Mr Smith one day
While walking down the street,
Who spoke to those upon the way
With whom he chanced to meet.

"Good morning, Mr White, I'm told
Your house, your barn and hay,
Your chaise and handsome three-year-old
Were burned as black as clay."

"Alas!" he cried, 'mid smoke and tears,
Then paused his nose to wipe,
"They say that all these twenty years
You've burned them in your pipe."

"Good morning to you, Mr Brown,
They say that wh.le at sea,
You sunk your gallant ship clear down,
As deep as deep can be."

"Who says that, sir? Tell me his name;
Speak out before you pass."
"They say your whisky was to blame,
You sank her in your glass."

"Good morning, Mr Black," he said,
"It grieves me much to hear
That Mrs Black so soon is dead—
Before the second year."

"They say you killed her."—"What!" he cried
"Your drinking so of late
Has crushed her heart until she died
Beneath its cruel weight."

Then White and Brown and Black were mad
Such vile insults to hear,
And straightway for their hearts so sad,
Filled up on rum and beer.

* * *

Three drunkards lie beneath the sod,
Three deaths too sad to tell;
Three libations, insults to their God,
Three souls in drunkard's hell.
—Benjamin Wade Burbigh, in Lever.

WILL DO GREAT GOOD.

The International Congress Against the Abuse of Alcohol a Most Remarkable Gathering.

The meeting of this congress in Paris from the 4th to the 9th of April was in many respects the most remarkable gathering of the closing years of the century. In numbers over twelve hundred were registered, and four or five hundred more attended as interested spectators. Over half of this number were professional men, of which 100 were physicians, the remainder were lawyers, teachers and clergymen. The others were government officials, reformers, philanthropists and interested laymen. The topics discussed were very general, ranging all the way from the most passionate appeals and terrifying discriptions of the evils of alcohol to the most critical analysis of their physiological action and the most exhaustive balancing of figures and reports of influence of spirits on the social, economic and hygienic welfare of the race.

A number of very eminent men presided in the general and sectional meetings, and the city of Paris and French government recognized the congress in a public reception and excursion and other favors.

The lay press were mildly sympathetic and reported the proceedings briefly. The medical press made brief references, and altogether the congress and its work seemed to have awakened a wondering interest in the public mind. It was the impression that little new scientifically was brought out in this congress, but many old facts received a new confirmation and setting, and the anaesthetic action of alcohol was reasserted with more emphasis than ever. The spirit and enthusiasm of the congress was intense and revolutionary, and in this respect it was remarkable as an unmistakable indication of a change in the current beliefs of the value of alcohol, both as a beverage and medicine. The disease of inebriety and asylums for the treatment and cure was the subject of several papers of considerable interest. The influence of climate on the poisonous action of alcohol was the theme of one paper. The influence of food in the causation and the relation of tuberculosis to inebriety was discussed in several papers. Most of the addresses and papers seemed to concentrate on the value of total abstinence and the dangerous action of alcohol on the organism. Very little was offered in the matter of treatment, even by the physicians. But the various anti-alcoholic societies delegates urged the value of their work with great enthusiasm. The devotion and contagious earnestness manifest in all the sections of this congress, with eagerness to learn everything new, was a most significant sign of a new spirit of inquiry which will change the theories of the past concerning alcohol and its use, and demand the evidence on which they are based. This was the seventh biennial meeting of leaning men and women of Europe to discuss the evils from alcohol. From a small gathering at first, up to this monster international congress with delegates from nearly every country in the world, the growth has been distinct and rapid. The scientific spirit of inquiry has begun in Europe, and alcohol and inebriety, with all its attending evils, cannot be concealed longer by theory, prestige and custom. Another meeting was announced to take place at Berlin in June, 1901, and already preparations have begun for this gathering.

The awakening of the beer and wine drinking countries of Europe to the dangers of these drinks as beverages and to the poisonous action of alcohol on the body is a most startling sign of revolution and evolution. This great gathering of the middle and upper classes to discuss this subject is the unmistakable evidence. The few pioneers in America and England rejoice, and the new century will open with a rapidly accumulating army of research along the frontiers of this great impending evil of alcohol, and its influence on the race.—Journal of Inebriety.

Declared an Habitual Drunkard.

Under the provisions of a well-nigh forgotten statute Thomas Gilmore, a butcher of Argentine, Kan., has been sentenced to the state insane asylum for habitual drunkenness by a jury in the Wyandotte probate court. The sentence provides that Gilmore shall be detained at the asylum until cured of his appetite for strong drink, and he may be confined during the remainder of his life unless discharged as cured. The complaint against Gilmore was made by his wife and children. No effort was made to show that he was of unsound mind. The evidence all went to prove that he was perfectly sane and a competent business man when not in his cups.

ABEL'S PROMISE.

Rum Has Robbed Him of Father, Home and Mother—His Faithfulness Rewarded.

"No, I go for gin 'thout any water; gi' me somethin' as tastes." And the burly driver cracked his whip.

"Tastes ain't all alike," said the man at his side, a slender, well-made personage, who had just given the driver a "pull" at his brandy-bottle, a flask all covered with pure-looking straw, worked in various devices.

"No, that's true, sir. Gen'le'm like you (and I takes you air a gen'le'm," he added, running a hasty glance over the seedy clothes) "likes brandy."

"Oh! no, if that's what you mean," laughed the other; "only from hand to mouth; nothing put by—nothing," he finished, not with a laugh, but with a sigh.

"Well, it's a precious cold day for poor or rich," said the driver, touching up his off horse.

"Stop," said the other; "there's something in the road."

"It's a man; he's drunk I guess," said John, reining in. "Hollon, there, get out of the way; don't you see the horses? Why, it's a lad, sir."

"Better get down and see about it, hadn't we?"

"Well, I reckon I'll hold the horses, the cold's put life into 'em, and there a little techy."

With some difficulty the other climbed over the wheels and touched the ground. He stooped over the boy, shook him, and presently said:

"He's all right. Boy, do you know you narrowly escaped being run over?"

"I was sleeping of something," said the boy stupidly looking around. "My head was dizzy; I guess I was tired."

"I should think so. How far are you going?"

"Over to Warren."

"Well, I live there myself. Driver, let him in; I'll pay; the child looks sick."

"All right; only half-price." And the boy was snugly seated between them.

"Whose establishment is that?" queried the man who had picked up the boy, against whose shoulder the youngster lay for he had gone to sleep again.

"That's Cyrus Mott's. Biggest hotel in the place. Why, sir, I knew that man

"MISTER, IS THIS A BAR," HE ASKED.

when he wasn't worth one darned cent; no, sir, not one. Came over here poorer nor any church mouse you could find in a deserted meetin' house — and there he is."

"Don't take his own liquor. I take it then?" said the other.

The driver looked at him squarely, as if he had never thought of the thing—"Well, no, I s'pose he doesn't," he said. "Come in and take a glass. Wake the youngster up; he shall have some, too. The boy was roused with difficulty, and made to understand that he was to go in and get something.

"Yes," he muttered; "so hungry! so hungry!" but they did not hear him.

Presently they stood by the bar. Suddenly he looked up, trembling all over.

"Mister, is this a bar?" he asked.

"Yes, my boy," said the keeper.

"Then there's a curse upon it, and I won't stay here," cried the child with vehemence. "Who brought me in here? My father died of the delirium tremens last week, and it killed my mother, and she made me promise when she was a-dying"—here the boy began to sob—"that I'd never touch a drop of liquor in my life, for it killed all our family, and I won't, so God help me!"

"What are you talking about?" cried the barkeeper, with a scowl on his low forehead, and an oath on his coarse lips.

"I'm talking about what killed all of our family," cried the boy, with another sob—"RUM!"

The three men were silent—one from anger, one from shame, and one from thinking sorrowfully that this demon had also killed all his family.

"Who are you, boy, and who was your father?" asked the shabby gentleman.

"I'm Abel Stone, and my father was Abel Stone, and my mother was Rachel Stone; and I—I'm most starved, but I wouldn't stop to eat here, I wouldn't," said the boy with another burst of indignation.

"Come here, Abel, said the first speaker; "I am your uncle, and your poor mother was my only sister. And so rum killed her, did it?"

"Yes, sir, it did," sobbed the boy; "father was bad to her, but she always said it was the drink."

"Yes, accursed drink!" muttered the man.

Abel was treated to a good supper, but not in the hotel; and his uncle took him home, vowing that from the moment the boy entered his house, rum should go out.—National Advocate.

FACTS AND REASON.

Drink, the dynamite of modern civilization.—Hon. John D. Long.

To drink a glass of beer or wine is to kindle the fires of hell.—Union Gospel News.

Men need no stimulant. It is something I am persuaded they can get along without.—Gen. Robert E. Lee.

It is as disreputable to get drunk in a high-toned mulet saloon as it is in a back alley booze joint.—Iowa Commonwealth.

The Canadian Temperance league has engaged a large hall in Toronto, and will hold Sunday afternoon meetings from November, 1899, to April, 1900.

The Leicester (England), Young Men's Gospel Temperance mission, which is composed of ten members, reports as a year's work the visitation of 2,008 houses and the taking of 693 pledges.

The liquor men of Cherokee, Ia., made a desperate effort to secure enough signatures to their petition to allow them to open saloons, but they failed. They made dire threats in order to compel them to sign.

The Lancet names among other reasons why women endure grave surgical operations with a loss of 35 per cent., while men suffer a loss of 54 per cent., the fact that women "neither smoke nor drink."

The legislature of Louisiana has passed a law making it unlawful to sell at retail any cocaine, morphine or opium, or its preparations, except under the written prescription of a practicing physician, such prescriptions not to be refilled. Violation of the law is punished by a fine of not over $500 or imprisonment for not over 30 days or both, at discretion of the court.—Texas Courier-Record.

HE FOOLED THE SURGEONS.

All doctors told Renick Hamilton, of West Jefferson, O., after suffering 18 months from Rectal Fistula, he would die unless a costly operation was performed; but he cured himself with five boxes of Buck.en's Arnica Salve, the surest Pile cure on Earth, and the best Salve in the World. 25 cents a box. Sold by Dreier & Bros., druggists.

A GENTLE REMINDER.

They were sitting on the sofa—he at one end and she at the other. They had been discussing various topics, and the conversation was dragging.

"Oh! my," he said, suddenly, "there's a great deal of space wasted in the newspapers."

The girl looked down at the sofa and saw how far off he was sitting.

"Oh! I don't know," said she meaningly. "A great deal of space is wasted elsewhere than in the newspapers."

A great light dawned on him and he moved up close. All was forgiven.

THE APPETITE OF A GOAT

Is envied by all poor dyspeptics whose Stomach and Liver are out of order. All such should know that Dr. King's New Life Pills, the wonderful Stomach and Liver Remedy, gives a splendid appetite, sound digestion and a regular bodily habit that insures perfect health and great energy. Only 25c, at Dreier & Bro.'s drug store.

THE REASON.

The tramp sat on the back-yard fence,
In his eyes a wistful glance;
The dog below held in its teeth
The seat of the poor tramp's pants.

FINE CARRIAGES,

Road Wagons, Phaetons, etc., all hand made, are being sold at greatly reduced prices by

ROACH & ALBANUS,
Stf 115-117 Calhoun St.

$2.00 to Chicago and return, next Sunday, via Pennsylvania. Train leaves at 4 a. m.; returning, leave Chicago at 8 p. m. or 11:30 p. m. 12 t4

A GREAT STORY.

No one should miss the great story. "In His Steps—What Would Jesus Do?" by Charles M. Sheldon, the opening chapters of which will be published in The Sentinel Thursday, September 14. It is said that more tha 3.000.000 copies of this powerful story have been sold since its appearance a short time ago. No literary work has exerted such a powerful influence in directing public thought to the achievment of higher and better things since Harriet Beecher Stowe gave to the world her immortal "Uncle Tom's Cabin." "In His Steps" has a lesson for the poorest laborer and another for the capitalist; one for the most devout and sincere Christian and another for the poor sot who exists in the gutter. It is a story which shows how the world may be made better, how wrong may be triumphed over, how justice may assume full sway. Do not miss the opening chapters. The story will be printed serially in The Sentinel. Watch for it.

Be satisfied with no other perfumery. Satisfaction Bouquet is the best. Try it. For sale by all druggists.

Try The Sentinel want columns.

THE SUNDAY SCHOOL.

LESSON XI, THIRD QUARTER, INTERNATIONAL SERIES, SEPT. 10.

Text of the Lesson, Hag. ii. 1-9—Memory Verses, 4, 5—Golden Text, Hag. ii, 4—Commentary Prepared by the Rev. D. M. Stearns.

[Copyright, 1899, by D. M. Stearns.]

1 "In the seventh month, in the one and twentieth day of the month, came the word of the Lord by the prophet Haggai, saying." Our last lesson said that the enemies of God and of the Jews caused the work on the temple to cease till the second year of Darius, but that then God raised up Haggai and Zechariah to encourage the people to resume the work (Ez. iv, 24, v, 1). It is also written in Ez. v, 5, that although the enemies again sought to cause the work to cease the eye of their God was upon the Jews, and this time He did not suffer the enemies to triumph. In this short prophecy of 33 verses the expressions, Thus saith the Lord, or The word of the Lord came, or their equivalent, are found 25 times, marvelously emphasizing the truth that this is all the Lord's doing.

2 "Speak now to Zerubbabel, the son of Shealtiel, governor of Judah, and to Joshua, the son of Josedach, the high priest, and to the residue of the people, saying." It was not for Haggai to ask, How will they receive it? or, What will they think of me? He had only to preach the preaching that God bade him (Jonah iii, 2) and trust God, who gave him the message to manage His own affairs. It would be well for all preachers to act thus: Receive the message from God, deliver it in His name in the power of the Spirit and be sure that it will not return to Him void, but accomplish His pleasure and prosper in that where to He sends it (Isa. lv, 11). This would give great quietness in service because of confidence in God (Isa. xxx, 15; xxxii, 17).

3 "Who is left among you that saw this house in her first glory and how do ye see it now? Is it not in your eyes in comparison of it as nothing?" The contrast between the first temple and the present condition of things was so great that the elders who had seen the first house could not refrain from weeping (Ez. iii, 12, 13). Things did look very discouraging, and when we look only at what our eyes see we will be very apt to be either overmuch puffed up or cast down. It is only as we see God alone and believe His word, regardless of feelings or circumstances, that we can ever be established and not discouraged (II Chron. xx, 20; Isa. vii, 9; Rom. iv, 19-21).

4. "Yet now be strong O Zerubbabel, saith the Lord, and be strong, O Joshua, son of Josedech, the high priest, and be strong all ye people of the land, saith the Lord, and work, for I am with you, saith the Lord of Hosts." A most remarkable verse truly! Three times "saith the Lord" and three times "be strong," because of the Lord's presence. The "yet" with which the verse begins takes us to Hab. iii, 17, 18, where we hear the prophet saying, Though vines, olives, figs, flocks and herds all fail, yet I will rejoice in the Lord; or to Ps. lxxiii, 22, 23, where the writer, though despising himself because he felt like a poor, ignorant beast, said, Nevertheless, I am continually with Thee; Thou hast holden me by my right hand.

5. "According to the word that I covenanted with you when ye came out of Egypt, so My Spirit remaineth among you; fear ye not." Not our faithfulness, but His, is the only ground of comfort. He abideth faithful, He cannot deny Himself (II Tim. ii, 13). David, in his last hours, found no comfort in himself or in his life which he had lived, but said, Yet hath He made with me an everlasting covenant ordered in all things and sure, for this is all my salvation and all my desire (II Sam. xxiii, 5). The love of the Spirit (Rom. xv, 30) is one of our greatest comforts, though not spoken of as much as the love of the Father or the Son. There is boundless comfort in our Lord's assurance, "Because I live ye shall live also" (John xiv, 19), assuring us that however weak and unworthy in ourselves He is our life, His faithfulness our strength.

6. "For thus saith the Lord of Hosts, Yet once, it is a little while, and I will shake the heavens, and the earth, and the sea, and the dry land." In verse 21 this shaking is again mentioned. From Joel iii, 16, and Heb xii, 26, and their contexts we conclude that whatever germinant accomplishments these words may already have had the fulfillment of them is yet future and associated with the day of the Lord and the coming of Christ in glory. I think it probable that the "little while" of this verse was that which He referred to in John xvi, 16-19, but one will say how could He say a little while or quickly (Rev. xxii, 7, 12, 20) when He knew it would be perhaps 2,000 years or more? According to II Pet. iii, 8, our Lord has not been gone two days yet, and if He comes back on the third day that will indeed be quickly.

7. "And I will shake all nations, and the desire of all nations shall come, and I will fill this house with glory, saith the Lord of Hosts." We know that our Lord came to the temple and taught in the temple when He was here in humiliation, and the disciples (at least three of them) beheld His glory (John i, 14), but the temple was not filled with glory, neither did He shake all nations. But in the day of the Lord's vengeance and the time of recompense for the controversy of Zion His indignation shall be upon all nations (Isa. xxxiv, 2, 8).

8. "The silver is mine, and the gold is mine, saith the Lord of Hosts." They were not therefore to be perplexed about the necessary funds, for He who owns the silver and the gold had ordered the work to be done, and He would provide. Even Darius had been led to decree that of the king's goods expenses should be given unto these men and of bullocks, rams, lambs, wheat, salt, wine and oil, that which they have need of day by day without fail (Ezra vi, 8, 9). If our first desire is always the kingdom of God and His righteousness, we may be sure that all the necessary funds and wherewithal for His work will certainly be forthcoming as needed.

9. "The glory of this latter house shall be greater than of the former, saith the Lord of Hosts, and in this place will I give peace, saith the Lord of Hosts." The temple of Solomon was filled with the glory of the Lord, but we do not read that this temple of the restoration was, or Herod's temple, though to the latter Christ came in humiliation and on two occasions cleansed it, but the temple that is yet to be shall see His glory, and Jerusalem shall be called Jehovah-shammah, the Lord is there (Ezek. xliii, 2-7; xlviii, 35). Christ is now the peace of every believer (Eph. ii, 14; Rom. v, 1), but when He shall sit upon the throne of David of the increase of His government and peace there shall be no end (Isa. ix, 6, 7).

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Valparaiso and Chicago	† 7 30 am	†12 35 pm
Valparaiso and Chicago	†12 15 pm	†10 55 pm
Crestline and Pittsburg	†12 45 pm	* 3 35 am
Plymouth and Chicago	* 4 17 pm	
Lima and Crestline	† 8 30 am	† 8 05 pm
New York and Washington	* 7 45 pm	* 4 10 pm
Pittsburg & Philadelphia	* 7 45 pm	* 4 10 pm
New York and Washington	* 9 25 pm	* 5 02 am
Pittsburg & Philadelphia	* 9 25 pm	* 5 02 am

GRAND RAPIDS & INDIANA R. R.

In effect June 18th, 1899.

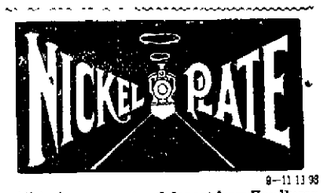
NORTH BOUND.

*For Grand Rapids and north	11 55 p.m
† " " " "	8 45 a.m
† " " " "	4 25 p.m
†From Richmond arrives	8 35 a.m

SOUTH BOUND.

*For Richmond and Cincinnati	2 40 a.m
† " " "	7 10 a m
† " " "	12 35 p.m
†From Grand Rapids arrives	7 00 p.m

*Daily †Daily except Sunday.



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Western Express, No. 1	11 20
Nickel Plate Express, No. 3	4 35
Local Freight	17 00

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WABASH

Time Table Effective June 4, 1899, From Fort Wayne.

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No. 2 Fast Eastern Express, daily	6 10 a.m
No. 6 New England Fast Mail daily	11 55 a.m
No. 24 Atlantic Express	7 00 p.m
No. 70 Toledo Accn Sunday only	7 15 a.m

GOING WEST.

No. 7 Kansas City Cannon Ball, daily	10 00 a.m
No. 3 Government Fast Mail, daily	5 42 p.m
No. 31 St. Louis Limited, daily	8 15 p.m
No. 51 Peru Accn. Sunday only	11 20 p.m

Telephone, Bell-Home No. 6.

ALL TRAINS DAILY.

THE FINDLAY, FT. WAYNE & WESTERN RAILWAY.

Effective August 21st, 1899.

EAST BOUND.

Lv. Fort Wayne 7:05 a m. arr. Findlay	9:50 a.m
arr. Toledo (via C. H. D.)	10.40 a.m
arr. Columbus (via. T. & O. C.)	2:30 p.m

WEST BOUND.

" Lv. Findlay 1:25 p. m. arr. Ft W.	4:07 p. m
" Columbus (via. T & O. C.) arr Ft. W	4:07 p.m

All trains daily except Sunday.

Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railway—Fort Wayne Branch.

SOUTHWARD.	ARRIVE
No. 462 Way Freight	2 50 p.m
No. 456 Cin Express and Mail	10 20 a.m
No. 410 Detroit and Ind'pls Express.	3 50 p.m
NORTHWARD.	**DEPART**
No. 462 Way Freight	5 55 a.m
No. 456 Through Express & Mail	11 45 a.m
No. 410 Detroit and Ind'pls Express	4 40 p.m

L. E. & W. TIME TABLE.

SOUTH.

No. 41 leaves (except Sunday)	7 10 a.m
No. 43 daily	4 15 p.m
No. 171 Local Freight	6 00 a.m
NORTH.	
No. 40 arrives daily	11 40 a.m
No. 42 (daily except Sunday)	10 25 p.m
No. 170 Local Freight	4 40 p.m

A SERVICE OF SONG.

Rev. Dr. Talmage's Sermon on Music in Religion.

The Best Music Rendered Under Trouble—God Meant All to Sing—The Proper Music for a Church.

[Copyright, Louis Klopsch, 1899.]
Washington, Sept. 3.

Dr. Talmage to-day discussed a most attractive department of religious worship—the service of song. His ideas will be received with interest by all who love to lift their voices in praise in the Lord's house. The text is Nehemiah 7:67: "And they had two hundred forty and five singing men and singing women."

The best music has been rendered under trouble. The first duet that I know anything of was given by Paul and Silas when they sang praises to God and the prisoners heard them. The Scotch Covenanters, hounded by the dogs of persecution, sang the psalms of David with more spirit than they have ever since been rendered. The captives in the text had music left in them, and I declare that if they could find, amid all their trials, two hundred and forty and five singing men and singing women then in this day of Gospel sunlight and free from all persecution there ought to be a great multitude of men and women willing to sing the praises of God. All our churches need arousal on this subject. Those who can sing must throw their souls into the exercise, and those who cannot sing must learn how, and it shall be heart to heart, voice to voice, hymn to hymn, anthem to anthem, and the music shall swell jubilant with thanksgiving and tremulous with pardon.

Have you ever noticed the construction of the human throat as indicative of what God means us to do with it? In only an ordinary throat and lungs there are 14 direct muscles and 30 indirect muscles that can produce a very great variety of sounds. What does that mean? It means that you should sing! Do you suppose that God, who gives us such a musical instrument as that, intends us to keep it shut? Suppose some great tyrant should get possession of the musical instruments of the world and should lock up the organ of Westminster abbey, and the organ of Lucerne, and the organ at Haarlem, and the organ at Freiburg, and all the other great musical instruments of the world. You would call such a man as that a monster, and yet you are more wicked if, with the human voice, a musical instrument of more wonderful adaptation than all the musical instruments that man ever created, you shut it against the praise of God.

Let those refuse to sing
Who never knew our God,
But children of the heavenly King
Should speak their joys abroad.

Music seems to have been born in the soul of the natural world. The omnipotent voice with which God commanded the world into being seems to linger yet with its majesty and sweetness, and you hear it in the grainfield, in the swoop of the wind amid the mountain fastnesses, in the canary's warble and the thunder shock, in the brook's tinkle and the ocean's paean. There are soft cadences in nature and loud notes, some of which we cannot hear at all and others that are so terrific that we cannot appreciate them.

The animalculae have their music, and the spicula of hay and the globule of water are as certainly resonant with the voice of God as the highest heavens in which the armies of the redeemed celebrate their victories. When the breath of the flower strikes the air, and the wing of the firefly cleaves it, there is sound and there is melody; and as to those utterances of nature which seem harsh and overwhelming, it is as when you stand in the midst of a great orchestra, and the sound almost rends your ear because you are too near to catch the blending of the music, so, my friends, we stand too near the desolating storm and the frightful whirlwind to catch the blending of the music, but when that music rises to where God is, and the invisible beings who float above us, then I suppose the harmony is as sweet as it is tremendous. In the judgment day, that day of tumult and terror, there will be no dissonance to those who can appreciate the music. It will be as when sometimes a great organist, in executing some great piece, breaks down the instrument upon which he is playing the music. So, when the great march of the judgment day is played under the hand of earthquake, and storm and conflagration, the world itself will break down with the music that is played on it. The fact is, we are all deaf, or we should understand that the whole universe is but one harmony—the stars of the night only the ivory keys of a great instrument on which God's fingers play the music of the spheres.

Music seems dependent on the law of acoustics and mathematics, and yet where these laws are not understood at all the art is practiced. There are today 500 musical journals in China. Two thousand years before Christ the Egyptians practiced this art. Pythagoras learned it. Lasus of Hermione wrote essays on it. Plato and Aristotle introduced it into their schools, but I have not much interest in that. My chief interest is in the music of the Bible.

The Bible, like a great harp with innumerable strings, swept by the fingers of inspiration, trembles with it. So far back as the fourth chapter of Genesis you find the first organist and harper—Jubal. So far back as the thirty-first chapter of Genesis you find the first choir. All up and down the Bible you find sacred music—at weddings, at inaugurations, at the treading of the wine press. The Hebrews understood how to make musical signs above the musical text. When the Jews came from their distant homes to the great festivals at Jerusalem, they brought harp and timbrel and trumpet and poured along the great Judean highways a river of harmony until in and around the temple the wealth of a nation's song and gladness had accumulated. In our day we have a division of labor in music, and we have one man to make the hymn, another man to make the tune, another man to play it on the piano and another man to sing it. Not so in Bible times. Miriam, the sister of Moses, after the passage of the Red sea, composed a doxology, set it to music, clapped it on a cymbal and at the same time sang it. David, the psalmist, was at the same time poet, musical composer, harpist and singer, and the majority of his rhythm goes vibrating through all the ages.

There were in Bible times stringed instruments—a harp of three strings playing by fret and bow, a harp of ten strings resounding only to the fingers of the performer. Then there was the crooked trumpet, fashioned out of the horn of the ox or the ram. Then there were the sistrum and the cymbals, clapped in the dance or beaten in the march. There were 4,000 Levites, the best men of the country, whose only business it was to look after the music of the temple.

These 4,000 Levites were divided into two classes and officiated on different days. Can you imagine the harmony when these white robed Levites, before the symbols of God's presence and by the smoking altars and the candlesticks that sprang upward and branched out like trees of gold and under the wings of the cherubim, chanted the One Hundred and Thirty-sixth Psalm of David? Do you know how it was done? One part of that great choir stood up and chanted: "Oh, give thanks unto the Lord, for He is good!" Then the other part of the choir, standing in some other part of the temple, would come in with the response: "For His mercy endureth forever." Then the first part would take up the song again and say: "Unto him who only doeth great wonders." The other part of the choir would come in with overwhelming response: "For His mercy endureth forever," until in the latter part of the song, the music floating backward and forward, harmony grappling with harmony, every trumpet sounding, every bosom heaving, one part of this great white robed choir would lift the anthem: "Oh, give thanks unto the God of Heaven!" and the other part of the Levite choir would come in with the response: "For His mercy endureth forever."

But I am glad to know that all through the ages there has been great attention paid to sacred music. Ambrosius, Augustine, Gregory the Great, Charlemagne, gave it their mighty influence, and in our day the best musical genius is throwing itself on the altars of God. Handel and Mozart and Bach and Durante and Wolf and scores of other men and women have given the best part of their genius to church music. A truth in words is not half so mighty as a truth in song. Luther's sermons have been forgotten, but the "Judgment Hymn" he composed is resounding yet all through Christendom.

I congratulate the world and the church on the advancement made in this art—the Edinburgh societies for the improvement of music, the Swiss singing societies, the Exeter hall concerts, the triennial musical convocation at Dusseldorf, Germany, and Birmingham, England, the controversies of music at Munich and Leipsic, the Handel and Haydn and Harmonic and Mozart societies of this country, the academies of music in New York, Brooklyn, Boston, Charleston, New Orleans, Chicago and every city which has any enterprise.

Now, friends, how are we to decide what is appropriate, especially for church music? There may be a great many differences of opinion. In some of the churches they prefer a trained choir; in others they prefer the melodeon, the harp, the cornet, the organ; in other places they think these things are the invention of the devil. Some would have a musical instrument played so loud you cannot stand it, and others would have it played so soft you cannot hear it. Some think a musical instrument ought to be played only in the interstices of worship, and then with indescribable softness, while others are not satisfied unless there be startling contrasts and staccato passages that make the audience jump, with great eyes and hair on end, as from a vision of the witch of Endor. But, while there may be great varieties of opinion in regard to music, it seems to me that the general spirit of the word of God indicates what ought to be the great characteristics of church music.

And I remark, in the first place, a prominent characteristic ought to be adaptiveness to devotion. Music that may be appropriate for a concert hall, or the opera house, or the drawing room, may be inappropriate in church. Glees, madrigals, ballads, may be as innocent as psalms in their places. But church music has only one design, and that is devotion, and that which comes with the toss, the swing and the display of an opera house is a hindrance to the worship. From such performances we go away saying: "What splendid execution! Did you ever hear such a soprano? Which of those solos did you like the better?" When, if we had been rightly wrought upon, we would have gone away saying: "Oh, how my soul was lifted up in the presence of God while they were singing that first hymn! I never had such rapturous views of Jesus Christ as my Saviour as when they were singing that last doxology."

My friend, there is an everlasting distinction between music as an art and music as a help to devotion. Though a Schumann composed it, though a Mozart played it, though a Sontag sang it, away with it if it does not make the heart better and honor Christ. Why should we rob the programmes of worldly gayety when we have so many appropriate songs and tunes composed in our own day, as well as that magnificent inheritance of church psalmody which has come down fragrant with the devotions of other generations—tunes no more worn out than they were when our great-grandfathers climbed up to them from the church pew to glory? Dear old souls, how they used to sing! When they were cheerful, our grandfathers and grandmothers used to sing "Colchester." When they were very meditative, then the bearded meeting house rang with "South Street" and St. Edmund's." Were they struck through with great tenderness, they sang "Woodstock." Were they wrapped in visions of the glory of the church, they sang "Zion." Were they overborne with the love and glory of Christ, they sang "Arich." And in those days there were certain tunes married to certain hymns, and they have lived in peace a great while, these two old people, and we have no right to divorce them. "What God hath joined together let no man put asunder." Born as we have been, amid this great wealth of church music, augmented by the compositions of artists in our day, we ought not to be tempted out of the sphere of Christian harmony and try to seek unconsecrated sounds. It is absurd for a millionaire to steal.

I remark, also, that correctness ought to be a characteristic of church music. While we all ought to take part in this service, with perhaps a few exceptions, we ought at the same time to cultivate ourselves in this sacerd art. God loves harmony, and we ought to love it. There is no devotion in a howl or a yelp. In this day, when there are so many opportunities of high culture in this sacred art, I declare that those parents are guilty of neglect who let their sons and daughters grow up knowing nothing about music. In some of the European cathedrals the choir assembles every morning and every afternoon of every day the whole year to perfect themselves in this art, and shall we begrudge the half hour we spend Friday nights in the rehearsal of sacred song for the Sabbath?

Another characteristic must be spirit and life. Music ought to rush from the audience like the water from a rock—clear, bright, sparkling. If all the other part of the church service is dull, do not have the music dull. With so many thrilling things to sing about, away with all drawling and stupidity. There is nothing that makes me so nervous as to sit in a pulpit and look off on an audience with their eyes three-fourths closed, and their lips almost shut, mumbling the praises of God. During one of my journeys I preached to an audience of 2,000 or 3,000 people, and all the music they made together did not equal one skylark! People do not sleep at a coronation; do not let us sleep when we come to a Saviour's crowning.

In order to a proper discharge of this duty, let us stand up, save as age or weakness or fatigue excuses us. Seated in an easy pew we cannot do this duty half so well as when upright we throw our whole body into it. Let our song be like an acclamation of victory. You have a right to sing—do not surrender your prerogative. If in the performance of your duty, or the attempt at it, you should lose your place in the musical scale and be one C below when you ought to be one C above, or you should come in half a bar behind, we will excuse you! Still, it is better to do as Paul says and sing "with the spirit and the understanding also."

Again I remark church music must be congregational. This opportunity must be brought down within the range of the whole audience. A song that the worshipers cannot sing is of no more use to them than a sermon in Choctaw. What an easy kind of church it must be where the minister does all the preaching and the elders all the praying and the choir all the singing! There are but very few churches where there are "245 singing men and singing women." In some churches it is almost considered a disturbance if a man let out his voice to full compass, and the people get up on tiptoe and look over between the spring hats and wonder what that man is making all the noise about. In Syracuse in a Presbyterian church there was one member who came to me when I was the pastor of another church in that city and told me his trouble, how that as he persisted in singing on the Sabbath day a committee, made up of the session of the choir, had come to ask him if he would not just please to keep still! You have a right to sing. Jonathan Edwards used to set apart whole days for singing. Let us wake up to this duty. Let us sing alone, sing in our families, sing in our schools, sing in our churches.

I want to rouse you to an unanimity in Christian song that has never yet been exhibited. Come, now; clear your throats and get ready for this duty. I never shall forget hearing a Frenchman sing the "Marseillaise" on the Champs Elysees, Paris, just before the battle of Sedan, in 1870. I never saw such enthusiasm before or since. As he sang that national air, oh, how the Frenchmen shouted! Have you ever in an English assemblage heard a band play "God Save the Queen?" If you have, you know something about the enthusiasm of a national air.

Now, I tell you that these songs we sing Sabbath by Sabbath are the national airs of the Kingdom of Heaven, and if you do not learn to sing them here how do you ever expect to sing the song of Moses and the Lamb? I should not be surprised at all if some of the best anthems of Heaven were made up of some of the best songs of earth. May God increase our reverence for Christian psalmody and keep us from disgracing it by our indifference and frivolity.

When Cromwell's army went into battle he stood at the head of it one day and gave out the long meter doxology to the tune of the "Old Hundredth," and that great host, company by company, regiment by regiment, division by division, joined in the doxology:

Praise God, from whom all blessings flow;
Praise Him, all creatures here below;
Praise Him above, ye heavenly host;
Praise Father, Son and Holy Ghost.

And while they sang they marched, and while they marched they fought, and while they fought they got the victory. Oh, men and women of Jesus Christ, let us go into all our conflicts singing the praises of God, and then, instead of falling back, as we often do, from defeat to defeat, we will be marching on from victory to victory. "Gloria in Excelsis" is written over many organs. Would that by our appreciation of the goodness of God, and the mercy of Christ, and the grandeur of Heaven, we could have "Gloria in Excelsis" written over all our souls. "Glory be to the Father, and to the Son, and to the Holy Ghost, as it was in the beginning, is now and ever shall be, world without end. Amen!"

RICH ORE STRIKE.

Mining Experts Enthusiastic Over a Find in the Ibex Group at Leadville, Col.

A rich strike was made the other afternoon on the M. N. fraction between the Archer and Glen Gary consolidations, and adjoining the Uncle Sam claim of the Ibex group, at Leadville, Col., which has 50 miles of workings and $50,000,000 in sight.

At a depth of 545 feet the shaft has cut a good chute of high grade of iron sulphide ore, carrying 35 ounces of silver, a high percentage of iron excess and 7-100 in gold. Mining experts say this is one of the large ore chutes from the Ibex and that it will produce millions of dollars.

The mine was located in 1890, and since that time it has been worked on a cooperative plan by comparatively poor men, all local business men. These large mineral deposits have been extending north, and only recently big strikes were made in the Little Bob and the Reindeer, and the supply seems to be inexhaustible.

SCIENTIFIC CROQUET.

National Association Elevates Lawn Game by Changing Its Name to That of Roque.

The National Croquet association at a special meeting held at Norwich, Conn., voted to change the name croquet to roque. The members say that the game they play is unlike the game played by the general public. They have been unable to arouse interest in this sport because those not initiated are averse to being connected with a game so apparently simple. After years of vain effort to elevate the game the members decided to "adopt for the scientific game that we play a name that will distinguish it in the public mind from all other games and give it a standard of its own."

Royalty's Early Serfdom.

Muzaffir-I-Din, shah of Persia, was made the governor of a province when he was quite a small boy, though he had no work to do in connection with the office. Owing to his father's jealousy and parsimony he was kept very short of money and desperately ignorant, while he was also indolent and heedless. Nowadays he seems a fairly amiable sort of gentleman. He spends his time in shooting, taking snap-shots, playing with a little telegraph instrument and pottering in his garden, in a pea jacket and Scotch tweed trousers, setting and resetting plants. He is still slovenly in his habits.—Chicago Times-Herald.

Where Russia Gets Farm Machinery.

Russia buys American farm machinery.

HEAVEN'S MESSAGE TO HIM.

An Indian's Love for His Bible—He Walked 280 Miles to Recover It.

Those who fear that between careless familiarity and destructive criticism, the Bible will cease to be a life-giving book forget that it has a message for human millions yet in the wilderness. To any weakened love and reverence for it there is something quickening in the devotion of new disciples. An instance is related by Rev. Egerton R. Young, who lived among the Northwest Indians in British America.

A party of these rude red men, who had been taught the Christian faith and learned to read their Indian translation of the Bible, came down to Lake Superior to fish. The journey was long, and they carried as light burdens as possible, but they did not forget their copies of the "Book of Heaven." When the season was over, and they had dried and cached their harvest of fish, they retired to their camp lodges for an early sleep before setting out for the far north.

One Indian had a brother living on the Superior shore, and it was in this brother's wigwam that he and his son stayed. In the evening the father called for his Book of Heaven, and when he had finished reading it, his son stowed it away in his pack. Later the owner of the lodge came in, and wished to borrow it, saying that he had lent his own copy, and the young man undid his pack and placed the volume in his uncle's hands.

Early in the morning the father and son put on their snowshoes and started upon their long journey. At the end of 70 miles they dug a hole in the snow for a sleeping-place, ate their simple food, wrapped themselves in their furs, offered up their prayers, and passed the night. A tramp of another 70 miles brought them home. The pack was opened, but the Bible was not to be found. The old Indian's disappointment was keen, but it was not his way to make words about it.

After a day's rest his son missed him. He had started back to the great lakes. With a speed that only a native skilled in snowshoe travel could make, he traversed the whole distance, recovered his Book of Heaven, and returned.

To him the Bible was worth at least a walk of 280 miles.—Youth's Companion.

RAM'S HORN BLASTS.

Brief Bits of Thought That Are Full of Suggestion for a Quiet Hour.

Meekness is might.

Choice is the hinge of destiny.

Tribulation is the pathway to triumph.

The shadow may be the best proof of the sun.

To nurse injuries is to raise a brood of miseries.

It is only what we give away that we keep; the rest we lose at death.

You can have morals without Christianity, but not Christianity without morals.

Every blossoming springtide flower is a reminder of a lost Eden, a promise of a new Paradise.

THE REFUGE OF OUR FEARS.

Father, although I cannot see
Through mists of fear that close me round,
I know the path leads up to Thee,
And whom Thou seekest shall be found.

And, Lord, Thy thoughts are everywhere—
With voiceless grief and loneliness,
And patient hearts that bravely dare
A need beyond our common guess;

Yea, even with the wandering, lost,
Tired prodigals who love Thee not,
Nor ever is Thy purpose crossed
Or any soul of man forgot.

Yet, Lord, the cry of sin! The pain
Of woman's smile that love degrades!
The tainted children's woe! The vain,
Marred faces where Thine image fades!

Thou knowest, Thou alone; and we,
Condemned to feel our brothers' shame,
In every blessing bring to Thee
The blind, the deaf, the dumb, the lame—

Our brothers all, whose sorrow spills
A drop of wormwood in our cup.
Dear Lord! Thy love the heaven fills.
O take this broken vessel up,

This broken cistern of the earth
That holds no everflowing spring,
Give wine of heaven for sin and dearth,
And bread of life for nourishing.

Compassion is of Thee, and strength
That works and waits and will not cease.
Lord! by Thy might of love at length
Bring in the long expected peace.
—Isaac Ogden Rankin, in Congregationalist.

RELIGION AS A LIFE.

A Plea Against Procrastination—Godliness Profitable and Good at All Times.

If religion is good for anything, says the New York Observer, it is good for everything, both here and yonder, both now and hereafter. It is not a force that only begins to operate beyond the confines of this present life. It is a thing for present possession.

Childhood might well teach us a lesson on this point. If a toy be held before the face of a babe, instantly the little fist will shoot out to grasp the trinket. It is the instinct for appropriation. The child wants that thing at once. Childhood lives in the present tense, and will hear nothing of postscripts, postponements, denials, and delays. If its joys are postponed it cries, its heart is broken.

Man is but a child larger grown, with whiskers in place of dimples, and books in his hand instead of toys, but he carries with him through life this instinct for instant appropriation, this craving for undelayed possession of the things that he thinks are good. There is every reason then why religion should be regarded as one of these good things, indeed as a fairly superlative thing, which may best be had at once.

Religion is for life. There is no better time to serve the Lord than in the morning and noontide of the day of grace. Now, while the pulses beat strong, while the nerves are steady and the energies unabated, when the brain is clear, the tread elastic, and hope bright, while mere existence possesses a charm and zest, and it seems impossible for one to think otherwise than of continuing to live, is the time to enter into fellowship with the Creator, and to take up that greatest of all businesses, the cause of God in the world. God can never be more necessary to the soul than He is now; and Godliness is profitable unto all things, having promise of the life that now is, and of that which is to come.

UNCHARITABLE CONSTRUCTION

Most of Us May Profit by Reflecting That a Good Man "Thinketh No Evil."

We must always be prepared to find that some one puts the worst possible construction upon our words and conduct, and one of the bitter experiences of life is to find that what we did from a genuine impulse of helpfulness is set down as having been prompted by self-seeking. Your conduct can be twisted to bear that interpretation, and no matter what you say or do it will bear that interpretation in the minds of some people. The serious thing is that some folks who are otherwise decent appear to be so made up mentally that with them the evil construction of another's conduct is presumably the true one. If they have to choose between two or three interpretations they will be certain that the worst one is the correct one. That would, perhaps, be a sound inference if it were true that human nature is so hopelessly corrupt that the burden of proof is on the one who maintains that a fellow man has acted nobly; but we all know that that is not true, and that the chances are quite as much in favor of the good as of the bad interpretation. As a matter of fact these evil constructionists are often guilty of the most outrageous injustice. It is probably hopeless to attempt to reform the people who take as naturally to the worst interpretations as a buzzard to carrion; but there are few of us who may not profit by the reflection that a noble phase of character is that a good man "thinketh no evil."—Boston Watchman.

Best Time to Stop a Bad Habit.

It is better, and often easier, to remove causes than effects. A person who has ruined his digestive organs by unwise eating habits may stop absolutely all those habits and live on the most severe of diets. But it is quite possible that the effects of his years of over-eating will never be repaired in this life. He puts a stop to that which has caused his trouble too late to be of service in repairing the wrong. The fire that is destroying a city block may be extinguished only after a million dollars' worth of property is forever lost. It is true of some of our bad habits or pet "minor" sins that we can stop them at any time if we wish. But can we undo the harm that they have already worked in our characters? The safest way is to check the destroying agency before it has a chance to begin.

The Worshipful Life.

There may be worship which is not that merely of the Sabbath and the sanctuary. There can be worship of the life as well. The worshipful life is that which believes God and obeys Him; which recognizes the fact, and acts upon it, that God is Spirit, everywhere and always, in the world; which holds the spiritual to be of greatest worth; which remembers that behind and above and around the seen and temporal is the unseen and eternal; which would put itself now, as it trusts to be through the endless ages, in close, intimate, filial, vital relations with the Infinite Spirit.—N. Y. Observer.

Throws Away Pleasure.

He that hath so many causes of joy is very much in love with sorrow and peevishness if he loses all these pleasures and chooses to sit down on his own little handful of thorns.—Jeremy Taylor.

THE STORY OF MR. WAGGONER

How the Ex-Infidel's Openness of Mind Led Him Into the Light of Truth.

Mr. M. O. Waggoner, of Toledo, O., a man 76 years of age, has for very many years been a notorious infidel. He was a man of convictions, and plenty of courage in the protestation of them. So absorbing was his interest in the matter, that he had gathered a remarkable library of books and other publications of the infidel sort. A few days ago, however, having a gramophone in his possession, he was moved to "stock it" with a full set of parts composing a regular Christian service, and set it going that he might see how it would seem. He placed on the machine hymns, Scripture readings and psalms, to which he listened and over which he meditated deeply. Among the selections were "Praise God from Whow All Blessings Flow," the Twenty-third psalm, and "Rock of Ages, Cleft for Me."

"It was," he says, "while listening to the last named hymn that light came to me and with it a consciousness that my sins had been forgiven."

It is to be remembered, remarks the Chicago Standard, that this Mr. Waggoner, whatever during all his 70 years and more of life had been his beliefs or disbeliefs, his mental bias or prejudices, his misgivings or his aspirations, was in a somewhat peculiar state of mind. He was not posing before an audience, striking an attitude in a controversy. He appears to have been alone. He had not indeed "invited his soul to loaf," but had rather invited himself to take, if he could, an attitude of perfect candor, and alone with himself simply listen and see; see what he might see.

And this, as it seems, he did, according to his testimony, when hardly had the last hymn spoken itself through the instrument before the notorious "infidel" found himself struggling to utter, out of his own heart, exactly the thought, the conviction, the joy, the ecstasy, of the hymn itself, and that somehow, he had got into a totally different mood, in short, into an altogether changed life. Perhaps, if Mr. Ingersoll had sometime bethought himself to try, with like openness and freedom of mind, a similarly composed gramophone service, he had not left his friends to say of the dearest ones left behind: "You never saw so sad a home as this!"

Mr. Waggoner upon his conversion is reported to have at once resolved to make a public bonfire of his whole infidel library. In thus witnessing his new and very remarkable confession, he would make a clean sweep of it.

Keep Cool and Hope.

Irritability is a weakness and an evil and a weakness against which all will do well to fortify themselves. If it has the upper hand it puts us out of sorts with ourselves and sets us at sword's point with others. It overturns domestic happiness and enthrones strife and confusion in the home. The only remedy against this evil is the grace of God, coupled with a careful guarding of one's temper. The perplexities, mishaps and annoyances of a busy life overtask the nerves and often almost set them on fire. At such a time, unless one is on his guard and has good control of himself, the mere "crooking of a finger" at him is enough to cause him to "fly all to pieces." But what good would that do? Better curb our "risibilities," keep cool and go on doing the best we can. The grace of God is sufficient and all the perplexing burdens and this overtaxing of the nerves will have an end. There is an eternity of sweet rest in reserve for the faithful. So keep cool, trust God and hope.—Religious Telescope.

Table Salt a Luxury.

The greatest of luxuries in Central Africa is salt. The long-continued use of vegetable food in that country creates so painful a longing for salt that natives deprived of it for a long period often show symptoms of insanity.

White Fruit House

PRICES FOR 1899.

1898 is gone and with it much of the doubts and fears of the business world. Things can get no worse. Since the war everything has a tendency to going up. A great many goods are low, and they can not go any lower, such as Teas, Coffees and Sugar.

Coffee is Down 3c per Pound---This Makes a Reduction During the Year of 4c per pound.

We now make a specialty of roasting our best Rio Coffee here at home, and in this way our customer gets a much fresher roast than in packages. Besides, you can see what you are buying, as it is loose and not in packages. This is quite a saving to our customer and a much better article.

Our Best Roasted Rio, 12½c lb.
Bonito in Packages, 10c lb.
Levering in packages, 12c lb.
Rich Mocha, green, 25c lb roasted, 31c lb
Green Rio, Very Best, 10c lb.
Good Rio, Green, 8c lb.
Old Government Java, 25c lb.
Roasted Java, 31c lb.

Sugars Down 1-2c Per Pound.

Extra Yellow C, 4¼c
Coffee A, 5c
Fine Granulated 5¼c
Cut Loaf, 5¼c
Best Powdered, 6c.

Teas.

The Tea market in all grades has been advanced 10c lb, on account of the War tax, fortunately we had a large supply before the advance came and continue to sell to our customers at old prices.

Our motto in dealing in Teas like other goods, is to buy large quantities from Importers and sell direct to customers, thereby saving the jobber's profit of 10c to 20c to. This is the success of our Tea trade. Quick sales and small profits.

Young Hyson good, 30c
Young Hyson, extra good, 40c
Very best Young Hyson, 50c
Japan Tea, 40c, and best, 50c lb
Gunpowder, good, 40c lb.; best 50c lb
Imperial best, 50c
Best English Breakfast, 50 lb
Be t Oolong Tea, 50c

Canned Goods--Home Pack and California.

Tomatoes and Corn had a very large crop last year, and the prices are very low.

Tomatoes, 8c
Corn, 7c
Egyptian Brand Corn, 10c
Best Baltimore Pie Peaches 9c
Early June Peas, 9c
Baltimore Table Peaches, 15c
California Green Gages, 14c
California Egg Plums, 14c
California Apricots, 16c
California Peaches, 18c
California White Cherries, 18c.

Dried Fruits--Domestic and California.

California Raisins, best, 9c
California Raisins, extra, 7c
California Apricots 2 c
California Prunes, 6c, and 10c
California Peaches, 14c
Evaporated Apples, 11c
Domestic Apples, 8c
Pitted Cherries, 14c
No 1 Raspberries, 15c
Best Blackberries, 8c
Zantee Currants 7c

Fish.

Family White Fish ¼ bbl., $1.60
Fancy White Fish, kit, 50c
No. 1 White Fish, kit, $1.00
Mackerel kit, $1.25
Labrador Herring, 2c each
Best Mackerel, kit, $2.10
Scotch Herring, keg, $1.10
Holland Herring, keg, 80c
Best Georgia Bank Cod Fish, whole, 7c
Summer Cured Cod Fish, brick, 7c

Maple Syrup, Other Syrups and New Orleans Molasses.

Maple Syrup, per gallon, 75c
Lyndon Maple Syrup in bottles, 30c
Golden Drips, per gallon, 25c
New Orleans Molasses, gal., 15c
Best New Orleans, gal., 35c
No. 1 Sorghum, gal., 35c.

Oils--Harness, Neatsfoot, Linseed and Machine.

Harness Oil, 50c gallon
Neatsfoot, 60c gallon
Fish Oil, 60c gallon
Machine Oil, dark, 20c gallon
Machine Oil, bright, 25c gallon
Linseed Oil, boiled, 80c gallon
Linseed Oil, raw, 50c gallon
Lard Oil, No. 1, 50c gallon

Cheap Sugar Has Made Cheap Candy.

Pure Stick, per lb, 9c
Pure French Mixed, 7c lb
French Mottoes 12c lb
Gum Drops, 5c lb
Bon Bons, extra 10c lb
Bon Bon Fruit, 20c lb
Cinnamon Drops, 10c lb
Peppermint Lozenges, 10c lb
This is the lowest candies have ever been sold at in the history of the trade.

Fine Cut and Plug Tobacco, Cigars, Etc.

Fine Cut, good, 35c
Fine Cut, extra, 45c
Fine Cut, best, 75c
Villa France, 55c per box
Artistic Cigars, 65c per box
Empire, $1.20 per box
Plug, Battle Ax, pound, 35c
Plug, Horse Shoe, pound 45c
Plug, J. T., best, pound 35c
Smoking Tobacco, pound 22c
Sweet Conqueror, pound 25c
Mail Pouch, per package, 9c

Wines and Liquors for Medical Use Only.

Domestic Wines are extremely low this season.

Kelley Is and Catawba, 70c gallon
Kelley Island Port, 80c gallon
Kelley Island Sherry, 80c gallon
German Kuemmel, $1.50 gallon
German Kuemmel, bottles, 60c
California Angelica, 80c gallon
California Muscatel, 80c gallon
Wines in bottles, 25c and 30c bottle
Whiskies, new, $1.10 and $1.25 gallon
Whiskies, old, $1.40 and $2.50 gallon

Carpets, Matting, Linoleums, Window Shades and Floor Oil Cloths.

We have a large line and nice assortment of Oil Cloths, Carpets and Window Shades. We keep all grades and prices. Our whole corner room is devoted to these goods so you can always find a good display at low prices.

Window Shades, good, 10c each
Window Shades, extra, 25c each
Window Shades best, 30c each
Rag Carpet, good, per yard, 22c
Rag Carpet, home-made, per yard, 35c
Brussels Carpet, good, yard, 35c
Brussels Carpet, best, yard 55c
Linoleum, good, 35c yard
Linoleum, best, $1 40 yard
Floor Oil Cloth, good, 20c yard
Floor Oil Cloth, best, 30c yard
Ingrain Carpets, good, 25 c yard
Ingrain Carpets, best, 40c yard
Extra Supers, per yard 50c

Be sure and call on us for your Carpets, Oil Cloths and Window Shades—we beat all others. You can save at least 20 per cent. on the dollar at the Fruit House.

White Fruit House.

WEATHER INDICATIONS.

FAIR TONIGHT AND SUNDAY; WARMER SUNDAY.

The Fort Wayne Sentinel

That Great Story "In His Steps" Will Commence Sept. 14th in the Sentinel.

ESTABLISHED 1833. FORT WAYNE, IND., SATURDAY, SEPT. 9, 1899. PRICE FIVE CENTS.

DREYFUS CONDEMNED

Court Martial at Rennes Repeats Infamy That Sent the Jewish Captain to Devil's Island.

SENTENCE TEN YEARS IMPRISONMENT

Court Stood Five for Conviction and Two for Acquittal--Admits That There Were Some Extenuating Circumstances--All Quiet at Rennes.

Rennes, Sept. 9.—Capt. Alfred Dreyfus, of the artillery, was today adjudged for the second time guilty of treason.

The court stood 5 to 2 for the condemnation of the prisoner.

The court martial fixed his punishment at ten years' imprisonment.

Captain Dreyfus heard the verdict of the court without a sign of emotion.

The great trial was concluded a few minutes after 3 o'clock this afternoon when Captain Dreyfus asserted his innocence to the court. It was exactly 3:10 when the members of the court martial retired to deliberate upon a verdict. At 5:02 they re-entered the court room.

The verdict was received by the crowd outside the Lycee with shouts of "Vive L'Armee!"

The ringing of a bell announced the entry of the judges, an officer ordered "carry arms" and "present arms," the rattle of rifles followed, and then Colonel Jouaust marched in, saluted and laid his kepi on the table. The other judges did likewise, the gendarmes shouted "silence" and the stillness of death fell on the audience who were waiting heart in mouth for the announcement of Dreyfus' fate.

READ THE VERDICT.

Colonel Jouaust then began reading the judgment, which opened with the question referred to the judges by the court of cassation, was Dreyfus guilty of entering into machinations to send secret documents to a foreign power? He then gave the answer, that the court, by a majority of 5 to 2, found Dreyfus guilty.

The silence was immediately broken by a rush of reporters to drop their previously prepared telegrams into the letter box opening into the street, where a gendarme received them and gave them to the respective messengers for transmission by wire.

The noise called forth a stern cry of "silence, silence," and again all sound was hushed until Colonel Jouaust finished speaking. He concluded by saying that the court would remain sitting until the room was cleared. He asked the audience to go out quietly and not to raise a shout of any sort.

AUDIENCE FORCED OUT.

The gendarmes then closed around the audience and pressed them outside. Not a cry or a word was raised by anyone. Everything passed off with complete calm.

As the people emerged the gendarmes kept them moving away from the court. The small crowd of people outside cheered for the army, but the gendarmes did not interfere and there was not the slightest disorder.

DREYFUS IMPASSIVE.

The judgment was read to Dreyfus in an adjoining little room by the clerk of the court, M. Coupois. Dreyfus listened impassive, did not give the slightest sign of emotion, did not utter a word and marched back to prison like an automaton.

It is understood Dreyfus will be sent to Fort Corte, in the Island of Corsica.

EXPECTED A DISAGREEMENT.

A large crowd, which the police kept moving, waited around the square in which the telegraph office and the principal cafes are situated. When the people learned the court had been out an hour, it was argued that this meant a disagreement in favor of Dreyfus. The first indication to these watchers that a result had been reached was when a soldier on a bicycle came tearing along as fast as he could from the Lycee towards the artillery barracks. The soldiers and gendarmes keeping the streets sat up in their saddles and watched the bicyclist as long as he remained in sight. This orderly was dispatched before the court returned, as another five or ten minutes elapsed before the army of reporters and messengers on foot and on bicycles came in a wave up the street, and, in a minute the telegraph office was a pandemonium. It was literally packed with men and women, all struggling towards the two little windows where the dispatches were received.

In the meanwhile the news of the condemnation of Dreyfus had filtered out to the crowd, but it produced no excitement.

HOW VOTES WERE TAKEN.

The votes were taken separately, beginning by the inferior grade and the youngest in the last grade, the president of the court having to give his opinion last. The decision of the court was as follows;

"The court declares on the question, by a majority of five votes to two, 'Yes.' The accused is guilty. The majority agreed that there are extenuating circumstances, in consequence of which, and on the request of the commissary of the government, the president put the question and received again thevotes in the above mentioned form. As a result, the court condemns, by a majority of five votes to two, Alfred Dreyfus to the punishment of ten years' detention."

The judgment then quotes the code and the constitution under which the sentence was delivered, with the article of the law enjoining the government commissary to have this judgment immediately read in the presence of the prisoner, before the assembled guard, under arms, and to notify him that the law allows a delay of twenty-four hours in which to lodge an appeal.

THE CLOSE OF THE TRIAL.

FINAL SCENES IN THE GREAT MILITARY DRAMA AT RENNES.

Rennes, Sept 9.—This morning's session of the Dreyfus court martial opened at 7:30 o'clock. Extraordinary precautions for the prevention of an outbreak had been taken, detachments of police and military having been stationed both inside and outside the Lycee. Every person entering the building was obliged to submit to a search for concealed arms. A triple detachment of infantry and artillery men was stationed in the court yard, which was surrounded by sheaves of piled arms with fixed bayonets.

Every one entering the court was subjected to the closest scrutiny. Even the women who attended the sessions were deprived of their small sunshades before being permitted to pass.

A larger crowd than usual witnessed the passage of Dreyfus from the prison to the Lycee, but the crowds were nowhere large, and on account of the presence of the military the town was as tranquil as usual.

DAY BROKE CHEERLESS.

The morning of the day which was to decide the fate of Dreyfus broke dull and cheerless and the court room was filled with a cold, unsympathetic light, which lent sadness to the proceedings. This was enhanced by the grave aspect of the audience. The faces of the judges also reflected the solemnity of the occasion.

The last session of the court martial opened at 7:30 a. m.

Madame Labori was among the few ladies present and in the press seats there were only about fifteen reporters.

The prisoner looked flushed and in ill-health, apparently suffering from the great strain.

M. DEMANGE BEGINS.

M. Demange resumed his speech for the defence, which was interrupted yesterday by the adjournment of the court. The audience listened to his remarks with the most serious attention, and he was also closely followed by the judges. In his appeal to the strongly accentuated the words "you must not say a thing is a possibility. A judge must have proof. No doubt must rest on the conscience of a judge."

Baron Russell, of Killowen, the lord chief justice of England, was again present. Among the prominent witnesses, only Senator Trarieux, the former minister of justice, remained seated in the front row of the witnesses' seats. In the second row of the privileged public, facing the judges, sat Mathieu Dreyfus, brother of the prisoner. His sunken eyes and care-worn face reflected his anxiety and anguish. It was evident that he had not slept during the night. He was attired in black. Captain Dreyfus sat beside a captain of gendarmes, and as M. Demange refuted the arguments made in the speech of the government commissary, Major Carriere, the prisoner continually turned his face toward Mathieu, to watch the effect it had upon him.

PRISONER UNEMOTIONAL.

Captain Dreyfus did not display the intense emotion with which his heart, on this critical morning, must have been bursting.

Gendarmes were plentifully distributed among the audience and posted in the gangways around the court room. There was a pleasant contrast in their pretty, blue uniforms, with white cord trimmings, to the sober attire of the majority of the spectators. As they watched what was going on in the court and their hands rested on the black leather cases in which nestled big army revolvers.

A HEAVY SILENCE.

The silence was only broken by the occasional rustling of a reporter's note book, or the neigh of an artillery horse picketed in a street beside the Lycee. Now and then there was the sound of the rattling of a rifle or the clanking of the sword of some officer hastily crossing the court yard where the troops are stationed.

M Demange continued his plea until the court suspended its session at 10 o'clock, at which time it was announced that counsel would need another hour to conclude his speech, after which the judges, it was added, would retire to consider their verdict.

M. Demange concluded his speech at 11:35 a. m.

A loud clapping of hands greeted the conclusion of M. Demange's finely delivered peroration.

PROTESTS HIS INNOCENCE.

Dreyfus, however, appeared impassible. But, as he left the stage, he exclaimed to those around him:

"I am not guilty."

The prisoner's hearers replied with cries of:

"Courage," "courage."

M. LABORI DOES NOT SPEAK.

After M. Demange had spoken Maitre Labori arose and formally renounced his right to plead.

The peroration of M. Demange was a splendid piece of oratory. His voice thundered through the court and echoed outside. The officers and troopers stationed in the court yard crowded around the entrance of the hall, standing on tip toe to catch a glimpse of the speaker, while inside the hall many of the audience were moved to tears.

SKILLFUL ARGUMENT.

The speech was very skillfully arranged and was devoted to demolishing stone by stone the edifice built up by the general staff, going over every point brought up in the bordereau and refuting the arguments of Generals Mercier and Roget. The lawyer declared he did not believe Henry and Esterhazy were accomplices, otherwise Henry would have suppressed the bordereau. But, Henry might have given information to Esterhazy, believing him to be a man of honor, and when he discovered in 1896 that he had put his hand in that of a traitor, he committed forgery upon which counsel would not dwell, for the offender had paid for it with his life.

DIFFERENCE ON A WORD.

Referring to Major Carriere's words, "It was agred that the probationers should go to the maneuvers," M. Demange turned to the public prosecutor and asked:

"Do you maintain the word 'agreed?'"

Major Carriere nodded yes.

To this counsel protested and Major Carriere said General De Boisdeffre had promised to do all possible to give the probationers satisfaction.

"And do you call that an agreement?" called M. Demange.

"Perfectly," replied M. Carriere.

"Then we no longer have the same idea of the value of the word in the French language," retorted counsel.

HINTS AT MADNESS.

Later, refuting M. Bertillon's theories, M. Demange remarked that M. Bertillon had rendered a great service to society in creating the anthropometric system, but it must not be forgotten that genius had a dangerous neighbor.

Treating the argument of the general staff that Esterhazy was only a man of straw, counsel asked if this was so, why did Esterhazy wish to commit suicide when Mathieu Dreyfus denounced him?

M. Demange pointed to the con-

[Continued on second page.]

LIVING IN TERROR.

PEOPLE OF JOHANNESBURG ARE SURE OF WAR.

EXPECT TO BE FIRED UPON FROM THE FORTS COMMANDING THE CITY.

THE TRANSVAAL SITUATION THREE COURSES OPEN TO THE BURGHERS.

London, Sept. 9.—The Pall Mall Gazette today prints mail advices from Johannesburg under date of August 19, saying:

"Johannesburg is rapidly becoming a city of terror. As the sun rises the people waken and ask:

"'Has it come? Is there war?'

"As the day drags through all the time one is listening to the anxious questions:

"'Will the fort really fire on us? Is it possible the Boers will slaughter us in cold blood if a war breaks out? Will they stop our food supply? How long will it take the British to fight their way up?' etc.

"As darkness falls the men go to places of resort ,discuss the grim topic of shells and death, and the women go to their beds to dream of bloodshed and ruin.

"The war talk started the work, the hurried arming of the Boers brought it towards completion and the firing of a Boer volley at a Natal-Johannesburg train has put on the coping-stone."

The correspondent adds that the Boers have been putting off hostilities until the middle of September, when the overflowing of the rivers will prevent military operations. He concludes by saying that the hot, sickly weather coming afterward will prove more fatal than the Mausers.

ORDERED TO AFRICA.

Malta, Sept. 9.—The First battalion of the Border regiment, stationed here, has been ordered to hold itself in readiness to embark for Cape Colony.

MORE TROOPS TO GO.

The Northumberland and Fusileers will embark next Saturday for Cape Colony, leaving from Southampton.

The First Royal Sussex regiment has been ordered to be ready to embark within three days.

An infantry brigade, with a division of field artillery, from Aldershot, with eighteen guns, has been ordered to leave for the cape in ten days.

This movement of troops is said to be merely in line with the decision of the cabinet council to send 10,000 soldiers to South Africa.

THREE WAYS OPEN.

Pretoria, Sept. 9.—The News today prints an official statement from F. W. Reitz, secretary of state of the South African Republic, in which Mr. Reitz says:

"The government considers that three courses are disclosed by the communications of Mr. Joseph Chamberlain (the British secretary of state for the colonies). The first is a joint commission of inquiry; the second is a commission of delegates from both governments to discuss technicalities, and the third is a conference at Cape Town."

Secretary Reitz adds that the Transvaal government now agrees to the second proposition and invites Great Britain to define the constitution of the commission suggested and the place of meeting.

PROBING OIL MONOPOLY.

Washington, Sept. 9.—Vice Chairman Phillips, of the industrial commission, was the principal witness before the commission today. Taking the stand to reply to Mr. Archbold, he said that he, as an officer of the pure oil company and of the United Pipe Line company, had not made any overtures to the Standard Oil company within recent years and that Mr. Archbold's statement was "false and slanderous." He said that the Standard company had made an average of a dollar a barrel or about $500,000,000 in the aggregate on the total quantity of oil marketed. H. H. Rodgers, of the Standard company, was also heard.

WILL LEAVE FORT WAYNE.

A. S. Lauferty, of this city, will soon leave Fort Wayne to enter business in Boston. For several years Mr. Lauferty has been agent in the south and west for the big novelty advertising firm of Wolf & Co., whose headquarters are in Philadelphia. The firm has decided to establish a New England branch in Boston and Mr. Lauferty has been selected to manage the new branch. The firm is one of the biggest of its kind in the world and has a branch in Berlin. Mr. Lauferty will remove from the city and expects to locate in Boston some time next month, but will continue to visit Fort Wayne and will make this city his western headquarters. The Sentinel congratulates Wolf & Co. on their selection and predicts for Mr. Lauferty complete success in the new establishment.

ST. LOUIS SAILS.

Southampton, Eng., Sept. 9.—The American line steamer St. Louis, which is scheduled to sail from this port today for New York, via Cherbourg, will have among her passengers United States Senator Mark Hanna and P. S. Monnett, attorney general of Ohio; Wayne McVeagh, former attorney general of the United States, and Seth Low, president of Columbia university, who was one of the delegates to the International peace conference at The Hague. The last-named will embark at Cherbourg.

THE FEVER SPREADING.

Washington, Sept. 9.—Surgeon General Wyman has been advised by Dr. Carter, in charge of the marine hospital service at Key West, that up to last night 127 cases of yellow fever had been reported at that point. There were thirty-one new cases yesterday and two deaths. Advices from the Dry Tortugas report that there are twenty persons detained there who have left Key West and thirteen more were expected to arrive there today.

NO NEW CASES OF FEVER.

New Orleans, Sept. 9—No new cases of yellow fever have developed since the third was reported several days ago, and there is no change in the Texas and Alabama quarantine. The Mississippi state board of health has quarantined against Mississippi City, but still declines to quarantine New Orleans. The cases at Mississippi City are reported as very mild and doing well, with all proper precautions taken.

EN ROUTE TO MANILA.

Harry Wood, who enlisted in the regular army some weeks ago, writes his relatives in this city that he has been assigned to the Ninth infantry. The regiment sailed from San Francisco September 1 for the Philippine Islands.

WILL NOT BE REMOVED.

Washington, Sept. 9.—Secretary Gage, in a letter to the president, has recommended that Appraiser Wakeman, of New York, be not removed from his office and the recommendation has been approved by the president.

TWO ENLISTMENTS.

Enlistments at the Fort Wayne recruiting office for the volunteer army today were Walter J. Long, of Leesburg, and Roy H. Oswalt, of Hicksville, Ohio.

LOCAL NEWS.

F. E. Davenport, the Auburn druggist, is in th city.

Mrs. Hughes and family have returned from Bear Lake.

Capt. W. F. Ranke will return from Toledo to spend Sunday with friends in the city.

James A. Griffith and family, of West Wayne street, are at home from a visit at Pittsburg.

A baby daughter has arrived at the home of Mr. and Mrs. William Riehl, of 104 Fletcher avenue.

Mrs. Harry Pierce, of 56 Division Tuesday by falling down the cellar street, was quite seriously hurt last steps at her home.

Charles Hassler, of Elkhart, is in the city visiting friends. He was formerly a Grand Rapids and Indiana fireman, but is now engaged in the laundry business at Elkhart.

Mrs. A. M. McCaffery and Mrs. J. F. Winbaugh will return this evening from a three months visit spent in southern California. They were the guests of Mrs. McCaffery's daughter, Mrs. George Slocum, of Santa Ana.

The teachers of Wayne township are as follows: High school—Charles Methley, principal; Edna Graham, primary; District No. 1, Clarence A. Arnold; No. 4, Albert A. Ringwalt; No. 5, Margaret Shives; No. 7, Thomas H. McCormick; No. 8, D. W. Baird. All Wayne township schools except the High school open next Monday. The opening of the High school will be delayed two weeks on account of the building not being completed.

REBELS ARE ACTIVE.

A Force of Four Hundred and Fifty Make a Fierce Assault on Town of Santa Rita.

ATTACK OTHER TOWNS AT SAME TIME.

The Filipinos Were Repulsed Without Loss to the Americans--The Health Reports Shows Otis Army to be in a Very Bad Way at This Time.

Manila, Sept. 9.—5:45 p. m.—A force of 450 rebels, with one cannon, attacked Santa Rita early this morning, and simultaneously Guagua and San Antonio were attacked by bodies of rebels numbering about sixty men.

All the attacks were repulsed without loss to the Americans.

Colonel Bell and his regiment, while attempting to take the rebels in the rear, met two small patrols and succeeded in capturing a rebel captain, a lieutenant and six prisoners.

A Filipino who has arrived here from the Visayas islands says that Victoriano Mapa, a prominent and wealthy lawyer of Iloilo, being forced by public opinion to declare his politics, has joined the rebels.

The inhabitants of Santa Barbara, the rebel headquarters in the Island of Panay, have abandoned the town, fearing a bombardment of the place by the United States battleship Oregon.

MANILA HEALTH REPORT.

Manila, Sept. 5.—Via Hongkong, Sept. 9.—The censor has refused to allow the following dispatch, the accuracy of which is unquestioned, to be telegraphed:

The surgeons' reports in regard to the condition of General MacArthur's division show that 36 per cent. of the officers and 25½ per cent. of the enlisted men are sick. This includes the sick in quarters and those sent home. Eleven per cent. of the enlisted men sick in quarters are mostly suffering from dysentery and malarial fevers.

NAVY TO PARTICIPATE.

Washington, Sept. 9.—General Otis has been instructed, in framing his plan of campaign for the dry season, to allow for the fullest participation of the naval forces now in the Philippines and as soon as he has been heard from the necessary orders will go forward to the naval commanders to co-operate with the army to an extent not before contemplated. The naval officers have always been willing to do this, but they have been restrained in their operations by an indisposition to interfere in any manner with the plans of the military commander. The ships will undertake to capture any of the ports now in insurgent possession that may be desired by the army and also hold them indefinitely, thus making it possible to open the railroad on Luzon from the northern extremity; while in Cavite province, with the large force of marines now on hand, it is believed that the navy can undertake to relieve the soldiers stationed there and make available a considerable force for other operation.

TWO COLORED REGIMENTS.

Washington, Sept. 9.—An order for the organization of two colored regiments was issued from the war department today. All of the field officers of these two regiments are white men now in the regular army. All of the company officers are colored men who served in the war with Spain in either the regulars or the volunteers. The regiments will be designated the Forty-eighth and Forty-ninth volunteer infantry. The Forty-eighth will be organized at Fort Thomas, Ky., and the Forty-ninth at Jefferson barracks, Mo.

VOLUNTEERS LANDED.

San Francisco, Cal., Sept. 9.—The United States transport Sheridan was docked at dawn today and theThirteenth Minnesota and the South Dakota volunteers were landed. The soldiers were given a fine reception. The streets along the line of march to the Presidio were thronged with people who decked the soldiers with flowers. The men will go into camp at the Presidio and will be mustered out in a few weeks. The general health of the troops is good. They all show that they have passed through a hard campaign.

STATIONARY ENGINEERS.

St. Louis, Mo., Sept. 9.—The eighteenth annual convention of the Association of Stationary Engineers, which has been in session several days, adjourned to meet in Milwaukee on the first Tuesday of September, 1900. The following officers were elected and installed: President, Herbert E. Stone, of Boston; vice president, P. E. Leahy, of New York; secretary, George Van Tassel, of Chicago; treasurer, Dan Delaney, of Cincinnati; conductor, C. C. Sassier, of San Francisco; doorkeeper, C. E. F. Tows, Houston, Tex.; chairman of the arrangements committee, Frank Eardley, of St. Louis.

TOWNSHIP INSTITUTE.

A joint institute of the teachers of Wayne and Washington townships was held Friday afternoon at the Berry Street M. E. church. Charles Methley was chosen chairman and Miss Alice Myers secretary for the year. Superintendent Young was present and gave an address upon school topics, directing particular attention to the matter of sanitation in the school room, and called attention to the fact that it was obligatory upon the part of every teacher to attend the township institutes. The preliminary outline for institute work was followed. The next institute will be held at the Elektron building, Saturday, October 14.

SUFFERED FROM STORM.

St. Thomas, D. W. I., Sept. 8.—Advices received here today from Antigua say that island suffered severely from the storm which prevailed there yesterday. Many small houses were destroyed and a number of lighters and other boats were lost. No news in regard to the result of the storm in the country districts has yet been learned. At St. Kitts, the British brigantine George Kilner, Captain Donnelly, which sailed from Barbadoes August 2, for St. John's N. F., and put in at St. Kitts, August 9, was wrecked. But little damage was done ashore. The advices from St. Thomas say a heavy westerly gale blew there Friday night, but no damage is reported.

TRAFFIC DELAYED.

Sault Ste Marie, Mich., Sept. 9.—It is estimated that 200 boats will be bunched here by tomorrow, awaiting removal of the wrecked Bessemer steamer, Douglas Houghton, which is still blocking the channel of the St. Mary's river and holding up all Lake Superior traffic. The channel cannot be opened before Monday, by which time it is hoped that the Houghton will have been raised enough to be swung about so as to permit the great processions to pass.

CUBA NOT AMERICAN SOIL.

New Orleans, Sept. 9.—Judge Duggan today overruled the demurrer filed in the case of William A. Cox, of Chicago, who has been held here in prison on a charge of grand larceny committed in Cuba. The demurrer contended that Cox could not be extradited, because Cuba was not American soil and no treaty of extradition exists between the island and the United States. Cox will now probably be returned to Cuba.

REVOLUTION SPREADS.

Caracas, Venezuela, Sept. 9.—(Delayed in transmission)—The revolution, under the leadership of General Castro is gaining ground. The insurgents now occupy Nirgua, three days march from Valencia.

J. R. Fry, of Garrett, is a visitor in the city.

$10. $20. $50. $100.

LOANS MADE

Indiana Mortgage Loan Co.

ROOM 3 ARCADE, UPSTAIRS.

Open Saturday Evenings From 7:30 to 8:30.

On your Furniture, Pianos, Horses and Wagons, Carriages, or any like security on easy payments. All goods left in your keeping. All business private and confidential.

Don't fail to call before you borrow, for we will surely save you money.

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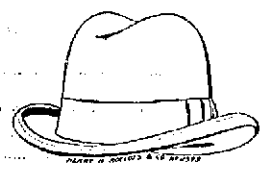
TWENTY-NINTH YEAR.
Catalogues Free.

NEW EXCHANGE STORE,
43 E. Columbia St.,
Buys and sells Second-hand Goods.
Give us a call.
22-tf J. M. RASMUS, Mgr.

Roelof's Hats.



In Black, Brown and Mixtures.

Fall styles just in.

WM. MEYER & BRO.,
84 Calhoun Street.

The Donkey Was the Radical.

A story unearthed from nobody knows where is being circulated concerning the last election of Lord Charles Beresford to the house of commons. He was returned from York [illegible] While the votes were being polled [illegible] stood on the scene to [illegible] His donkey was [illegible] ribbons. [illegible] as of Beresford's opponent. The Yorkshire [illegible] being asked the customary question, answered shortly: "I go for Lord Charley, Lord bless him." Thereupon the members of the opposing faction made a dash for the good man to convince him that according to the emblems he carried he must cast his vote for their candidate. Thus challenged, he replied: "Oh, it's all right I'm a Tory; it's my donkey that's a radical, but he's an ass."

Summer Fancies in Hats.

"What's in a hat?" Merely the whole universe of a toilet. With the airy, diaphanous tulles now in vogue the millinery should be not just handsome or fine, but picturesque, effective—such, for instance, as the Trelawney hat for afternoon wear, with low crown and drooping brim, flower trimmed above and beneath.

Picture hats in Tuscan straw, with high crowns and turned up brims, bor-

THE TRELAWNEY HAT.

rowed from the empire period, are among fashions of the moment, which also commend themselves to the notice of the well dressed. Many of the brims are covered with puckered black tulle, a little jet here and there, long ostrich plumes lying on either side of the brim falling on the hair at the back.

A dressy hat is the Panama order, but arranged, as it were, in deep tuckings, trimmed with roses outside the brim and a bunch beneath at the back, the tulle strings tied under the chin on the left side.

Shade hats of masses of shirred muslin and fetching little empire sunbonnets will be worn by the summer girl who strolls the lawn, the woods and fields.

Funston's Chance.

Rain is falling in the farest Philippines,
It is said,
Water spread about o'er all the tropic scenes—
Let it spread!
Fearless Funston's over there
In his element today—
Not a penny does he care,
Though the raging water may
Be away
O'er his head!

[illegible] Asiatic Isles—
Let it pour!
[illegible] march forth in military files
Any more!
But Funston still may swim
Where the raging waters run!
Let them keep their eyes on him,
Or he'll interrupt their fun,
As he's done
Heretofore!

—Chicago Times-Herald.

SPHERE SWATTED

WHISSEN WAS EASY FOR THE FORT WAYNES

AND CONTEST WAS ONE-SIDED

SWAIM WAS AN ENIGMA HARD TO SOLVE.

GAME TODAY WILL NOT COUNT

THE FIGHT COMMENCES WITH MANSFIELD TOMORROW.

INTERSTATE STANDING.

	Won.	Lost.	Pct.
Mansfield	77	48	.616
Fort Wayne	78	53	.595
Toledo	77	53	.592
New Castle	72	54	.571
Youngstown	56	70	.444
Wheeling	55	72	.433
Dayton	52	77	.403
Springfield	45	86	.344

The FortWaynes evened up for their two previous defeats by batting Whissen and Wells hard. The Wheelings were completely at Swaim's mercy and could not solve his curves effectually. The fielding of the Fort Waynes was also fast Flood making the only errors. Strang's two-base hit was the only interesting feature of the Wheeling team's play. All the Hoosiers except Bergen made two or more hits, Swaim and Glasscock leading with three hits each. Score:

WHEELING.

	A.B.	H.	P.O.	A.	E.
Dobbs, cf	4	2	3	0	0
Niles, 3b	5	0	0	0	1
Donahue, c	1	0	4	2	0
Lyons, 2b	3	0	1	6	1
Turner, 1b	4	1	8	2	0
Lytle, rf	4	1	1	1	0
Strang, lf	4	1	5	0	1
Leahy, ss	4	0	1	2	0
Wells, p	3	0	0	2	0
Whissen, p	1	0	1	0	0
Totals	33	5	24	15	3

FORT WAYNE.

	A.B.	H.	P.O.	A.	E.
Flood, 2b	6	2	2	3	2
Miller, rf	4	2	3	0	0
Letcher, cf	4	2	3	0	0
Glasscock, 1b	5	3	9	0	0
Babb, 3b	5	2	3	2	0
Belden, lf	3	2	0	0	0
Holly, ss	4	2	3	1	0
Bergen, c	4	0	4	0	0
Swaim, p	5	3	0	1	0
Totals	40	18	27	7	2

Innings	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Wheeling	2	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	—3
Ft Wayne	0	0	0	3	1	3	9	0	—16

Two-base hits—Strang, Babb, Swaim, Letcher, 2; Miller.

Three-base hit—Glasscock.

Stolen bases—Lytle, Belden.

Double plays—Leahy to Turner; Hollingsworth to Flood to Glasscock.

Bases on balls—Off Wells, 1; off Swaim, 5.

Struck out—By Wells, 1; by Whissen, 2; by Swaim, 3.

Passed ball—Bergen.

Wild pitches—Wells, 1; Whissen, 1.

Left on bases—Wheeling, 8; Fort Wayne, 6.

Time of game—2:00.

Umpire—Carruthers.

OTHER INTER-STATE GAMES.

YOUNGSTOWN, 8; DAYTON, 5.

Youngstown, O., Sept. 9.—Score:

Y'gstown	1	0	2	0	2	2	1	0	—	8
Dayton	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	3	—	5

Batteries—Carney and Latimer; Enstorius and Crowley. Hits—Youngstown, 18; Dayton, 7. Errors—Youngstown, 1; Dayton, 3. Darkness stopped the game at the end of the eighth.

NEW CASTLE, 7; SPR'GFIELD, 3.

New Castle, Pa., Sept. 9.—Score:

N. Castle	1	1	0	1	4	0	0	0	—	7
Sp'gfield	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	—	3

Batteries—Streit and Graffius; Harper and Beville. Hits—New Castle, 11; Springfield, 6. Errors—Springfield, 4.

NO GAME.

Mansfield, O., Sept. 9.—Mansfield-Toledo game postponed—rain.

NATIONAL LEAGUE STANDING.

	Won.	Lost.	Pct.
Brooklyn	83	37	.692
Philadelphia	77	47	.621
Boston	74	47	.612
Baltimore	69	40	.585
Cincinnati	69	53	.566
St. Louis	70	55	.560
Chicago	63	61	.508
Pittsburg	61	61	.500
Louisville	55	65	.458
New York	50	70	.417
Washington	42	78	.350
Cleveland	19	108	.148

WESTERN LEAGUE STANDING.

	Won.	Lost.	Pct.
Indianapolis	73	45	.619
Minneapolis	75	48	.610
Detroit	62	60	.508
Grand Rapids	62	62	.500
St. Paul	57	66	.463
Milwaukee	55	65	.458
Kansas City	52	71	.423
Buffalo	51	70	.421

YESTERDAY'S GAMES.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

Chicago, 5; Cleveland, 1.

Louisville, 5; Pittsburg, 3 (first game).

Louisville, 0; Pittsburg, 0 (second game stopped by rain).

New York, 9; Baltimore, 6.

Philadelphia, 4; Washington, 2.

Brooklyn, 5; Boston, 0.

St. Louis, 12; Cincinnati, 3.

WESTERN LEAGUE.

Grand Rapids, 9; Kansas City, 4.

Buffalo, 5; Milwaukee, 4.

Detroit, 5; St. Paul, 2.

Indianapolis, 9; Minneapolis, 0.

SERIES IS ENDED.

The series with Wheeling ended with yesterday's game, Fort Wayne having won eleven and lost twenty. Some of the exchanges made the statement that President Power had thrown out the game won by Wheeling Wednesday and the game would be played today. To settle the question The Sentinel telegraphed President Power this morning and received the following:

Pittsburg, Pa., Sept. 9.

To The Sentinel:

Forfeit of Wednesday sustained. Other games up to and including Friday are championship contests. Fort Wayne and Wheeling have completed their schedule. I know nothing of game today. If played it will not count. Fort Wayne has won 79 games and lost 53.

C. B. POWER.

President Power has contended for two weeks that Fort Wayne has won one more game than the records show. According to the above telegram Fort Wayne has played 132 games, and with the nine scheduled with Mansfield, Dayton and Springfield yet to be played, this would make 141 games, one more than the schedule permits.

Belden has climbed up in batting again this week and yet has a chance to reach the .300 mark. If the team has struck another batting streak there is some chance of winning three out of four with Mansfield.

GLASSCOCK PICKS 'EM.

Wheeling, W. Va., Sept. 9.—"Jack" Glasscock, manager of the Fort Wayne team, has recommended Outfielders Dobbs, of Wheeling, and Flournoy, of Mansfield, to Connie Mack, of Milwaukee. He tried to secure Pitcher Poole, of Wheeling, in a trade, but was unsuccessful. Manager Lytle expecting a draft upon the services of the Interstate star from one of the National league clubs. Glasscock expects to land the pennant if he breaks even in Wheeling. He is now a little short of $4,000 ahead of the season, and expects to add at least $500 more. Other Interstate players for whom lines are out by major league magnates are Pitcher Watkins, of Dayton; Outfielder Beecher, of Mansfield; Outfielder Farrell, of New Castle; First Baseman Myers, of Toledo; Shortstop Griffin, of Toledo, and First Baseman Law, of Mansfield.

NOTES OF THE GAME.

Jay Parker, formerly with the Fort Waynes, will be given a trial by the New Yorks.

A telegram from Youngstown announces that Cliff Latimer, catcher, has been signed by Louisville and will join the Colonels at the end of the season.

Our friend "Cy" is some pumpkins of a pitcher, anyhow. His twirling yesterday would have been applauded by little Miss Swaim could she have seen it.

The game at Wheeling today is an exhibition affair. It would have been much better for the team had it returned and rested up for the closing contest with Mansfield.

The New Castle papers claim the Quakers have lost only 53 games. If this is true, the New Castles have a nice chance to quit one-two-three in the championship race.

The St. Louis "fans" have commenced to hiss Tebeau and some of his rowdy players. Can it be that Tebeau will kill the game in the best city in the western circuit?

Guess will probably twirl the game tomorrow, although it is possible Manager Glasscock may put Swaim in so that he can pitch two of the four games with the Haymakers.

Whissen did not follow the pace set by most of the twirlers released by one team and signed by another and defeat his old side-partners. He commenced well, but couldn't last.

Mansfield comes tomorrow and the real fight for the pennant will be on. Should Fort Wayne win three of the four games with the Haymakers the Hoosiers will have the best chance for the pennant. If Mansfield wins three Fort Wayne's chances will be gone and it will be up to New Castle to take the Haymakers down the percentage ladder. The Quakers are winning right along and should they win today and Toledo lose two, the Quakers will be within seven points of third place.

The Wabash will Sunday morning carry the St. Louis base ball club from St. Louis to Boston. The club will occupy a special sleeping car, which will be attached to passenger train No. 2, which passes through this city at 6:10 o'clock.

The Western league season ends Monday and Indianapolis and Minneapolis each have a chance for the pennant. Minneapolis plays three games with Detroit and Indianapolis has five to play with Milwaukee. If the Hoosiers lose one and Minneapolis wins three the teams will quit a tie.

The claim has been made for a month that the Inter-State team that won eighty-four games would win the pennant. It does appear that Fort Wayne can win six out of the next nine and this means eighty-four, but at present it seems that more games than that will have to be corralled to land the flag.

BARBECUE RACE PROGRAM.

The Fort Wayne Amusement association have completed the race program for the barbecue and race meet to be held here on October 5, 6 and 7. The races will be held at Centlivre's park and are arranged as follows:

—Thursday, October 5.—

2:32 trot	$150
2:23 pace	150
Mile run, two best in three	50

—Friday, October 6.—

2:16 pace	$200
2:17 trot	200
Amateur race, pace	100
Runners for professionals	125

—Saturday, October 7.—

Free-for-all pace	$200
Free-for-all trot	200
Amateur race, trot	100
Free-for-all, mile run	100

Next Thursday two bus loads of men will go to the Hicksville fair in order to advertise the race meet. The regularly appointed committee will also commence next week to advertise and secure entries for the races.

SUSPENDED CONSTITUTION.

Detroit, Mich., Sept. 9.—The Sons of Veterans today suspended their constitution in order to make the following men constitutional life members of the order: Isaac Cutter, of Camp Point, Ill.; A. P. Parkinson, of Rochester, N. Y., and C. R. Borin, of Kansas. All these appointments were made because of distinguished services rendered to the order. Major R. J. M. Reed, of Philadelphia, was appointed an honorary past commander because of his services to the country as a soldier.

The following officers were elected: Commander-in-Chief, Asa W. Jones, Youngstown, Ohio; senior vice commander, A. L. Solter, Des Moines, Iowa; junior vice commander, W. S. Raines, Battle Creek, Mich.; council-in-chief, George B. Abbott, Chicago; George Addington, Albany; Rev. W. J. Patton, Marinette, Wis. The next encampment will be held in Syracuse, N. Y.

A GLASSWARE COMBINE.

Pittsburg, Pa., Sept. 9.—After repeated efforts the National Glass company, the combination of glass tableware manufacturers, is at last a fact. It is to be capitalized at $4,000,000 and is expected to be in operation October 1. There are sixteen factories included in the deal and three more are almost assured. Each factory will continue to operate under its present management and the business will be conducted on the lines laid down by the combine when it was originally proposed and the United States Glass company was included. President Fry announced there will be no curtailment of production and that the prospects for the compact are unusually bright.

STORM OVER PORTO RICO.

Washington, Sept. 9.—The weather bureau issues the following special bulletin: "11 a. m.—Hurricane center northeast of Porto Rico, moving in the direction of Bermuda. It will not reach the United States coast. Island of St. Christopher, West Indies, experienced last night maximum wind sixty miles an hour, terrific seas and torrential rains."

MORE TOWNSHIP LEVIES.

In addition to those printed Wednesday in The Sentinel, the following township levies have been fixed and notice has been filed with Auditor Meyer:

Eel River, 80 cents.
Perry, 76 cents.
Lafayette, 64 cents.
Adams, 44 cents.
Madison, 77 cents.
Cedar Creek, 75 cents.
Scipio, 75 cents.
Washington, 61 cents.

TO CURE LA GRIPPE IN TWO DAYS
Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All druggists refund the money if it fails to cure. E. W. Grove's signature is on each box. 25c.

Anything you want in a nobby top coat at Patterson's.

DREYFUS GUILTY.

[Continued from first page.]

trast between the private life of Esterhazy and Dreyfus and showed that Dreyfus on Devil's Island was constantly turning his eyes to France and asking for justice from his chiefs, while Esterhazy was attacking and biting and writing insulting letters to his chiefs.

AN APPEAL TO THE CROWD.

After asking God to enlighten the minds of the judges, M. Demange concluded with turning to the audience, and, in a voice choked with emotion and his hands trembling, he said:

"You, gentlemen, be you for or against me, in the inspiration of the sublime thought of M. Mornard before the court of cassation, I tell you we are all Frenchmen. Consequently, let us unite in common love of the fatherland, love of justice and love for the army."

An outburst of cheers followed the lawyer's appeal.

M. DEMANGE EXHAUSTED.

M. Demange sank back in his seat as though exhausted.

As the morning passed the crowds in the streets materially increased, the majority being well dressed men and women, including a number of Americans and Englishmen from Dinard and other neighboring watering places.

The inhabitants of Rennes, generally, seemed to be going about their business as usual, though the police regulations became more strict. Any one who stopped for a moment within half a mile of the Lycee was requested to move on by gendarmes, who appeared on every side of the square.

The front of the telegraph office was held by a detachment of dragoons, while other quiet streets were enlivened from time to time by troops of dragoons marching through with their shining helmets and long horse-hair plumes trailing behind. When the court reached its intermission there was the usual rush to the cafes and restaurants, where the case was again discussed in all its aspects.

The cordons of troops and gendarmes were maintained during the suspension of the court. Saturday being market day, the streets were full of people and the crowds massed outside the lines of troops, who blocked every street leading to the Lycee.

The afternoon turned bright and warm.

The quarter of the town in which the Lycee is situated appeared as though in a state of siege, with pickets of red-troussered infantry, brass-helmeted dragoons and strong detachments of gendarmes mounted and on foot.

SEARCHED EVERYBODY.

Every ticket-holder entering the Lycee was again searched on reaching the court room. The judges reentered the court at 3 p. m., precisely. They were all extremely serious. There was a hush in the court room when Major Carriere arose and in a deathly calm and dignified tone made a short speech, concluding with asking for the reimposition of the verdict and punishment of 1894.

M. Demange replied with a few words and then Dreyfus flushed and said hoarsely:

"I affirm I am innocent."

The prisoner added that he had lived for his own honor and the honor of his wife and children, and after five years of frightful torture he was convinced at last that he would at last receive justice.

Colonel Jouaust—Have you finished, Dreyfus?

Dreyfus—Yes, Mr. President.

The court then retired to deliberate, and the prisoner left the hall, never to return, as, in accordance with the law, the verdict was rendered in his absence.

SNEER AT GERMANY.

Paris, Sept. 9.—The anti-Dreyfus newspapers here received contemptuously the statement published yesterday in the official portion of the Berlin Reichsanzeiger concerning the Dreyfus case.

The Echo De Paris says:

"The German government has made a last attempt to save the traitor."

The Petit Journal says the court martial will attach the same importance to the statement as it would to a declaration by Dreyfus himself.

It is asserted here that Colonel Jouaust, the president of the court martial at Rennes, in replying to a dispatch from the minister of war, General Marquis de Galliffet, ordering him not to pass judgment in the case until Monday, said that he took orders from nobody and that the judgment would be given today.

The last wall of the old Methodist college at the end of West Wayne street was torn down this morning and there now remains but the foundations to show where the old institution once stood. The work has been rushed for the past few weeks in order that the grading for the continuation of Wayne street might be completed this fall, and a force of men will be engaged on that work as soon as the foundations have been removed. It is the intention of the owners of the property to have the street paved with asphalt early next summer.

DEATHS AND FUNERALS.

WALTEMATH.

Margaret Waltemath, the infant daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William L. Waltemath, died at 10 o'clock this morning at the family home, 113 Hanna street, from inflammation of the bowels. The little one's age was seven months. Mr. Waltemath, the father, is the well known druggist on Lewis street. Funeral services will be held from the residence Tuesday afternoon at 2 o'clock, conducted by Rev. Evans.

FUNERAL ANNOUNCEMENTS.

Wasserbach.—Funeral services of Charles S. Wasserbach will be held Sunday afternoon at 2 o'clock from the residence, 68 Oakley street, and will be under the direction of Concordia lodge No. 228, I. O. O. F.

LOCAL NEWS.

Henry J. Meyer is at home from a visit at Chicago.

Mrs. C. C. Crockett, of Lima, Ohio, is the guest of friends for a few days.

William James Johnson, of Madison, Ind., is the guest of friends in the city.

Mr. and Mrs. Harry Becker, of Chicago, are the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Ike Weil.

Arthur Peters is at home from Bear Lake, and next Wednesday will return to Hanover college.

William Kerbach has gone to Denver, Col. He will visit California before returning home.

Mrs. J. W. Younge and sons, Lawerence and Jewell, returned home today from their outing.

John Knight, of Randolph street, is home from Petoskey, where he enjoyed a most pleasant vacation.

H. A. Valentine will go to Bluffton this evening and will be the guest of relatives for a few days.

Mrs. Charles Pierce arrived in the city today from Wellsville, Ohio, on a visit to friends and relatives.

The Misses Alma Boyd and Jennie Taggart, of Lagrange, Ind., are visiting friends in the city over Sunday.

Mrs. William Futter, is in Chicago in attendance at the bedside of her daughter, Miss Maude Tayrman, who is seriously ill.

Born, to Mr. and Mrs. Herman Hilker, of Hoffman street—a boy. The father is a well known clerk at the White Fruit house.

Thomas Travers leaves Monday noon for the seminary of St. Paul, at St. Paul, Minn., to take a two years' course in philosophy.

Miss Florence Race, of Mansfield, Ohio, will return to her home tonight, after a pleasant visit with her cousin, Mrs. George Piepenbrink.

Mr. and Mrs. Theodore Meyer will arrive in the city this evening from Mackinac, and will visit friends here before proceeding to their home at St. Louis.

Mr. and Mrs. Martin Heffelfinger, of Butler, Ind., arrived in the city today. They will remain for a few days the guest of Mrs. McCaffery, of Holton avenue.

James Murphy was arrested this morning by Officer Knock on a charge of drunkenness. He told Acting Police Judge Bullerman an interesting tale and was allowed to go on promise to be good.

Mrs. B. Cowdrey has returned from Chicago, where she visited with friends and relatives for a few days. She is accompanied by Miss Molly Osborne, of Austin, Ohio, who will visit her for a few days.

Prof. Wm. E. Adams, who has been in the city this week lecturing at the teachers' institute, left for Ada, Ohio, this morning, and will fill his regular appointment at that place tomorrow as pastor of one of the leading churches.

Charles Pierce, formerly of this city, but for the last four years a resident of Wellsville, Ohio, will next week remove his family to this city to reside. Mr. Pierce is a machinist and formerly worked for the Pennsylvania company.

Henry and John Ehrebert, who reside about seven miles south of the city near Hesse Cassel, will celebrate the sixtieth anniversary of their birth at their country home tomorrow. A large crowd of wheelmen from this city will attend the celebration.

Mr. and Mrs. Coleman Ehrman, of East Jefferson street, have returned from a month's outing in northern Michigan. Mr. Ehrman's health has improved considerably, and he confidently pats himself on the back and declares he is good until the next recurrence of the hay fever season.

See the Fleur-de-lis shirts and ties at Patterson's.

Don't fail to pay your natural and artificial gas bills Today.

Satisfaction Bouquet is a valuable and refined addition to any ladies' toilet.

Try The Sentinel want columns.

REDUCED THE INTEREST.

The Tri-State Building and Loan Association has reduced the interest to 7 per cent on all loans that are below 60 per cent. the value of the property.

On this plan interest is only charged on balances.

You save interest on all you pay in.

A loan on this plan only costs an average of $4.00 interest per year on each one hundred dollars borrowed. This reduction shortens the dollar plan about fifteen months. All loans that are now on the dollar plan and which are reduced below 60 per cent. the value of the property will receive the benefit of this reduction.

TRI-STATE BUILDING & LOAN ASSOCIATION,
Corner Berry and Court Sts.

CAMPING OUT

'Tis now the happy season
When weary mortals throw
A lot of things together,
And far away they go.
They want to store the pleasures
They've often heard about—
The season of enjoyment
That's found in camping out.

In woodland or by streamlet
They pitch their little tents,
And often they're declaring,
"Well, this is just immense!"
They roam about and angle
And find, to their delight,
That they are cultivating
A wondrous appetite.

They're often heard rejoicing
That they so wisely planned
To spend their summer outing
Where everything is grand,
And often they're regretting
That others can't enjoy
The pleasures found in camping,
With nothing to annoy.

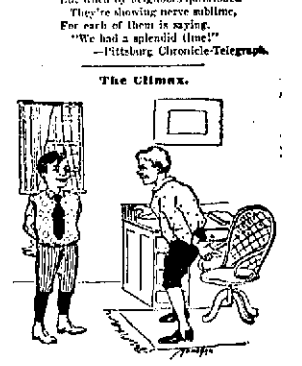
But when the hungry skeeters
Discover their retreat
It's anything but pleasant
The way those insects eat.
Then Willie swipes green apples,
And there is sore dismay
Because the nearest doctor
Is seven miles away.

The days of golden sunshine,
Of course, can't always last,
And by and by the heavens
With clouds are overcast.
The rain comes down in torrents,
And campers wildly shout
As to the hill they hustle
Because they're flooded out.

The worn and weary campers
Then sadly travel home.
Each to the other vowing
He nevermore will roam.
But when by neighbors questioned
They're showing nerve sublime,
For each of them is saying,
"We had a splendid time!"

—Pittsburg Chronicle-Telegraph.

The Climax.



Banker's Boy—Dey say dat Billy turned on de fire alarm in his office. Was dere any fire dere?

Broker's Boy—Not till de boss come in.

The Champion Trouble Borrower.

"I have known a good many borrowers of trouble," said the man with the glasses, "but the worst case I think is that of a friend of mine who has picked out his own pallbearers and made them all promise that they will insist upon having probes stuck into him before he is buried, so as to be sure that he is really dead."

"That is an aggravated case," replied his companion, "but I know of one that beats it. The wife of a poet of my acquaintance is worrying because he may get rich and go out in society where they will flatter and spoil him."—Chicago Times-Herald.

At The Hague.

From his seat on high Olympus the god Mars contemplated The Hague long and earnestly.

"Can you see your finish?" asked Jupiter, who, as the putative father of gods and men, took a passing interest in affairs.

"No," replied Mars. "At this distance I can see nothing but Mr. W. T. Stead."

Sometimes it happens that personalities become so large as to get in the way of tendencies.—Detroit Journal.

Her Fears Realized.

The little yacht was becalmed, and he suggested that she whistle for some wind.

"I'm afraid to," she replied.

"Why?" he asked.

"I can't tell what you'll do when I get my lips all puckered up," she answered.

"I won't do a thing," he promised.

"Then I won't whistle," she retorted.—Chicago Post.

A Latter Day Possibility.

"Who was it that wanted me, Bertha?"

"A ragged tramp, mamma. I told him we had nothing for him and sent him away."

"You shouldn't have done that, child. He may be one of those magazine tramps getting material for an article on the selfish rich people."—Chicago Tribune.

It Was Love.

"It was a marriage for love, I suppose."

"I suppose so. Love has been described as an inexplicable yearning, hasn't it?"

"I believe so."

"Then it was love all right enough. She yearned for a title."—Chicago Post.

Kindly.

"Why did you laugh at that joke?"

"Well, I expect to be old myself some time."—Detroit Journal.

FOR FAIR PRICES.

You can never judge by signs. Every girl that wears a sailor hat doesn't own a yacht. Any dentist who says "best work at lowest prices" doesn't mean what he says. He may mean lowest prices—but not for the best work. He may mean best work—but not at the lowest prices. The latter is not likely, however. The dentist who is capable of doing the best work and wants the best work to do, needs nothing better than fair prices to attract. That's the way we look at it.

U. S. Dental Parlors.
Drs. J. A. & J. W. Williams, Mgrs.
Phone 1178. 98 Calhoun Street.

ONE OF THE PLEASURES OF LIFE.
Is the Light Running Standard Rotary Shuttle Sewing Machine.

The Standard Grand Drop Head Machine is away ahead of all competition. Don't buy until you have seen the Standard at

C. C. Schlatter & Co.,
Hardware, Clothes Wringers and Washing Machines,
38 and 40 E. Columbia Street.

Meyer & Stock,
Architects
Plans and estimates furnished on application.
Your correspondence and patronage solicited.
German and English Spoken.
108 Calhoun St.

D. D. WEISELL
DENTIST
34 Calhoun St.
DR. GEO. W. FAIRFIELD, Asst.
The Oldest, Largest and Most Reliable Dental Parlors in Fort Wayne.
Teeth Extracted Without Pain.

Set of Teeth	$5.
Gold Crowns	5.00
Porcelain Crowns	5.00
Bridge Work	5.00
Gold Fillings	$1.00 up
Silver Fillings	50c up

VITALIZED AIR FREE.
25 years of reputable practice in Fort Wayne is the unwritten guarantee of our reliable workmanship.
Hours from 8 a. m. to 6 p. m.

TOOL DRESSING.
We make a specialty of dressing tools for stone cutters, plumbers, machinists and tinsmiths. All kinds of tools made to order. Die making and dressing on short notice.
ROBERT WILLIAMSON,
21d&wtf 37 Pearl Street.

LOTS IN GOOD LOCATION FOR MERCHANTS AND RAILROAD MEN.
I have a number of lots in Ewing Grove addition and will sell them on reasonable terms; houses built on partial payment plan.
LOUIS F. CURDES,
Rooms 3 and 4 Pixley-Long Block.

J. C. PELTIER
Undertaker
and Embalmer.
17 W. Wayne Street.

MONARCH Sewing Machine OIL.
For Sewing Machines, Typewriters, Fire Arms, etc. The Highest Grade. Get it from your dealer.
Baird Bros. & Co., Cleveland, O.

Satisfaction Bouquet will cling to your handkerchief even after it has gone through the wash. For sale by all druggists. Try it.

BEECHAM'S PILLS
Purify the Blood, Cure Blotches, Improve Complexion. 10 cents—25 cents.

Mrs. Craft's head does not trouble her any more and she feels better than she has for three years.

Mrs. Lydia Craft, of Larwood, Linn Co., Oreg., writes: "I was sick for a long time with female trouble but paid little attention to it until last winter. I miscarried and this left me in a very weak condition. I grew very nervous and despondent. I had such a disagreeable feeling in my head; my head was hot and painful. I had bearing down pains and my back hurt me all the time. I could not do any work and could not sleep. I tried some patent medicine but got no relief. I went to see the best doctor in Lebanon. He said I had inflammation of the feminine organs. I wrote to Dr. Pierre, and in due time received an encouraging letter, advising me to take his 'Favorite Prescription' and 'Golden Medical Discovery.' They helped me steadily. I could see that I was gaining. When I wrote to you I weighed eighty-seven pounds, I now weigh ninety-nine. I can eat anything I want to, my appetite is good. I can work all day and not feel tired at night. I have no more bearing-down pains.

"My head was hot and painful."

Suffering women everywhere should write to Dr. R. V. Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y., and receive his advice, free of cost.

For over thirty years Dr. Pierre has been chief consulting physician of the Invalids' Hotel and Surgical Institute, at Buffalo, N. Y. On the staff of this great institution are nearly a score of regularly graduated, skilled, experienced physicians, each of whom is a specialist in the treatment of some one group of diseases. It is the greatest establishment of its kind in the whole world.

Every letter has prompt and conscientious attention, and is regarded as sacredly confidential. All correspondence is carried on in plain envelopes, so your private affairs are kept safe from prying eyes.

HUGH McLETCHIE,
213 E. Wayne St.
Teacher of
Voice Culture.
And Singing in
ENGLISH AND ITALIAN,
Harmony, Counterpoint, Composition

MONEY

To loan on low interest rates with easy payment terms. 4 1-2 per cent., 5 per cent., 5 1-2 per cent., 6 per cent. Rate of interest determined by size of loan and character of security. Apply at law office of Vesey & Heaton. 20tf

MONEY TO LOAN.
At lowest rate on furniture, pianos, horses, wagons, carriages, etc., and leave the property in your possession.
Payments arranged on the monthly installment plan or to suit convenience of borrower.
Business strictly confidential.
Fort Wayne Mortgage Loan Co., Room 21, Bass Blk., over First National Bank, 77 Calhoun.
Take elevator to fourth floor.

SACRED HEART ACADEMY . . .
MODERN IMPROVEMENTS.
Boarding School for Young Ladies and Children. . . . . .
Conducted by the Sisters of the Holy Cross.
FALL TERM OPENED
Tuesday, Sept. 5, 1899.
The course of studies in the English branches is complete and practical. Vocal and Instrumental Music, Drawing and Painting, Typewriting and Stenography. Also plain sewing receives special attention.
Both telephones. One-half mile from Robinson Park car line. For further particulars address
SISTER SUPERIOR,
Allen Co. St. Vincent's P. O., Ind.

BRINGS BACK THE LUSTRE. MAKES OLD LOOK NEW.
Monarch Polish
For Furniture, Floors, Tiling, Hardwood Cloth
Baird Bros & Co.
Sold by all Dealers.
Cleveland, O.

AT STRODEL & SON,
13 Harrison St., 'Phone 904.
Just received New Holland Herring.
White Wheat Vinegar, Cider Vinegar, California Wine Vinegar.
Mustard 10c pint. a15-1mo

Let us send you a ton of COAL
Or a load of GOOD WOOD.
GEO. H. KRUDOP, Cor. Francis & Hayden,
Both telephones 85. Prompt delivery one of our specialties. BLACKSMITH COAL.

IMPORTANT TO READERS.

The Sentinel has a great treat in store for its readers. We have purchased the right to use in this city that great story, "In His Steps," by Rev. Charles Sheldon, which has attracted more attention than any story ever written, with the exception, perhaps, of "Uncle Tom's Cabin." It will be printed as a serial and the first installment will appear on Thursday, September 14th.

LOCAL NEWS.

Miss Mary Sullivan left today for a visit at Chicago.

Rev. L. L. Henson and family have returned from a northern tour.

Miss Lucile Porter entertained at a chafing dish supper last evening.

Attorney Wilmer Leonard left Friday for Goshen on legal business.

Judge Stephen A. Powers, of Angola, was a Fort Wayne visitor Friday.

Mrs. L. J. Jourdan left today for a visit with friends at Mansfield, Ohio.

Miss Elen Spencer, of Indianapolis, is the guest of Miss Emma Jenkinson.

Mrs. Per Dahl, of West Wayne street, has returned from an extended visit.

Charles Byerline and family are at home from a visit with friends at Chicago.

Miss Carrie Stouder leaves next week for an extended visit in Bellevue, Ohio.

Mrs. Alex White and son have returned from a few weeks' visit at Bay View.

Mrs. Richard Rossington, of Albion, Ind., is visiting relatives in the city for a few days.

A number of young west end people formed a theatre party to Robison park Friday evening.

Brother Wigbert, of the new Cathedral high school, is ill at the St. Joe hospital with intermittent fever.

John Blakesley and daughter, of Chicago, are the guests of the family of T. H. Hibbins, 85 Swinney avenue.

Judge Chapin and Attorney W. F. Denny leave tomorrow for Chicago to be absent some days on legal matters.

Mr. and Mrs. E. A. Anderson, of East Wayne street, are entertaining Mr. and Mrs. Williamson, of Chicago.

Mr. and Mrs. A. Hattersley, Mrs. Nellie Robbins and Mrs. Charles Colerick have returned from a visit at Petoskey.

Norman Young, the little son of Mr. and Mrs. Jesse Young, is critically ill at their home on West DeWald street.

Mrs. Julia Freeman entertained a few friends on Thursday evening in honor of guests from Chicago, who are visiting Mr. and Mrs. A. E. Hoffman.

Thomas J. Gibbons, of Ligonier, has applied for a patent for a fill coupling for buggies and Messrs. Chapin & Denny are looking after his interests.

Miss Katie McCarthy, who was so severely burned last Sunday, has been removed to St. Joseph hospital, where several operations of skin grafting will be performed by Dr. McOscar.

Johnnie, the little son of Patrick Cox, the plumber, fell in the yard of his home Friday evening, breaking his left arm at the elbow joint. Dr. Miller was summoned and reduced the fracture.

The Teamsters had a very interesting meeting last evening and were organized by a committee of the Cigarmakers' union. The next meeting of the union will be on the 22nd of this month at the hall, 158 Calhoun street.

Superintendent Goers has already begun the propogation of plants for the city parks next year, and more than thirty thousand plants for this purpose are now in pots in the greenhouses. This number will be more than trebled within a few weeks.

A horse hitched to a carriage containing four young ladies, who were driving with John Morris, slipped and fell in front of L. O. Hull's store on Friday afternoon. The occupants of the buggy were unhurt, but the horse was injured so that it cannot be driven for some time.

Manager A. L. Scott, of the Consolidated Street railway, has issued invitations to all the physicians of the city for an entertainment to be given at the theatre in Robinson park on the evening of Tuesday, September 12th. Special cars will be run from the transfer corner on that evening for their benefit.

Charles Pressler, of this city, has applied for a patent on an acetylene gas lamp which works on the alternating-chamber principle and does not exhaust the carbide as quickly as those now on the market. Mr. Pressler has already patented a gas engine and expects to have his latest invention on the market soon.

Two trophies of Dr. H. G. Nierman's prowess as a hunter arrived in the city Friday evening. They are mounted heads of a moose and a mountain goat which were secured by the doctor in Alaska and shipped to Chicago to be mounted. The moose head is an exceedingly large one, the antlers measuring more than six feet from tip to tip.

Mrs. J. Y. W. McClellan is visiting friends at Auburn.

Born, to Mr. and Mrs. Louis Nash, a nine pound baby boy.

L. C. Hunter, count treasurer, is in Omaha, Neb., on a business trip.

Mr. and Mrs. Reuben S. Patterson are absent on a tour of the lakes.

George Kronmiller, of Buffalo, N. Y., is the guest of friends in the city.

Mrs. H. J. Remmert left yesterday for St. Louis to visit friends for a few weeks.

Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Mohning are at home from a visit at Chicago and Milwaukee.

The cycle club will make its last run of the season tomorrow, starting at 8:30 for Leo.

Miss Anna Molboe and Miss Lindemann, of Copenhagen, are guests at the New Aveline.

Miss Myrtle Myers has taken a position as stenographer with the Novelty Advertising company.

Walter Carey, an operator in the Western Union offices, will go to Sandusky, Ohio, and the lakes while away on his annual vacation next week.

Dr. L. A. Worch reports that his handsome white coon has been stolen. The coon is a great pet of the doctor's and there will be trouble if it isn't soon brought back to him.

Mrs. Henry Beckstein entertained a number of friends at her home on Friday evening, in honor of Miss Dora Brunka, of Marion, Ind. A four course dinner was served at 7 o'clock in the dining hall.

A company of young people composed of the Misses Mary Evans, Georgia Lumbard and Persis Sawtelle and Messrs. Eugene Olds, Fred Rieman and Ralph Bond go to Toledo tomorrow to spend the day with Miss Sawtelle, whose home is in that city.

Miss Alma Kampe entertained friends last evening in compliment to the Misses Paula and Jennie Duemling. At progressive caroms, first prizes were won by Miss Anna Boehrs and Henry Engelking, and the consolation awards went to Miss Addie Foellinger and Charles Auman.

Miss Anna Philley charmingly entertained the members of her Physical Culture class last evening at her country home, three miles south of the city. The trip was made on bicycles. Various games and music occupied the greater part of the evening, after which a delicious repast was indulged in. The merry crowd dispersed at a late hour, voting their hostess a royal entertainer.

MARRIAGE LICENSES.

Charles Sprague and Eliza Fresuhn.

Augustus McConnell and Lisette Trenne.

CHARGED WITH VAGRANCY.

Acting Police Judge Bullerman had three prisoners before him this morning. William Jackson and Harry Knowlton were charged with vagrancy and fines and costs amounting to $16 each were assessed against them. The young men have been here since the street fair and play musical instruments in saloons and houses of ill-repute. Jackson wasn't much of a "vag," however, as it took him about ten minutes to raise the wherewithal to settle. Knowlton went to jail.

Wall paper to PLEASE you; cheap TOO, at L. O. Hull's, 90 Calhoun St.

Do not forget the third annual ball given by the Starlight Club at Hartman's hall, on South Hanna street, Monday evening, Sept. 11th. Music furnished by Barner's Orchestra.

For rent, at 123 Rivermet avenue, Lakeside, newly papered house of nine rooms. Has bath and toilet room, waterworks and rain water, natural gas, sewer connections, etc.; good barn attached. Rent, $18 per month. Apply on premises or of Foster Furniture Co.

NOTICE.

All members of Concordia lodge, I. O. O. F., No. 228, are requested to meet at their hall Sunday afternoon, 1 o'clock, to attend the funeral of our late brother, Charles F. Wasserback. All sister lodes and sojourning brothers requested to attend.

WM. CONRADI,
J. GUMBERT. N.G.
Secretary.

Our line of men's goods for spring and summer wear is complete. Prices the lowest consistent with good work. G. Schmidt, merchant tailor, 57 East Berry St. 27tf

A perfect extract for the handkerchief and toilet and should at once be delicate and refreshing, stimulating and lasting. These qualities are combined in Satisfaction Bouquet. Try it.

PROFESSIONAL.
DR. MARY A. WHERY,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON.
Office and residence, 26 Madison St.
Specialty:—Diseases of Women. Telephone 470. Office hours, 9 a. m. to 3:30 p. m., and 7 to 8 p. m.

WANTED.

WANTED—Old and reliable firm requires services of intelligent lady; $15 per week; easy work; short hours. Address Dept. H, Globe Co., 723 Chestnut St., Philadelphia, Pa. 9-3t

WANTED—Government positions; don't prepare for any civil service or census examination without seeing our catalogue of information; sent free. Columbian Correspondence College, Washington, D. C.

WANTED—Any lady having 2 or 3 hours' spare time a day can make $5 weekly working for us at home; nothing to sell; send self-addressed envelope for free sample. Manhattan E. M. Co., 101 Beekman St., N. Y.

WANTED—County representatives by an Ohio corporation in a new and attractive business; no competition, no bond, no risk; a broad field; very desirable and profitable; exclusive territory. Address 65 Atlas Bank Bldg., Cincinnati, O.

WANTED—Lady cleared $920, man cleared $1,182 last six months, introducing Holladay's "Marvel" Waterproof shoe polish; self shining, russet or black; demonstrative samples free; why not you? Holladay & Co., Room 434, 188 Monroe street, Chicago, sole Mfg.

WANTED—We wish a live traveling manager in your territory at once, man or woman; $25/weekly and commission first year—more second year, if deserved; some for local work also; send references; those out of employment or wishing to better themselves address, Manufacturers, Cor. Perkins and Union streets, Akron, Ohio.

FOR RENT.

FOR RENT—Furnished rooms, 321 South Harrison street. 9-2w

FOR RENT—19 West Jefferson. Enquire of H. M. Williams. 15-tf

FOR RENT—One nicely furnished room in good location. 198 West Wayne street. 7-6t

FOR RENT—Pleasant furnished rooms, with board; terms reasonable. 23 Douglas ave. 9-2t

FOR RENT—Rooms suitable for light housekeeping for man and wife at 47 West Superior street.

FOR RENT—Furnished room; modern conveniences; best location in city. 106 East Berry street. 5-tf

FOR RENT—Furnished room, suitable for two persons, with or without board. Inquire 269 West Jefferson street. 6-5t

FOR RENT—If you want money or household goods see "ad" on second page, first column. Room 3, Arcade, upstairs. 13-tf

FOR RENT—Nicely furnished rooms with or without board; bath and all modern conveniences, at 29 East Washington street. 15-26t

FOR RENT—House with all modern conveniences at the northeast corner Broadway and DeWald street. Inquire 429 Broadway. 13-tf

FOR RENT—A farm of 120 acres, on Maysville road, 5 miles east of city. Inquire or address John F. Kern, P. O. Box 132, City. ds2-9-w6-13

FOR RENT—Noble farm, 2½ miles east of city, on New Haven road; well adapted for dairy purpose. Inquire of Steven Morris at Old National bank. 6w1t-d4t

FOR RENT—After November 1, third floor of Ninde block, corner Harrison and Berry streets; now occupied by the Standard club. Inquire of L. M. Ninde & Son, 42 West Berry street. 19-tf

FOR RENT—Fine brick residence of 10 rooms and new; soft water, bath, electric lights and furnace; 100-foot lot and good barn; house newly papered and painted; opposite John B. Reuss. W. E. Doud, Agt.

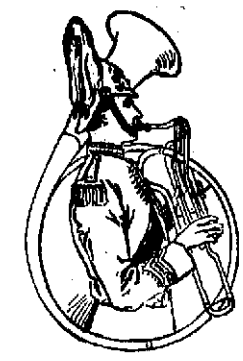
FOR RENT—Three room will be vacated in the next few days in the most desirable location of west end; can be rented singly or en suite; all conveniences, including gas, electricity and bath; large grounds; evening dinner. Address P. O. Box 296, city. 5-eod-3t

FOR RENT—Dwellings, No. 8 Locust street, No. 125 Franklin avenue, No. 445 Calhoun street, No. 51 Barr street, No. 16 Madison street, No. 103 Fletcher avenue, No. 106 Fairfield avenue, No. 101 Fletcher avenue, No. 148 West Wayne street, No. 63 Riverside avenue, No. 91 Wall street, Nos 59 and 63 West Superior street, rooms 1st and 2nd floor, No. 47 Maple avenue. Schrader & Wilson, first floor 7 Court street. 29-tf

LOST.

LOST—A gold watch and chain on West Washington or on Calhoun streets, between Washington and Holman. Finder please return to this office and receive reward. 7-tf

FOR SALE—A good 6-room residence, 3 blocks west of Broadway on Washington boulevard; recently remodeled; price $2,300 if sold quick. W. E. Doud. 7-tf



BLOW YOUR OWN HORN

AND BLOW IT HARD. THE CHEAPEST, QUICKEST AND BEST WAY TO MAKE YOURSELF HEARD, WHEN YOU HAVE A PROPOSITION TO PRESENT TO THE PEOPLE OF FORT WAYNE, IS TO USE THE SENTINEL WANT COLUMNS.

MOST ANY SORT OF A PROPOSITION WILL STRIKE SOMEBODY JUST RIGHT, BUT YOU MUST GET AT A GREAT NUMBER OF PEOPLE IF YOU WANT TO FERRET OUT SOME PARTICULAR FEW.

WANTED.

WANTED—A girl for housework. Apply 9 Webster street. 7-tf

WANTED—A girl for general housework at 144 East Main street.

WANTED—A laundress. Apply Allen County Orphans' Home. 7-tf

WANTED—Horses to board for the winter. Address R. C. Work, city. 11-1mo

WANTED—A good girl for general housework at 106 East Berry street. 5-tf

WANTED—First-class sewing girls at Mrs. Pound's, Room 40, Pixley-Long Blk.

WANTED—A boy 18 or 20 years old. Inquire of H. D. Nieman, 148 Calhoun street.

WANTED—To rent, a house of 6 or 8 rooms, centrally located. Address Box 14, Sentinel. 21-tf

WANTED—Two men to cut corn. Apply Ashley dairy farm, 4 miles northeast of city.

WANTED—A good cook in small family. Apply Mrs. L. L. Henson, 100 West Jefferson.

WANTED—Would like to keep house for an old gentleman. Inquire 11 Huffman street, Mrs. S. Miller. 8-2t

WANTED—If you want to borrow money, see "ad" on second page, first column. Room 3, Arcade, upstairs. 13-tf

WANTED—To rent, a furnished flat by a young married couple for housekeeping. Address Box 13, Sentinel. 9-2t

WANTED—Good places waiting for housekeepers in the country. Apply Mrs. Fitzgerald, 39 W. Washington street. 15-tf

WANTED—Two young men with good address and reference; salary and commission paid. Address Box 6, Sentinel. 8-2t

WANTED—We want to furnish you the Hartzell ice cream; the best in the city. Office 103 East Wayne street. Both 'phones. 15-tf

WANTED—A good girl for general housework; best of wages; small family. Inquire Mrs. W. L. Pettit, 221 West DeWald street. 8-2t

WANTED—Lady or man to travel and appoint agents; $60 per month salary and expenses. Ziegler & Co., 783 Monon Building, Chicago. ds6-9-o4-7-n1-4-ws6-o4-n1

WANTED—10 lady canvassers; salary and commission. Call between 9 and 11 a. m. Sunday and Monday. S. Fisher, Hotel Tremont, 233 Calhoun street.

WANTED—Refined, handsome lady of wealth and character seeks happiness through husband and adviser. "Sincere," 3054 Calumet avenue, Chicago, Ill.

WANTED—Two men who can furnish horse and harness for country trade; salary and commission paid; permanent position to right party. Address Box 8, Sentinel. 8-2t

WANTED—$10.00 daily introducing new Gaslight Burners for kerosene lamps; no chimney; outfit free. Perfection Gaslight Burner Co., N. 119, Cincinnati, O.

WANTED—Men to learn barber trade; only eight weeks required; half-rate transportation furnished now; positions guaranteed. Moler Barber College, Chicago, Ill. 9-6t

WANTED—To loan; I have $50,000 that will loan at 5 per cent. and reasonable commission, or 5½ to 6 per cent. without commission; loans closed at once. W. E. Doud, over Old National bank. 7-tf

WANTED—Men and women, good address, to travel and appoint agents; salary $75 month, expenses; rapid advancement; unusually brilliant opportunity. Address, with reference, Butler & Alger, New Haven, Conn. 19s-7t

WANTED—Women to bind dress shields at home; steady work; distance no disadvantage; ask your dealer to show you Kora Shields; Kora Shields snap on waist without sewing; send 10c for catalogue of work. The Kora Shield Co., 525 Broome Street New York. 9-3t

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—7-room residence on Clinton, near DeWald; lot 50 feet; $2,700. W. E. Doud. 7-tf

FOR SALE—New 9-room house with electric lights, on pavement. Hoagland avenue. W. E. Doud. 7-tf

FOR SALE—If you want money on personal security see "ad" on second page, first column. Room 3, Arcade, upstairs. 13-tf

FOR SALE—I am offering "College place" lots, West Wayne, at the regular price; come at once to get the best. W. E. Doud. 7-tf

FOR SALE—A new brick business block on Calhoun street, near Holman; $5,000; owner must sell at once. W. E. Doud, Agent. 7-tf

FOR SALE—New 7-room residence and 50 foot corner lot in Swinney addition; now on sale at $1,750. W. E. Doud, over Old National bank. 7-tf

FOR SALE—Have 3 fine 80-acre farms about 8 miles southwest of city. Ben R. Barva, 50 and 52 E. Columbia St. a30-31-s1-5-9-w30-6

FOR SALE—148-acre farm northeast of city; any of these farms will be sold or exchanged. Ben R. Barva, 50 and 52 E. Columbia St. a30-31-s1-5-9-w30-6

FOR SALE—7-room house on West Jefferson street, within two squares of Calhoun street; $2,000 if taken soon. W. D. Williams. 7-9-11-13

FOR SALE—Have one 80-acre farm; also 160-acre and one 50-acre farm north of city. Ben R. Barva, 50 and 52 E. Columbia St. a30-31-s1-5-9-w30-6

FOR SALE—I have a large list of houses and lots for sale or exchange in all parts of city. Ben R. Barva, 50 and 52 E. Columbia St. a30-31-s1-5-9-w30-6

FOR SALE—Will exchange half interest in good paying restaurant for small farm and give difference; must be good soil. Address G. F., Sentinel. 7-9

FOR SALE—At a bargain, one 4-room house; also one 5-room, with basement; also 9 lots at 59 New Haven avenue. Inquire at same. Fred Nicole. 8-2t

FOR RENT—One handsome furnished room in private family; centrally located; all modern conveniences; reference required. Address Box 9, Sentinel. 16-tf

FOR SALE—New brick residence, suitable for physician or dentist, West Wayne street, between Harrison and Webster; will be sold at a bargain. W. E. Doud. 7-tf

FOR SALE—Established suburban grocery, this city; this is one of the best small groceries in the city, and a money maker; health failure cause of sale. W. E. Doud. 7-tf

FOR SALE—One of the fine south side residences, near Harrison and Creighton; will accept $2,000 less than real value; owner leaving city. W. E. Doud. 7-tf

FOR SALE—Brand new '99 high grade bicycle for the price of a cheap one; either lady's or gent's. Inquire Room 4, Tri-State Bldg., over Klinkenberg's drug store. 8-2t

FOR SALE—A bargain; store building, two stories high, 48 feet by 24 feet, corner lot 116 feet by 30 feet; stock valued about $350; the entire estate, $1,800. W. E. Rentschler, Plymouth, Ind. 7-6t

FOR SALE—Corner Oliver and East Creighton avenue, new brick store room and residence combined; well built; complete; closets; porcelain bath, etc. Apply to H. M. Williams or to any real estate agent. 9-tf

FOR SALE—Fine 6-room cottage-house, with hard and soft water, natural gas and good furnace in house; one block from Lutheran church and school, short distance from Catholic church and school, only across the street from public school, and not far from Nickel Plate yards; size of lot 52x150 feet; southeast corner of Franklin avenue and Huffman street. Inquire at same. 27-tf

Becoming a Mother

is an ordeal which all women approach with unspeakable fear, for nothing can compare with the horrors of child-birth. The thought of the suffering and danger in store for her, robs the expectant mother of all pleasant anticipation of the coming event, and casts over her a shadow of gloom that cannot be shaken off. Thousands of women have found that the use of MOTHER'S FRIEND during pregnancy robs confinement of all pain and danger, and insures safety to mother and child. This scientific liniment is a godsend to all women at the time of their most critical ordeal. Not only does MOTHER'S FRIEND carry woman safely through the perils of child-birth, but its use gently prepares the system for the coming event, prevents "morning sickness," and other discomforts of this period. Sold by all druggists at $1.00 per bottle. Send for free booklet to THE BRADFIELD REGULATOR CO., Atlanta, Georgia.

Mother's Friend

The Evening Sentinel.

BY E. A. K. HACKETT.

SATURDAY, SEPT. 9, 1899.

TONIGHT.

Brewers—Regular meeting of Union No. 62.

Volunteers of America—Religious services in a tent on Wells street.

Lodges—Mad Anthony hive No. 27; Rathbone Sisters.

Masonic Temple—The Jackson Comedy company in repertoire.

The new battleship Kearsarge has proved herself a faster ship than the new battleship Alabama. That is as it should be. The original Alabama was a wonderful ship, but she met her match when she encountered the original Kearsarge off the coast of France. The names of the two new vessels have apparently been very aptly applied.

All previous high records will be broken by the corn crop of the United States for 1899, the indications now being that the harvest will approximate 2,500,000,000 bushels. Fortunately for the producers of all this grain new markets are rapidly being found for corn. Europeans are learning that the great American cereal possesses considerable merit, while additional uses are being found for it constantly.

The death of John Y. McKane, once the political boss of Coney Island, might be allowed to pass without comment were not the moral of his life a moral which still needs to be pointed. McKane's career, which began in promise and sank to the ignominy of a state prison, taught that it is not safe to defy public righteousness, and that civic morality, though often slow to defend itself, will strike at last and will strike hard. The race of defiant bosses, though diminishing, has not disappeared. Neither has their punishment ended, as coming years will show.

Senator Beveridge has taken on an importance to the national administration that perhaps has never before fallen to the lot of a newly elected senator. He is summoned to the white house to take part in the councils in which the affairs of the Philippines are decided and his views must be of immense weight and secondary to the opinions of no man with whom the president advises. The junior Indiana senator has stepped to the front of the stage and he will be likely to remain, attracting as much attention and exerting as much influence in large affairs as any man in the country.

A writer in Blackwood's Magazine makes this humane plea for freedom for birds: "You think your bird in its narrow prison is happy, because, unhappily for itself, its movements are lively, its expression contented, its song cheerful. You little know what misery it may endure when forbidden to obey the most powerful impulses of its nature. It must be bitter enough to bear, even if the prisoner has a fellow in captivity; how much bitterer if it is, as often happens, doomed to solitude. There is not a single kind of bird usually kept in a cage which is not, when at liberty, either gregarious or permanently paired. Skylarks, for instance, are favorite cage birds, especially with Londoners, and they are usually shut up alone, in a peculiarly low cage, so that they may not injure their heads by attempting to soar. Yet skylarks by nature are migratory, flying in cheerful flocks, till the first signs of spring appear, when each chooses a mate. There are hundreds of skylarks languishing at this moment in our towns, doomed by 'bird lovers' to forego all that makes their lives worth living—travel, flight, freedom, love, care of young, society."

We believe that disinterested opinion will be undivided in approval of the decision of the county council respecting the forthcoming issue of $200,000 of Allen county bonds. In the present state of the money market there should be possible a very advantageous transaction in such an issue of first-class securities at 3½ per cent. It is possible, of course, that a premium on 4 per cents. could be secured large enough to more than offset the difference in the interest, but we think it more than improbable. The wiser and more certain course of economy has been chosen and that one blocks at the outset any charge of a deal for purposes private or official. Allen county credit is good and it is backed by nearly half a hundred millions of property valuation. The 3½ per cents. will be taken at no worse than par and perhaps it may be better.

THE DREYFUS VERDICT.

The verdict of the French court martial at Rennes pronouncing verdict of guilty upon Capt. Alfred Dreyfus will shock the civilized world outside of France, of whose civilization there may now well arise some doubt. This Jew-born captain is again sacrificed to the corrupt and debauched general staff of the army. Again the damnable conspiracy against this humble soldier has succeeded. The world will judge France by this act, will measure her full by the length to which this unspeakable infamy goes.

Dreyfus is not guilty. The generals in the very endeavor to establish his guilt not only failed entirely to do that, but actually brought the fact of his innocence into the clearest light. The judgment itself, consigning him to imprisonment for ten years, is a confession of the court's real conviction as to the prisoner's guilt. In so condemning the Jewish captain they morally acquit him.

In this country all have watched with an amazement that could find no expression the French processes of justice. The undisguised and malignant hostility of the president of the court, the methods by which he flaunted his bias and openly denied justice to the man on trial baffled the understanding of persons familiar with the even ways of the criminal jurisprudence of America. The almost last act of the court was to refuse request for a rogatory commission to take the evidence of the foreign military attaches with whom Dreyfus was alleged to have had treasonable dealings and who could have cleared or condemned him absolutely.

The court finds "extenuating circumstances," from which it may be argued that high leniency may later be shown the condemned captain. But his degradation remains, his honor is unvindicated, his name still bears the stigma a conspiracy has put upon it. The whole thing is monstrous. It will make the world sad that a nation may so far go wrong.

The condemning judges will inherit the contempt and denunciations of a just civilization. They have written themselves down scoundrels and cowards as well. It would be a consistent performance to decorate them along with the dastards of the Bourgogne's crew who stabbed women and children to death in the fight for the boats when the ill-fated vessel went down off Sable Island. France is speeding to a day of woe.

GUESTS FROM SCOTLAND.

The Rev. William J. Ainslie, of Greenock, Scotland, and his brother, Walter Ainslie, a young business man from Edinburgh, arrived in the city this afternoon and will be guests at the home of Rev. and Mrs. Ainslie, on West Jefferson street, for ten days. Miss Nellie Ainslie, a niece of Plymouth church's pastor, came with them from Hartwick, N. Y. The Rev. William Ainslie is one of the ten Congregational ministers from Scotland who were elected delegates to the international Congregational council that assembles at Boston September 20-28. It is expected that he will preach at Plymouth church Sunday evening.

Subscribe for THE SENTINEL.

IN A FEVER OF PATRIOTISM

THE WAR SPIRIT HAS AT LAST SEIZED BRITAIN.

The Dreyfus Trial Forgotten in the Exciting Developments of Transvaal Trouble.

(Copyright, 1899, Associated Press.)

London, Sept. 9.—This week Great Britain has resembled in every respect that tremendously exciting week in the United States which immediately preceded the outbreak of the war with Spain. Dreyfus and other topics sunk into obscurity, patriotic enthusiasm has been at fever heat and the slightest sign of preparation for war has been seized upon by the press and public as an indication of the status of the crisis. The difference between the state of affairs here and the situation in the United States in April, 1898, is merely that the projected campaign is military instead of naval. According to reliable statements, the army is ready. The papers teem with descriptions of the troops who are expected to do the fighting, with accounts of their equipment and method of transport and even the relative killing properties of the bullets which it is expected will soon be lodged under Boer skins. The particular pet is now a bullet known as "Mark 4."

WORK OF MOBILIZATION.

The commander-in-chief, Field Marshal Lord Wolseley, Sir Evelyn Wood, General Sir Redvers Buller and other generals, have been working strenuously on mobilization for months. Many new features have been introduced, several of them being based on the lessons learned by the American troops in the war with Spain. Among the latter is the extreme usefulness of mules in such a country as the Transvaal. The British officers who have been in the United States, Spain and South America, selecting bunches of these animals have now been ordered to close their purchases and ship the mules as quickly as possible to the scene of probable hostilities.

THE BOER PLAN.

The Boer plan of mobilization is said to be purely defensive, embracing 45,000 men, who would occupy strategical points in their own country. But this is not likely to prevent a raid upon poorly defended Natal. The greatest dangers the British contemplate facing, apart from the Boers' steady hand and Mauser rifles, are climate, lack of forage and the scarcity of ammunition owing to the difficulties of transport.

NO CASUS BELLI.

Mr. Montague White, consul general of the South African republic in London, said:

"If the burghers will not yield to hysteria there is no casus belli. We decline responsibility for what others have muddled. Suzerainty is not the question. The franchise is the rock of difference on which Mr. Chamberlain recognizes we shall split. The Transvaal will not precipitate matters. The burghers will go out to defend their homes and country when the note of alarm is sounded. Lord Salisbury has yet to be reckoned with. He will not be driven by personal feeling or quibble. We believe the British sense of fair play will prevail."

Former Congressman James H. Lewis arrived here this week and on Friday presented his credentials at the United States embassy. Mr. Lewis is here to press the claims for compensation to the American miners who were evicted in the Atlin district of the northwest territory by the Canadian government.

SENATOR HANNA SAILS.

Senator Mark Hanna, previously to sailing for New York on board the American line steamer St. Louis today, speaking to a reporter of The Associated Press on the rumors of his retirement from the republican national committee, said:

"That is a question, of course, I am not permitted to speak about. The present committee remains in force until after the national convention is opened next year. Whether I am selected as chairman or not, I will certainly be in the contest and will give whatever effort I may possess in behalf of the republican party."

NEW HAVEN.

Quite a number of people from our town celebrated Labor day at Fort Wayne Monday.

Lee Maycomber, night operator at the Wabash depot here, is visiting at Northville, Mich. He will return to his work in a short time.

Mrs. S. J. Stocks and niece, Addie Stocks, and Miss Elizabeth Downhour have returned home from Vermillion, Ohio, after visiting there for the past week.

S. J. Stocks has returned from Denver, Col., after spending the past six weeks there.

Mrs. Della Harper is quite ill with hay fever, but is reported a little better.

Glen Becker will leave for Ada, Ohio, Monday, where he will attend the normal university at that place. He will take up the study of pharmacy. He has till now worked in A. C. Conr's meat market as bookkeeper.

The Catholic and Lutheran schools commenced Tuesday. The public schools will commence on the 11th of this month.

Fred Hazen, of Payne, Ohio, was in town Tuesday.

O. J. Pond is home on a visit.

Z. H. Travis, of Toledo, Ohio, was here on business Tuesday and Wednesday.

Ollie Hargrave is home on a visit to his parents.

NORTHERN INDIANA NOTES.

The epidemic of diphtheria, which was reported to have been the cause of much alarm in the northern part of DeKalb county, has entirely abated and there are no new cases.

John A. Checkelt, a veteran wagon manufacturer and a wealthy resident of South Bend, dropped dead at noon Friday. He was sixty-four years old and he came from Germany in 1850.

The right of way for the Muncie interurban railway from Dunkirk to Hartford City and then to Muncie has been completed, and F. G. Brownell, the promoter, hopes to begin the construction soon.

The eleven-year-old son of Henry Zern, near Cedar, in DeKalb county, in attempting to mount a horse from a pile of logs, dislodged one of the logs, under which he fell and was crushed to death.

The Wells county council cut down the estimates made by the various officials in the neighborhood of $23,000. The original estimate was $83,033.60. The appropriations as passed by the council totaled $60,000.

The ice house of George McLean at Ligonier burned Thursday morning. The structure, together with its contents, were a total loss, as Mr. McLean carried no insurance. He was the only ice dealer there, and it leaves the city without an ice man.

The Porter county council made a reduction of nearly $50,000 in the estimates of county officials. The largest cut was made on court house repairs, bridges and circuit and superior courts, the estimates for which amounted to $30,000. No reduction was made in the tax levy.

Adams county has appropriated $15,000 for a new infirmary building as the old one is worn out. The buildings for which this appropriation was made will not be erected until the summer of 1900, but the board of commissioners will be kept busy for some time in selecting plans and specifications, and in examining buildings of a like nature in other counties for the purpose of giving Adams county substantial structures, which will provide the poor and feeble minded with the best accommodations available.

LOCAL NEWS.

Dr. I. M. Rosenthal has returned from a trip to Bear Lake.

Ralph Tyler, of Cleveland, Ohio, is visiting Mr. and Mrs. A. J. Lang.

Mrs. E. F. Sites and children have returned from a visit in Lancaster, Ohio.

Mrs. Henry Ramsey and Miss Julia Ramsey have returned from a visit with friends in Hicksville, Ohio.

Miss Lavon Sperry entertained at her home yesterday morning in honor of her guest, Miss Lucia Klumb, of Des Moines, Iowa.

T. E. Ellison and family have resumed their city residence after a several months' visit to their country home, Maudamin Meadows.

Mrs. W. M. McKinnie has issued invitations for a dancing party at Robison park for Monday evening, in honor of her sister, Miss Sadie Fleming.

Mr. and Mrs. Will Johnson and children, who have been the guests of Dr. and Mrs. L. P. Drayer, have returned to their home in Madison, Ind.

Mrs. Per Dahl and daughter have returned from Fort Dodge, Iowa, where they have been visiting for a month. Mr. Dahl is located in that city.

Miss Lillian Brinsley is this afternoon entertaining the members of the Junior Christian Endeavor society of the Westminster Presbyterian church at her home.

The members of the Sewing club were entertained at the home of Miss Alice Woodworth, Friday afternoon, and Miss Mary Evans, in the evening, in honor of Miss Persis Sawtelle, of Toledo.

Huntington Herald: "Miss Mabel Tyler, of Fort Wayne, was an arrival in the city Thursday. he came here in the city Thursday. She came here Union telegraph office during the absence of C. D. Keller, the regular man, who is suffering the terrors of a very severe attack of hay fever."

About a week ago the chicken coop belonging to L. M. Beck, of 133 East Jefferson street, was entered and four of his chickens were stolen. Thursday night the thieves returned and took four more. Mr. Beck desires to inform the thieves that he has disposed of the remainder of his flock and that it will be useless for them to visit the coop again.

Fall Announcement.

The Fall season is again upon us. How fast the seasons come and go! It seems but a few days since we were advertising our Spring and Summer goods and now it is time talk Winter wear and heavy clothing.

Before the hurry and rush of Fall business commences, we want to say a word or two to our friends and we take this method of doing so. First, for favors of the past we wish to thank our patrons, one and all. Never has a store tried harder to please its customers and we realize that our efforts have been appreciated. No pains have been spared and nothing has been left undone to give our patrons the best clothing obtainable, for the lowest prices possible. That we always have what we advertise, and that we always do as we advertise, every customer of this store knows full well. We believe we have earned your confidence by deserving it, and we trust that our store shall ever have an abiding place in your mind when thinking of clothing.

Now, at the opening of the Fall season, we extend to every citizen of Fort Wayne an invitation to call, and, if pleased with our goods, our prices and our business methods, to favor us with his patronage.

Our guarantee is nothing less than

PERFECT SATISFACTION OR YOUR MONEY REFUNDED.

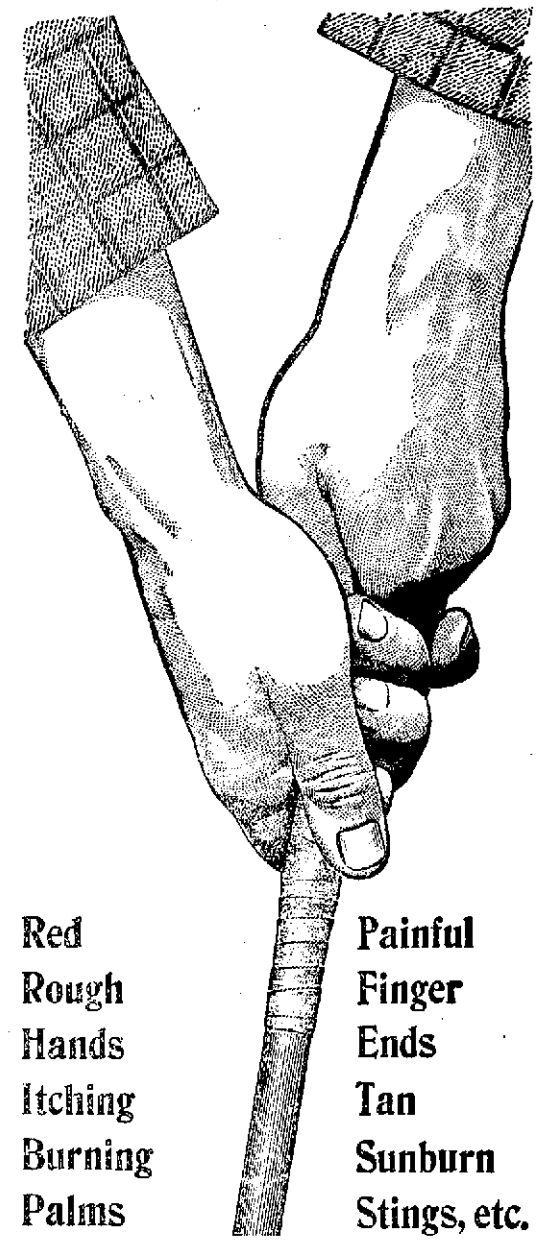
Let us occupy the first place in your thoughts when thinking of buying your Fall and Winter Clothing.

Very truly yours,

Lehman's
EX. 45 CALHOUN ST.

Fort Wayne's Reliable Clothiers, Furnishers and Hatters.

GOLF HANDS



Red, Rough, Hands, Itching, Burning, Palms

Painful Finger Ends, Tan, Sunburn, Stings, etc.

ONE NIGHT TREATMENT with CUTICURA SOAP

Soak the hands on retiring in a strong, hot, creamy lather of CUTICURA SOAP. Dry, and anoint freely with CUTICURA, the great skin cure and purest of emollients. Wear, during the night, old, loose kid gloves, with the finger ends cut off and air holes cut in the palms. For red, rough, chapped hands, dry, fissured, itching, feverish palms, with shapeless nails and painful finger ends, this treatment is simply wonderful.

PURE AND SWEET and free from every blemish is the skin, scalp, and hair cleansed, purified, and beautified by CUTICURA SOAP. It removes the cause of disfiguring eruptions, loss of hair, and baby blemishes, viz.: The clogged, irritated, inflamed, or sluggish condition of the PORES. CUTICURA SOAP combines delicate emollient properties derived from CUTICURA, the great skin cure, with the purest of cleansing ingredients and most refreshing of flower odors. No other medicated soap ever compounded is to be compared with it for preserving, purifying, and beautifying the skin, scalp, hair, and hands. No other foreign or domestic soap, however expensive, is to be compared with it for all the purposes of the toilet, bath, and nursery. Thus it combines in ONE SOAP at ONE PRICE—namely, 25 cents—the best skin and complexion soap and the best toilet and baby soap in the world.

Speedy Cure Treatment for Itching, Burning, Scaly Humors. Hot Baths with CUTICURA SOAP to cleanse the skin; gentle anointings with CUTICURA OINTMENT to heal the skin; and mild doses of CUTICURA RESOLVENT to cool the blood. Sold throughout the world. Price THE SET, $1.25; or, SOAP, 25c.; OINTMENT, 50c.; RESOLVENT (Pills), 50c. POTTER DRUG & CHEM. CORP., Sole Props., Boston, U.S.A. "How to Prevent the Hands, Hair, and Skin," mailed free.

APPROXIMATED STAGNATION.

A NOTABLE DULLNESS IN THE GRAIN MARKET.

December Opened Under Friday and Closed Yet Lower—The General Markets.

Chicago, Sept. 9.—Wheat today was about as dull as it could be without being absolutely at a standstill. December opened ¼@⅜c lower at 71@71⅛c. The market declined to 70⅞c, where buying against puts had a steadying influence. Minneapolis and Duluth receipts were 910 cars against 638 last week and 1,129 a year ago. Chicago receipts were 189 cars.

Corn was weak and lower on rains and the large country movement. Receipts were 855 cars. December opened ¼c lower at 26⅞c, sold at 28⅛c and reacted to 28⅛@28⅜c.

Oats were irregular, fairly steady for September and weak for deferred futures. December opened a shade higher at 20⅛c and declined to 20⅜c. September sold ⅛c higher at 21⅜c and declined to 21⅛c.

Provisions were affected slightly by the yellow fever news.

October pork opened unchanged at $8.07½ and declined to $8.02½.

October lard opened unchanged at $5.27½.

October ribs opened unchanged at $5.27½ and declined to $5.25.

THE CLOSE.

Prices at the close were as follows:

Wheat—Sept., 70⅜c; Dec., 71¼c; May, 74¼@74⅜c.

Corn—Sept., 31¼@31⅜c; Oct., 30⅛c; Dec., 28⅜c; May, 29¼c.

Oats—Sept., 21⅛c; Dec., 20⅛c; May, 22@22¼c.

Pork—Sept., $8.00; Oct., $8.05; Dec., $8.20; Jan., $9.52½.

Lard—Sept., $5.25; Oct., $5.27½; Dec., $5.35; Jan., $5.42½@5.45.

Ribs—Sept., $5.20; Oct., $5.25; Dec., $4.92½; Jan., $4.97½.

Flax—Cash N. W., $1.12; Cash S. W., $1.11; Sept., $1.09; Oct., $1.04½; Dec., $1.05.

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK.

Chicago, Sept. 9.—Estimated receipts of hogs today, $12,000; Monday, 25,000; left over, 1,739. Market steady to strong. Mixed and butchers, $4.35@4.75; good heavy, $4.45@4.72½; rough heavy, $4.20@4.35; light, $4.35@4.75.

Cattle—Receipts, 200. Market steady.

THE DAY ON WALL STREET.

New York, Sept. 9.—In the absence of quotations from London, speculative opinions showed some confusion and changes in international stocks were much mixed. Tennessee Coal had a wide opening, 4,000 shares selling simultaneously at 119½ and 119 against 117 last night. Sharp fractional gains were shown by American Hoop, Brooklyn Transit and Pacific Mail. Other prominent specialties showed fractional losses.

The opening of the market was irregular.

Tennessee Coal worked to near 125, and the fluctuations between transactions were very wide. But little interest was displayed in the other leading specialties, Sugar, Tobacco and Brooklyn Transit being neglected. Manhattan and Colorado Fuel, on the other hand, were largely absorbed at a materially higher range, the former rising 1¼ and the latter 2. International Paper, Union Bag and Lackawanna sold up 1@1½, while Chicago Great Western preferred and Glucose Sugar preferred lost 2 each. Better prices were obtained for the standard railways, but changes were rather narrow.

The continued upward movement of Manhattan led to a sympathetic advance of 1¼ and 1¾ in Brooklyn Transit and Metropolitan. Tennessee Coal, after reacting 1¼, went to 125 and Colorado Fuel extended its gain to over 4 points. Chicago and Eastern Illinois dropped 3¼ and rallied about 2. The appearance of the bank statement brought a selling movement. The reaction in the railroads was fractional, but in Tennessee Coal reached 3½, in Pacific Mail 2 and in Manhattan, Metropolitan, Sugar, Brooklyn Transit and Colorado Fuel over a point. Tennessee Coal rallied 2, but without effect on the market. The closing was rather active and unsteady at net losses except in a few cases.

Sales of stocks to noon, 240,111 shares.

WEEKLY BANK STATEMENT.

New York, Sept. 9.—The weekly bank statement shows the following changes:

Surplus reserve, dec....	$ 6,732,325
Loans, dec.....	6,513,700
Specie, dec.....	7,010,700
Legal tenders, dec.....	3,580,300
Deposits, dec.....	15,354,700
Circulation, inc.....	366,200

The banks now hold $2,458,925 in excess of the legal requirements.

THE MONEY MARKET.

New York, Sept. 9.—Money on call easier at 3@4 per cent; last loan at 3 per cent; prime mercantile paper, 4½@5 per cent; sterling exchange steady with actual business in bankers' bills at $4.86½@4.86½ for demand and at $4.83@4.83¼ for 60 days; posted rates, $4.84 and 4.87½; commercial bills, $4.82; silver certificates, 59@59¾c; bar silver, 59c; Mexican dollars, 47½c.

THE BOND MARKET.

New York, Sept. 9.—State bonds inactive; railroad bonds weak; government bonds irregular:

U. S. 2s registered.....	100½
U. S. 3s registered.....	108½
U. S. 3s coupon.....	108½
U. S. 4s registered (new).....	130
U. S. 4s coupon (new).....	130
U. S. 4s registered (old).....	111¼
U. S. 4s coupon (old).....	113¼
U. S. 5s registered.....	111½
U. S. 5s coupon.....	111½

NEW YORK PRODUCE.

New York, Sept. 9.—Butter—Receipts, 3,579 pkgs; market strong; western creamery, 17½@22½c; June creamery, 16@21½c; factory, 13@15½c.

Cheese—Receipts, 4,620 pkgs; market firmer; large white, 11⅝@11¾c; small white, 11½@11⅝c; large colored, 11⅝@11¾c; small colored, 11⅝@11¾c.

Eggs—Receipts, 4,903 pkgs; market firm; western candle extras at mark, 13@16c.

Sugar—Raw, unsettled; refined unsettled.

Coffee—Dull.

Ladies' tailoring is one of our specialties. Call and examine our line of ladies' goods. G. Schmidt, 57 E. Berry St. 27tf

Today is the last day to pay your natural and artificial gas bills without penalty.

Money to loan at low interest rate. No commission. Vesey & Heaton, law office. 30tf

Put a little Satisfaction Bouquet on your hat and you can smell the sweet perfume for six months. Try it. For sale by all druggists.

Don't fail to pay your natural and artificial gas bills Today.

WHIM-WHAMS.

Just a Few Heart Breakers From the Yonkers Statesman.

Baron—An opera hat, you know, is one which can be shut up.

Egbert—I wish some of the opera patrons were built on that plan.

She—I wonder what kind of clams these are?

He—From the way they taste I think they must be little rubber pearls.

Mrs. Busybody—Your husband goes out a great deal, doesn't he?

Mrs. Goodwife Oh, I don't know. He doesn't go out any oftener than he comes in.

Mr. Crimsonbeak—What in the world is the matter with those children? Are they crying for pie?

Mrs. Crimsonbeak—No. They're crying because they had too much pie.

"I thought you told me those cigars you sold me would be just the thing my husband wanted?" asked the disappointed wife.

"Well, were they not?"

"No. They kept going out all the time."

"Well, doesn't he?"

Bill—I hear my neighbor has bought 10,000 cigarettes.

Jill—What for?

"He heard that tobacco would kill the bugs on the plants in his garden, and of course he thought the tobacco in cigarettes the most deadly."

Patience They say Peggy spends a good deal of time dressing since she took to riding the wheel.

Patrice—Dressing?

"Yes—dressing her wounds."

She—They preserve a good many things with alcohol, do they not?

He—I believe so.

"But it's a poor thing with which to preserve order, I believe."

Preferred a Fight to Ridicule.

"Why did you resist when the mob told you to shout 'Vive l'armee?'" said the friendly Parisian who could speak English. "If you had humored them they would have let you alone."

"I knew that," replied the American with the blackened eye and bruised nose, "but I wasn't going to give away my pronunciation of French before all that crowd."—Chicago Tribune.

A New Man.

Philanthropic Old Lady—I fear that you lack application and persistency. When you once begin a good thing, never stop till you have finished it.

Toil Not Orsplu—You convince me, eddy. That'll be my motter from now on. I was only goin ter eat half of this here punkin pie, but I'll finish it ef it founders me. You has made a new man of me, leddy.—Detroit Free Press.

Studying His Methods.

"What do you suppose Aguinaldo wants to dissolve the congress for?" asked one Filipino. "He'll have the members all back again in a short time."

"I don't know," answered the other, "unless he has made some arrangement to take a rake off on mileage accounts."—Washington Star.

GIRL OF MANY CENTURIES.

Has a Belt Which Represents Sixty Runs of a Hundred Miles Each.

It is probable that Miss Julia A. Bartley of Toledo is the most enthusiastic woman century rider in this country. She thinks no more of riding 100 miles in a day than most women would of pedaling a quarter of that distance. Often she makes a century every day for a week.

She made her first century in October, 1896, and received from the club a gold century bar. Then she began to think what she could do if she had a number of those century bars. She decided they would make a novel belt. In the spring of 1897 she began piling

MISS JULIA A. BARTLEY.

up century runs and adding to her store of bars. She finished in September, during which month she made 22 century runs. This gave her 60 bars. She had ridden 6,000 miles and had the satisfaction of possessing one of the most novel belts in the country.

"While the actual amount spent in the belt is $465," says Miss Bartley, "this does not represent the cost of obtaining it. This belt, together with my watch fob, also made of multiple century bars, is going to the Paris exposition. In this fob is the quadruple century bar obtained as the result of the 401 mile run of Sept. 4 and 5, 1898. I was the first in the country to accomplish such a ride and hold the distinction, together with the record for time. I have also a double and a triple century bar.

"My ambition this year is to make a quintuple, or 500 mile ride, as well as a ride from Toledo to Boston. I would have made the former two months ago but for sickness in our family."

PRETTY AND PATRIOTIC.

Heroine of the Flag Raising at Ponce, Porto Rico.

When the American soldiers invested Ponce it was found that the small supply of American flags had been exhausted and not one was left to hoist over the city hall of the captured city. At this juncture a bright and attractive young woman appeared with a fine silk flag. The soldiers cheered her enthusiastically, and her emblem was soon run up on the tall flagstaff where the red and yellow banner had waved for so many centuries.

The heroine of this flag raising incident in Ponce was Miss Carmen d'Antonsanti, who is now visiting in Brooklyn, which city has been her home for most of her life. Her father was a native of Porto Rico, where he owned large sugar plantations. He hated Spain and the Spanish intensely, however, and would have headed a revolt many years ago had he been supported.

His admiration for the United States and all things American led him to establish a home in Brooklyn and to

MISS CARMEN D'ANTONSANTI.

have his daughters educated there. So eight of Miss d'Antonsanti's 19 years have been passed in that city.

But just previous to the breaking out of the Spanish-American war Miss d'Antonsanti and her widowed mother happened to be living in their home in Ponce. Their American sentiments being well known, they were much persecuted, and at last they were forced to fly from Ponce. Their home was burned soon after their departure.

Among the treasures Miss Carmen took with her at the time of her flight to her uncle's house in the interior of the island was a silk American flag which she had brought from Brooklyn. She concealed it by sewing it as a lining into her petticoat. When the news came of the landing of the American troops, she hurried down to Ponce to meet them, waving the stars and stripes. That is how her flag came to be borrowed for the purpose of signifying the surrender of the city. It has been returned to her, and she is very proud of it, as well she may be.

Something Warmer.

"Did you ever know anything warmer than this weather?" he asked.

"Yes," she answered, for she had overheard him communing with himself about it; "your characterization of it."—Chicago Post.

MATRON AND MAID.

Baroness James de Rothschild owns the finest collection of fans in Europe.

The Duchess of Portland is the tallest woman in England. She married the duke in 1889. She was then Miss Dallas Yorke.

Dr. Kate Perry Cain of Covington, Ky., is called "The Turnpike Queen." She owns and operates the Covington and Independent turnpike, which is one of the busiest highways in Kentucky.

Miss Marta Lura Mason, who has spent several years in Berlin, Paris and Boston, is the first woman to be given a place in the national library. She is from Chicago and received her appointment from the new librarian, Herbert Putnam.

An industry applicable to women is suggested by Miss Ellen North of Geneseo, N. Y., who successfully maintains a jam kitchen. Miss North started her kitchen six years ago. She keeps 70 hands during the busy season and uses hundreds of tons of fruit.

Mrs. Langtry's racing establishment at Regal Lodge, Kentford, is only a small place, although most beautifully furnished and decorated. Of all the racing boxes in and around Newmarket, there is not one that can compare in comfort and luxury with Mrs. Langtry's place.

Mrs. John R. Drexel's jewels created a sensation at the last casino dance in Newport. Mrs. Drexel wore a band of magnificent turquoises and diamonds brought over her left shoulder. It almost met a splendid diamond sunburst, which glistened in the front of her bodice. She had several turquoise combs in her hair.

Mrs. William H. Felton aroused great enthusiasm (in way she has in public speaking) by a speech at a meeting of the Georgia State Agricultural society, in Quitman, in which she urged a petition to the legislature to put a big tax on dogs. The society committed itself to the policy advocated by Mrs. Felton, believing it better to raise sheep than dogs.

Miss Mary E. Scranton of New Haven is erecting a public library in Madison, Conn., as a memorial to her father, Erastus C. Scranton, for many years a banker in New Haven and at one time president of the New York and New Haven railroad. While president he was run over by a train at Norwalk, Conn., and killed instantly. His daughter was on the train at the time.

PERT PERSONALS.

Sousa is probably taking boxing lessons so that he can beat time more effectively.—Buffalo Express.

Uncle Russell Sage believes in moderation in all things except money making and economy.—St. Louis Post-Dispatch.

The Prince of Wales is insured for $10,000,000, and the chances are his mother will get it.—Des Moines Leader.

Mr. Guerin should write a book entitled, "Me and France; or, How I Stood Off the Republic."—Indianapolis Journal.

The cookery of Mrs. Ingalls, which is much praised in Atchison, is not adequately advertised by her attenuated husband.—Kansas City Star.

By the way, did anybody ever hear Mrs. Choate say that if she couldn't be herself she would rather be Mr. Choate's second wife?—Somerville Journal.

Edwin Markham is going to Europe, possibly to convince himself that there really are people who resemble his "man with a hoe."—Kansas City Journal.

If Kipling does not write better poetry than he has been giving us lately, he will be unable to save himself from being appointed the next poet laureate.—Boston Transcript.

CUBA'S OLD WARRIOR.

If Gomez succeeds in getting the presidency of Santo Domingo he will think fighting Spaniards as mild an amusement as croquet.—Portland Oregonian.

Santo Domingo wants old Gomez for president, and with Cuban ingratitude so palpably in evidence the liberator may not be averse to accepting a steady job at home.—Washington Times.

General Gomez expects to settle down to peaceful pursuits. It's a rather late decision, but here's hoping he will have a good long chance to test the benefits of the change.—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Gomez should be careful how he expresses a willingness to become president of Santo Domingo. This language may be urged against him whenever he runs for president of Cuba.—St. Louis Republic.

Gomez says that there is no dissension in Cuba, and that "the intervening power" will not rob the people of their own. Up to date there seems to be a little doubt in some minds as to what is their own.—Boston Traveler.

THE BLOOMING LILY.

Having married Hugo Gerald de Bathe, Mrs. Langry is probably in the swim once more.—Indianapolis News.

The marriage of Mrs. Lily Langtry to Hugo Gerald de Bathe makes her a cousin german to "Bathhouse John" of Chicago.—Milwaukee Sentinel.

The recent Mrs. Langtry ought to pay royalty to Lillian Russell for the use of the matrimonial play in continuous performance.—Milwaukee Sentinel.

Mrs. Langtry won a horse race and married a rich young husband on the same day, and his horsey royal highness the Prince of Wales blessed the pair. What happiness!—St. Louis Post-Dispatch.

Mrs. Langtry claims to be only 30, and if that is true some of the rest of us must be considerably younger than we are supposed to be, for time has certainly stopped somewhere in his flight.—Minneapolis Tribune.

LIGHTNING FLASHES.

Lightning knocked a child from its mother's arms during a storm at Ocilla, Ga.

A Maine hunter claims to have once had his pipe lighted by a flash of lightning.

Lightning struck two trees at Franklin, Ills., and then jumped to a wire fence two feet away, showing that the current sometimes deviates.

A tree on a plantation near Natchez has been struck by lightning seven times, proving that lightning sometimes strikes twice or more in the same place.

A bolt of lightning hit a negro and a cat in Georgia at the same time, killing the cat and knocking the man down. The latter immediately rose and wanted to know who had hit him on the head.

How to Make Elder Ointment.

This is a most agreeable preparation and is easily made by boiling a half pound of elder flowers in the same quantity of pure lard until they are crisp, then straining while hot through a linen cloth.

MEN OF MARK.

The inauguration of President Hadley of Yale university will take place on Wednesday, Oct. 18.

Bailey Harrell, who recently died in Cleveland, was the first Sunday school teacher of ex-President Harrison.

Surgeon Eugene Wasdin of the United States medical corps has been detailed to attend the medical conference to be held in Brussels.

Professor Rontgen of Rontgen ray fame is to be transferred from Wurzburg to Munich university in October next, to succeed the late Professor Lommel.

S. W. Livingston of Chicago, who has just been chosen president of the Young People's Christian union, is only 26 years old. He was graduated from Monmouth college in 1895.

Governor Joseph D. Sayers of Texas owns the first federal flag captured by the Confederates in the war of the rebellion. He intends presenting it to the State Historical society.

Nikola Tesla's new laboratory on Pike's peak is a long wooden structure, with a big veranda. Tesla has withdrawn of late more and more from his friends and is becoming quite a recluse.

Frank Chapin Bray, who has succeeded Dr. Theodore L. Flood as editor of The Chautauquan, is only 33 years old, but he has had long experience in the newspaper business. He was graduated from Wesleyan university in 1890.

Dr. Richard Kandt, the German traveler whose recent journey to the sources of the Nile has attracted much attention, is to be paid an annual salary of 7,000 marks by the German foreign office to enable him to continue his explorations.

Anthony Huddleson, the first white settler in Pierce county, Wis., has just passed his one hundredth milestone in life and seems to enjoy robust health, being seen every day in his garden swinging his hoe with the vigor of a man of 20. He attributes his longevity to a contented mind.

Edwin Thomson is the name of an aged printer who died in Chautauqua county, Mo. He often told stories of setting type from the original manuscript of Fenimore Cooper and Nathaniel Hawthorne. For a period of years he worked on different editions of the Bible; but, curious to say, he died an infidel.

J. F. Powers of Notre Dame university, who recently won the all around individual championship of the United States, is 22 years old, six feet and one-half inch in height and weighs 180 pounds. His first appearance in athletics was in 1896. During the school year of 1898-9 at Notre Dame he won 20 first prizes, 5 second and 1 third.

H. K. Mackinder, reader in geography at the University of Oxford, has started for Africa as the leader of an expedition whose purpose is to make a thorough study of Mount Kenia. He intends to establish a camp at a height of about 16,000 feet and from this point as a base to make a complete examination of the summit and slopes of the mountain.

FRANCE AND DREYFUS.

The Dreyfus bordereau consists of five notes, all of which have gone to protest.—Albany Argus.

Whatever the result, the trial at Rennes has demonstrated that French "justice" is most astonishing and curious.—Boston Traveler.

If Diogenes were still looking for an honest man, he would not waste much time in the courtroom at Rennes.—Philadelphia Ledger.

If Ananias, who was once something of a liar himself, should come back to life and visit France, he would doubtless be told to go and get a reputation.—Milwaukee Evening Wisconsin.

All that is needed now to convict Dreyfus is the evidence. The intent, the desire, the determination, are all there. All that is lacking is the proof of the defendant's guilt, but perhaps the court will overlook a little omission like that.—New York Mail and Express.

The murderous assault upon M. Labori is not the only tragedy of the famous "affair," and there is no saying that it is the culminating one. But it may be said with all confidence that as the list of these crimes increases, if it does increase, the criminals will be found where they always have been—on the side of the prosecution.—Chicago Times-Herald.

PULPIT AND PEW.

The Rev. Dr. D. J. Hauer of Hanover, Pa., the oldest Lutheran clergyman in America, is 93 years of age.

In more than 500 American colleges there is today a carefully organized Young Men's Christian association.

There are 42,893 Baptist churches in the United States, an increase of 500 over the number reported last year.

The largest salaries ever paid to clergymen in this country were those of Henry Ward Beecher and Dr. John Hall—$20,000 to each.

There are magnificent churches in this country, but nothing to compare with the Church of Our Saviour in Moscow. It was built to celebrate the deliverance of Moscow from the French, and $4,000,000 was spent on it.

BARRING KIPLING.

Now people are inquiring which of Kipling's books it is that has been barred from the Sunday schools. They wish to read it.—Boston Transcript.

It is hinted that the blacklisting of Kipling's works by an Indiana Sunday school is the beginning of his literary decline. On the contrary, such things, as far as they go, generally help the advertising.—Berlin (Md.) Herald.

Kipling's books have been barred again, is the way a dispatch from Boston reads. Well, Mr. Kipling is not writing for Sunday school libraries, and it is a mistaken notion that would indiscriminately adopt them as Sunday school literature.—Providence Telegram.

OUR GIRLS.

Probably every woman wishes her nose was either bigger or littler.—Lebanon Journal.

No woman would mind getting old if every other woman was older.—New York Press.

After some wives succeed in getting the last word they sit down and cry over it.—Chicago News.

We suppose that the last intelligent thought in a woman's mind in a moment of peril is to wonder how many will see the hole in her stockings if she gets killed.—Atchison Globe.

A Good Day's Work.

Slovensky Hinski A. Grecko Katolicky Spolek Rytierov Sv Michala Cislo 30 Archanjela Lpr Katolicky Slovensky Jednoty V, Town of Lake of Chicago, was incorporated at Springfield today.—Chicago Journal.

CASTORIA

The Kind You Have Always Bought, and which has been in use for over 30 years, has borne the signature of Chas. H. Fletcher. and has been made under his personal supervision since its infancy. Allow no one to deceive you in this. All Counterfeits, Imitations and "Just-as-good" are but Experiments that trifle with and endanger the health of Infants and Children—Experience against Experiment.

What is CASTORIA

Castoria is a harmless substitute for Castor Oil, Paregoric, Drops and Soothing Syrups. It is Pleasant. It contains neither Opium, Morphine nor other Narcotic substance. Its age is its guarantee. It destroys Worms and allays Feverishness. It cures Diarrhœa and Wind Colic. It relieves Teething Troubles, cures Constipation and Flatulency. It assimilates the Food, regulates the Stomach and Bowels, giving healthy and natural sleep. The Children's Panacea—The Mother's Friend.

GENUINE CASTORIA ALWAYS

Bears the Signature of

Chas. H. Fletcher.

The Kind You Have Always Bought

In Use For Over 30 Years

THE CENTAUR COMPANY, 77 MURRAY STREET, NEW YORK CITY.

YOU NEVER TIRE

—OF—

SATISFACTION BOUQUET

It is the Best Perfumery in the World.

For Sale by all Druggists.

Druggists Who Are Selling Satisfaction Bouquet.

Dreier & Bro., Calhoun street.
Meyer Bros. & Co., Calhoun street.
H. G. Sommers, Calhoun street.
C. B. Woodworth, Calhoun street.
H. C. Granneman, 74 Calhoun street.
Freese & Ranke, Calhoun street.
Pellens & Polster, Calhoun street.
M. F. Detzer, Calhoun street.
F. D. Hoham, Calhoun street.
H. P. Beverforden, Calhoun street.
W. C. F. Kaiser, Calhoun street.
Mertz & Son, Calhoun street.
A. C. Cooke, Broadway.
B. R. Noll, Broadway.
A. Foellinger, Broadway.
Schroeder Bros., Broadway.
Clapesattle & Felts, 512 Broadway.
Wm. H. Schultz, Fairfield avenue.
H. W. Tegtmeyer, 28 E. Creighton avenue.
Edward L. Garrett, 33 East Berry street.
C. O. Lepper, West Jefferson street.
Dr. H. W. Niswonger, Harrison street.
J. J. Brink, Wells street.
C. H. Albersmeyer, Wells street.
C. B. Moellering, Lafayette street.
F. J. Miller, Lafayette street.
G. H. Loesch, Barr street.
K. J. Bauer, East Main street.
John H. Kappel, West Main street.
L. A. Kramer, East Washington street.
M. Wefel, Hanna street.
J. Bill, East Creighton avenue.
W. L. Waltemath, East Lewis street.
H. W. Meinzen, Maumee avenue.
C. L. Rastetter, East Washington street.

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Drugs and Medicines,

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Developing, Printing and Enlarging Amateur Photographers' work.

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FORT WAYNE, INDIANA.

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Practical Plumbers,

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NO. 141 CALHOUN ST.

The exquisite and lasting odor of Satisfaction Bouquet recommends it to all lovers of fine perfumes.

NOTICE!

We buy, sell and exchange everything on earth.

GOLDSTINE'S,

176 CALHOUN, Cor. LEWIS.

A Hattersly & Son.

PLUMBERS,

STEAM AND GAS FITTERS.

48 E. MAIN STREET,

Fort Wayne, Ind.

Parties leaving the city for the summer can have The Sentinel sent to their address by notifying the office. Address changed as often as desired.

INSTRUCTORS ARE ASSIGNED.

CITY SCHOOLS WILL OPEN NEXT MONDAY.

Superintendent Study Places the Teachers for the Coming Year —Few Changes Made.

Friday afternoon Superintendent Study, of the city schools, announced his assignment of teachers for the coming year, and completed preparations for the opening of the schools on Monday morning. The instructors were notified of their appointments at once, and beyond the placing of several new teachers, comparatively little change was made. The Sentinel prints the complete list of assignments below:

—Supervisors.—
William Miles, music.
Mary E. Stephens, reading.
Alice E. Hall, drawing.
Jessie B. Montgomery, principal of training school.
Martha J. Maderwell, general substitute teacher.

—High School.—
C. T. Lane, principal, instructor in Latin and geometry.
Mary L. Jay, assistant principal, instructor in English.
Katherine Blynn, mathematics.
A. B. Crowe, physics and chemistry.
Louise Hamilton, English.
Mary O. Kolb, history.
W. L. McMillan, English.
Fannie E. Sabin, Latin.
E. A. Schultze, botany.
J. A. Price, physical geography and mathematics.
Benno Van Kahlden, Greek and German.

—Bloomingdale.—
No. 7 A B—Miss McClure.
No. 6 A B—Miss Clark.
No. 5 A B—Miss McArthur.
No. 4 A B—Miss Robertson.
No. 4 A B—Miss Wortman.
No. 3 A. B—Miss Baillie.
No. 3 A B—Miss Thompson.
No. 2 A B—Miss E. J. Bowman.
No. 2 B A1—Miss Akers.
No. 1 B—Miss Daugherty.
German—Miss Stumpf.
Principal—Miss McPhail.

—Clay.—
No. 8 A B—Mrs. Brenton.
No. 7 A B—Miss Hubecker.
No. 7 B 6 A—Miss Williams.
No. 6 A B—Miss Rose Kohn.
No. 5 A B—Miss Eva Beebe.
No. 5 B 4 A—Miss Belle Geake.
No. 4 A B—Miss Janet Humphrey.
No. 3 A—Miss Doane.
No. 3 B—Miss Mary Markey.
No. 2 A B—Miss Gregg.
No. 2 B 1 A—Miss Crosby.
No. 1 A B—Miss Harper.
Principal—Miss Lloyd.

—East German.—
Nos. 5, 4—Miss Weber.
Nos. 3, 2, 1—Miss Bitter.
Principal—Miss Weber.

—Franklin.—
No. 4 A B—Miss Barghman.
No. 3 A B—Miss Pelkey.
No. 2 A B —Miss Wohlfort.
No. 1 A B—Miss G. Markey.
Principal—Miss Wohlfort.

—Hamilton.—
No. 4 A B—Miss Durnell.
No. 3 A B—Miss Arnold.
No. 2 A B—Miss Fairfield.
No. 1 A B Mrs. Fishering.
Principal—Miss Fairfield.

—Hanna.—
No. 7 A B—Miss Wade.
No. 6 A B—Miss Gaskins.
No. 5 A B —Miss Morgan.
No. 5 B 4 A—Miss Freeman.
No. 4 A B—Miss Emma Hebert.
No. 4 B 3 A—Miss C. Murphy.
No. 3 A B—Miss Kern.
No. 2 A B—Miss Austin.
No. 1 A B—Miss Seibt.
German—Miss Wolf.
Principal—Miss Habecker.

—Harmer.—
No. 7 A B—Miss Stanley.
No. 6 A B—Miss Wadge.
No. 5 A B—Miss Walkley.
No. 4 A B—Miss Williard.
No. 1 A B—Miss Kohn.
No. 3 A B—Miss Scherer.
No. 3 B 2 A—Miss O'Rourke.
No. 2 B 1 A—Miss Holsworth.
No. 1 A B—Miss Douglass.
Principal—Miss Phelps.

—Hoagland.—
No. 8 A B—Miss McKaag.
No. 8 A B—Miss Dick.
No. 7 A B—Miss Orff.
No. 6 A B—Miss Winter.
No. 5 A B—Miss Snively.
No. 4 A B Miss F. Muirhead.
No. 3 A B—Miss Joost.
No. 2 A B—Miss Brokaw.
No. 2 B 1 A—Miss Jenness.
No. 1 A B—Miss Wilding.
Kindergarten—Miss Allen.
Principal—W. E. Stout.

—Holton Avenue.—
No. 6 A B—Miss Helen Griffiths.
No. 5 A B—Miss Elizabeth Hebert.
No. 4 A B—Miss Conklin.
No. 3 A B—Miss Jones.
No. 2 A B—Miss L. Muirhead.
No. 2 B 1 A—Miss Sauer.
No. 1 A B—Miss Nix.
Principal—Miss Armstrong.

—Jefferson.—
No. 8 A B—Mr. Bonnell.
No. 8 A B—Mrs. Clayton.
No. 7 A B —Miss Chapin.
No. 7 A B—Miss J. Humphrey.
No. 6 A B—Miss J McPhail.
No. 5 A B—Miss Trenam.
No. 4 A B—Mrs. Williamson.
No. 3 A B—Miss Biddle.
No. 2 A B—Miss Sinclair.
No. 2 B 1 A—Miss Reitze.
No. 1 A B—Miss Ersig.
Principal C. L. Wooley.

—Lakeside.—
No. 6 A B—Miss Conover.
No. 5 A B—Miss Hauck.
No. 4 A B—Miss Hains.
No. 3 A B—Miss Gladys Williams.
No 2 A B—Miss Misner.
No. 1 A B—Miss Bledsoe.

—McCulloch.—
No. 4 A B—Miss Maud Gaskins.
No. 3 A B—Miss Kell.
No. 2 A B—Miss Miller.
No. 1 A B—Miss Foley.
Principal—Miss Foley.

—Miner.—
No. 6 A B—Miss Miner.
No. 5 A B—Miss Christie.
No. 4 A B—Miss Fiske.
No. 4 B 3 A—Miss Webb.
No. 3 A B—Miss Hartman.
No. 3 B 2 A—Miss Harding.
No. 2 B 1 A—Miss Beebe.
No. 1 A B—Miss McCracken.
Principal—Miss Bryant.

—Nebraska.—
No. 4 A B Miss McKean.
No. 3 A B—Miss P. Bowman.
No. 2 A B—Miss You.
No. 1 A B—Miss Beach.
Principal—Miss McKean.

—South Wayne.—
No. 4 A B—Mrs. Rich.
No. 3 A B—Miss Bulger.
No. 2 A B—Miss Abel.
No. 1 A B—Miss Fairfield.
Principal—Miss Abel.

—Washington.—
No. 7 A B—Miss Smyser.
No. 7 B 6 A Miss Murphy.
No. 6 A B—Miss Brenton.
No. 5 A B—Miss Griffith.
No. 5 A B—Mrs. Schaden.
No. 4 A B—Miss Beaber.
No. 3 A B—Miss Brooks.
No. 2 A B—Miss Haberkorn.
No. 2 B 1 A—Miss Geake.
No. 1 A B—Miss Lumbard.
Principal—Miss Cochrane.

—West German.—
Nos. 5, 4, 3—Schwartz.
Nos. 2, 1 Schaf.
Principal—Carl Schwartz.

THE DREYFUS FORGERIES.

(New York Evening Post.)

If Dreyfus is guilty, it takes an uncommon amount of forgery to proofs of his guilt were yesterday proofs of his guilt yere yesterday branded as forged proofs. Former Minister Cavaignac seems to be particularly unhappy in his use of documentary evidence. The letters which he produced with such a flourish before the chamber a year ago, and which were placarded throughout France as conclusive evidence, were almost instantly shown to be forgeries. Waiving these, he produced before the court-martial the other day a letter purporting to be by the Austrian military attache at Paris, and implying that the writer knew Dreyfus to have been in relations with the German attache. This made a great impression at the time, but yesterday the attache in question telegraphed from Ems that the letter was an impudent forgery. On the same day came a telegram from the Italian attache, Panizzardi, contradicting a part of the testimony of General Roget, and declaring on his honor as a soldier and a gentleman, that he had never so much as heard the name of Dreyfus before that unfortunate officer's arrest. Thus the new case against him crumbles as the old one did. But his prosecution depends more upon a state of mind than upon evidence. The people and the army seem bent on having a victim, innocent or guilty. This is the amazing thing, that justice to an individual appears even to honest Frenchmen of so little account. One of the most distinguished and honorable officers of the French army, Lieutenant Colonel Henri de Contencin, recently published a letter in which he said of Dreyfus: "Were he a thousand times innocent, and were his sufferings ever so heart-rending, what is the undeserved suffering of one man compared with the safety of France?" Before such a sentiment we stand in stupefaction; yet it is that which makes it possible that Dreyfus will again be condemned.

A DAY OF SONG AND PRAISE.

LET YOUR THOUGHTS RISE TO THE ETERNAL THRONE.

Sabbath Sermons and Services in Fort Wayne Churches Tomorrow—Announcements.

Heidelberg Reformed church—Sunday school at 9:30 a. m.; no preaching service.

There will be the regular 4 o'clock service at the Y. W. C. A. tomorrow afternoon. Mrs. Jenness, leader.

First Church of Christ, Scientist, holds services Sunday, 10:30 a. m. in Odd Fellows' hall, 20 West Berry street.

All services as usual at West Creighton avenue Church of Christ. Rev. Bolton, of Findlay, Ohio, will preach both morning and evening.

At Westminster church the pastor, Rev. J. L. Leeper, D. D., will preach at 10:30 a. m.; Sunday school, 12 m.; senior C. E., 6:30 p. m.; no evening service.

Salem Reformed—Sunday school, 9:30 a. m.; morning service at 10:30; evening service at 7:30. The evening service will be in English. P. Ruhl, pastor.

Calvary U. B. church—Sunday services: Sunday school, 9:30 a. m.; preaching at 10:30 a. m. by Dr. G. B. Stemen; Busy Bees' meeting, 2:30 p. m. No evening service.

Railroad Young Men's Christian association—The devotional committee will conduct a meeting for men at 3 p. m. At 7:30 p. m. a union service at Simpson M. E. church.

The Rev. A. W. Seabrease has returned from his summer outing in the east. The services at Trinity Episcopal church tomorrow will be holy communion and sermon, 10:45 a. m.

Services at Bethany Presbyterian church Sunday, conducted by Rev. W. A. Bodell; morning services at 10:45; evening at 7:30. The evening sermon will be the first in a series to men.

Simpson M. E. church—All services as usual. The young men of the Railroad Y. M. C. A. will conduct the evening service, which will be a very interesting and profitable meeting.

Baptist Tabernacle. Pastor Henson will preach as usual. At night his subject will be "Shall We Send for the Doctor or the Christian Scientist When Sick? What Say the Scriptures?" Baptism.

Immanuel Baptist church, corner Clinton and Holman streets, Rev. S. H. Cain, pastor—Sabbath announcements: 9:45 a. m., Sunday school. Dr. C. E. Heaton, superintendent; 10:45 a. m., sermon by the pastor, "The Profit of Godliness;" 7:30 p. m., evening service.

Grace Reformed church, Rev. A. K. Zartman, D. D., pastor—Subject at 10:30 a. m. tomorrow. "Burning and Shining Light;" evening service, 7:30. This will be a service especially for young people and the pastor asks for a large attendance. Sabbath school, 9:30 a. m.

St. Paul M. E. church, Rev. M. C. Cooper, pastor.—Class meeting at 9:30; preaching at 10:30 a. m. and 7:45 p. m., by the pastor; children's meeting at 2:15; Sunday school at 3 mersion in the Maumee river, near the flowing well, east of the city, at 4 o'clock. Epworth league devotional meeting at 7 o'clock.

Rev. Theodore Clifton, D. D., will occupy the pulpit of the South Congregational church at 7:30 p. m. and will speak upon "American Problems." The pastor will preach at 10:45 a. m., taking for his theme, "True Reformation." Bible school, 9:30; junior C. E., 3:00, and senior, 6:30. D. T. Williams, pastor.

At the West Jefferson street Church of Christ services will be held as usual tomorrow. "The Place and Importance of Prayer as Illustrated in the Life of Christ" will be the subject of the morning sermon; "Sunday in Chicago" will be the subject of the evening sermon. Prof. Harshman will have charge of the music. P. J. Rice, pastor.

Berry street M. E. church, corner Harrison, C. C. Cissell, pastor—Preaching at 10:30 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. by the pastor; subject for the evening service, "How Can the League Help the Church?" The Epworth league devotional meeting will be held at 6:30 p. m. There will be special music at each service by the large chorus choir, led by O. E. Richard.

Trinity M. E. church, corner Fourth and Case streets—Preaching by the pastor, Sherman Powell, at 10:30 and 7:30. Morning: "The Purpose of Divine Grace." Evening: "Religion and Morality Contrasted." Miss Jessie Drake will sing "A Dream of Paradise" in the morning. The choir will furnish new special music. Sunday school at 9:30. Epworth league at 6:30. Classes at 11:45.

Bethel Evangelical church, corner DeWald and Clinton streets.—Sunday school, 9:30 a. m.; German preaching, 10:30 a. m.; Y. P. A., 6:45 p. m.; English preaching, 7:45 p. m. J. H. Evans, pastor.

Third Presbyterian church, corner of Calhoun and Holman streets, Rev. J. A. F. McGaw, pastor—Subject of morning sermon, "How to Strengthen a Weak Faith;" evening, "The Divine Inspection of Man's Work."

No services at Trinity English Lutheran church tomorrow, excepting the Sunday school at 9:30 a. m. and the Luther League at 7:00 p. m. The repairs will probably be completed by the end of next week and services resumed on the following Sunday.

First Presbyterian church, Rev. D. W. Moffat, D. D., pastor—Public worship and preaching at 10:45 a. m. and 7:30 p. m.; morning theme, "The Gospel, the Power of God;" evening theme, "The Way of It." Sunday school, 9:30 a. m.; Y. P. S. C. E., 6:30 p. m.

Christ's Evangelical (Gen. Syn. Eng.) Lutheran church, Webster and Jefferson streets. L. J. Motschman, pastor. Sunday school at 9:30 a. m., preaching at 10:45 a .m. and 7:30 p. m., C. E. at 6:30 p. m. Morning subject, "To Whom Do We Belong?" Evening, "The Whole Burnt Offering." The first of a series on the "Four Great Levitical Offerings."

In the Plymouth Congregational church, Rev. Theodore Clifton, of Chicago, will speak upon "Our Country—Its Perils and Safeguards," at 10:45 a. m. At 7:30 p. m. it is expected that Rev. William J. Ainslie, of Greenock, Scotland, will preach. Sunday school at 9:30 a. m., and Christian Endeavor at 6:45 p. m. Rev. J. Stuart Ainslie, minister.

Services at Wayne street Methodist Episcopal church tomorrow conducted by the pastor. Sunday school, 9:30 a. m.; 10:30, sermon, 12, classes; 3 p. m., junior league; 6:45, Epworth league; 7:45, service in charge of Woman's Foreign Missionary society. Music by Linden quartet. Following is the program:

Organ solo.....Mrs. F. E. Studor
Hymn.....Mrs. Anna Harding
Prayer.....Mrs. M. Jenness
Scripture reading.....
.....Mrs. Jessie Palmer
Gloria
Announcements.
Collection.
Music.....Linden quartet
Select reading.....Grace Tinkham
Ladies' quartet.....
Miss Schrader, Mrs. Thieme, Mrs. McCurdy, Mrs. Gesaman.
Five minute address.....
.....Carrie A. Smith
Soprano solo.....A. Lillian Schrader
Voluntary offering for special work.
Trio .....
Miss Schrader, Mrs. Gesaman, Mr. Curdes.
Doxology.

ROMAN CATHOLIC.

Cathedral of the Immaculate Conception.—Rt. Rev. Joseph Rademacher, D. D., bishop; Very Rev. John Guendling, V. G., pastor; Rev. J. H. Bathe, chancellor; Rev. John Durham, assistant; Rev. P. J. O'Reilly, assistant. Masses at 6, 8, 8:30 (children,s services) and 10:30 a. m.; Sunday school at 2 p. m.; vespers at 3 p. m.

St. Patrick's, corner DeWald and Harrison.—Rev. Joseph F. Delaney, pastor; Rev. Thomas Mungovan, assistant. Sunday services, mass at 7:45 and 10 a. m.; childrens mass at 9 a. m.; vespers, 3 p. m.; Sunday school, 2 p. m.

St. Mary's (German), corner of Lafayette and Jefferson streets.—The Rev. John H. Oechtering, pastor; assistant, Rev. Gustave Hottenroth. Sunday services, 8 and 10 a. m. and 2:30 p. m.; Sunday school, 2 p. m.

St. Paul's (German), corner West Washington and Griffith.—Rev. F. J. H. Kroll, pastor. Services, 10 a. m. and 2 p. m.

St. Joseph's chapel(in connection with St. Joseph's hospital).—Rev. Thomas Eisenring, C. S. S., chaplain. Sunday services, 8 a. m. and 4 p. m.; weekly services, 8 a. m.

St. Peter's (German), corner East DeWald and Warsaw.—Rev. Ferdinand Koerdt, pastor. Sunday services, 7:45 and 9:45 a. m. and 2:30 p. m.; Sunday school, 2 p. m.

GERMAN LUTHERAN.

Emanuel Lutheran, West Jefferson street.—Rev. C. Gross and Rev. Philip Wambsganss, jr., pastors. Sunday services, 10 a. m. and 7:30 p. m.; Sunday school, 2:30 p. m.

St. Paul's, on Barr street.—Rev. Jacob Miller, pastor. Sunday services, 10 a. m. and 7:30 p. m.; Sunday school, 2:30 p. m.

Trinity, corner of Huffman and Oakland.—Rev. J. A. Bohn, pastor. Sunday services, 10 a. m.; Sunday school, 2:30 p. m.

St. John's Evangelical Lutheran, corner West Washington and Van Buren.—Rev. Henry P. Dannecker, pastor. Sunday services, 10 a. m., 2 p. m. (in German), 7:30 p. m. (in English).

German Lutheran Zion's Congregational church, Creighton avenue and Hanna streets.—Rev. Henry Juengel, pastor. Services, 10 a. m. and 2 p. m. Sundays.

Grace church (German Evangelical), Gay and Pontiac streets.—Rev. Miller, pastor. Sunday services, 10 a. m. and 2 p. m.; Sunday school, 2 p. m.

NEW ORDINANCES.

City Attorney Shambaugh has prepared seven new and revised ordinances which will be presented to the city council at the meeting next Tuesday evening. One of the ordinances, consisting of sixty-seven sections, pertains to streets and alleys and another of about the same number of sections pertains to offenses. A new ordinance authorizes the police force to arrest persons found loitering about the streets, depots and public places. Often suspicious characters are seen about the city, but they are not arrested because the vagrancy law does not permit. With a law against loitering the police can lock a man up and hold him whether he is guilty of an offense or not.

Food Economy
Bulk
vs.
Concentration.
GRAPE-NUTS.
Discussed Below.

The question of obtaining a high grade food at a moderate price is of interest to every housekeper and provider.

Some food is so bulky that even at a very low price per pound the actual food value is so little that it is really expensive; on the other hand, there are concentrated foods, like, for instance, the famous breakfast food known as "Grape-Nuts," that sell at 15 cents per pound, but yield in food units so much value that but little of the food should be used at a time, and in reality, when properly used, the expense is about one cent per meal.

It is a common mistake to use too much of the food Grape-Nuts. Its taste is crisp, with the delicate sweet flavor of grape sugar, and one is inclined to eat double the proper quantity. A lady writes from Indianapolis. Mrs. A. L. Wilson: "We have been using your Grape-Nuts now for two or three weeks. I cannot tell you how much I find it has benefited me. My husband is a physician and he not only uses it at each meal, but likes it at bedtime."

Using the food in this way some families might be impressed with the cost, but after all good food, which keeps the family in prime condition of health at a moderate cost, is very much more profitable, so far as dollars and cents are concerned, than to make use of low-grade, bulky foods and from time to time call in a physician to help out.

The use of "Grape-Nuts" in reasonable quantity costs one cent per meal, and the food stands without an equal in point of nutrition and value in building up the nerve centers and tissue of the body. The crisp, delicate, sweet taste comes from the grape sugar, which is produced by transformation of the starch of the cereals, and this grape sugar is presented to the system ready for immediate assimilation. Grape-Nuts are sold by all first-class grocers and made by the Postum Co. at their factories in Battle Creek, Mich.

Buggies and Harness.
JOE W. BELL,
8-tf 11 & 13 Columbia St.

RENOVATING.

Call on the West Side Renovating Factory, No. 2 McClellan street, and have clothing properly cleaned and pressed. Work done on short notice. Goods called for and delivered 'Phone 1220.
J. C. GRIMME, Prop.
8-9-15-16

Try The Sentinel want columns.

NEWS GATHERED IN COURTS.

MILLER VS. WEIL CASE SENT TO WHITLEY COUNTY.

A Number of Criminal Cases Dismissed on Motion of Prosecuting Attorney—Notes.

In the circuit court Judge O'Rourke has granted a change of venue in the case of William Miller vs. Abraham Weil et al. The case will be tried in Whitley county.

Edward Felger has two guardians. A few days ago he was declared by Judge O'Rourke to be of unsound mind and Jacob Auer was appointed his guardian. Now Casper Rau, who was his guardian while a minor, appears in court still acting in that capacity, having never made a final settlement.

Judge O'Rourke has declared Catherine Van Horn to be of unsound mind. No guardian has been appointed.

A new trial has been granted in the paternity suit of Tracey Derig vs. John Burg.

Judge O'Rourke, on application of plaintiff, has dismissed the divorce proceedings commenced by Carrie Futter against Theodore Futter. It will be remembered that the defendant killed himself a few weeks ago.

The last will and testament of the late Stephen Emenheiser has been filed for probate. The property is divided share and share alike among the children.

A. H. Bittenger has filed affidavits in the circuit court against the Springfield ball players. Several days ago the same information was filed by Prosecuting Attorney Doughman and one or the other will be dismissed.

Judge O'Rourke this morning dismissed the following cases: State vs. Thomas Ryan; state vs. Francis Bubb; state vs. John Kennedy and the state vs. Warren Ellenwood. The dismissals were all made on motion of Prosecuting Attorney Doughman.

The September term of the superior court will commence next Monday, September 11. The court room has been thoroughly cleaned by Bailiff Quinn and it will be a pleasure for Judge Dawson to hold court now.

THE TRADE REVIEWS.

New York, Sept. 9.—Bradstreet today says:

"Strength of staple prices, activity in fall demand, large railroad earnings, reports of heavy lake traffic and of activity in leading industries are the features, none of them necessarily new, but still presenting themselves in the trade situation this week. Expansion in full demand is perhaps most notable at the leading western and northwestern markets, but advices from eastern markets furnish evidence that active interest is manifested at these centers. The price situation is one of notable strength. Cereals are generally higher. The hot weather in the west is responsible for a further shading in exuberant estimates of the corn crop and for the slight strengthening in prices shown therein. Wheat, including flour, shipments for the week aggregated 4,353,906 bushels, against 3, 613,443 bushels last week. Corn exports for the week aggregate 4,786,873 bushels, against 4,167,868 bushels last week."

R. G. Dun & Co.'s weekly review of trade today will say:

"The sky is still cloudless and no disquieting change has come during the week. In spite of more warlike news about South Africa the Bank of England behaves as if the worst possible had been fully provided for, and this country has no reason to fear trouble from that source unless English markets are so overloaded as to need help. The marketing of domestic products, both farm and manufactured, continues surprisingly large for the season. The new possessions, taken together, are returning in revenue already more than it costs to clean and govern them. The west and south still behave as if it would be impertinent for New York to offer money for crop moving, and are still bidding for commercial loans here. Failures are few, strikes scarce and readily settled, and the passage of Sept. 1 without pressure means reasonable safety for months ahead.

BUY YOUR CARRIAGE

Of Roach & Albanus, 115-117 Calhoun St. A large line, all hand made, are being sold regardless of cost to manufacture. 8tf

FIRST and THIRD TUESDAYS
EACH MONTH
CHEAP TRIPS SOUTH
...BY THE...
Louisville & Nashville Railroad
Write for information to
C. P. ATHORE, G. P. A., - - LOUISVILLE, KY.

MONEY! MONEY! MONEY!
REDUCED RATES
The Tri-State Building & Loan association has reduced its rates to borrowing members.
THIS MAKES THE NEW PLANS THE cheapest INSTALLMENT PLAN offered to the borrowing public. You cannot afford to borrow on any other plan.
Call at office for full particulars.
INVESTMENTS.
Interest paid on any amount deposited with the association if left 60 days.
Tri-State Building & Loan Ass'n,
Cor. Berry and Court Streets.

SPECIAL NOTICE.
I have just returned from New York with the largest assortment of Novelties in ornaments for the hair that have ever been brought here. As it is impossible to give full description of same, it will pay you to call and see.
Egrettes, Empire Combs, Fancy Pins, etc., in great variety.
Kid Gloves Cleaned, 15c pair.
MISS E. C. RODENBECK,
124 Calhoun St. Lau Block.

FIRE
and all other kinds
INSURANCE!
REAL ESTATE
Bargains in city and country. Bitckenaderfer Typewriter Agency.
G. W. BOERGER,
76 Calhoun. 'Phone 192 Main.

ALL IN
and ready for fall business with the most complete line of fine goods that one could imagine.
The latest novelties in
WORSTED SUITINGS,
SCOTCH CHEVIOTS,
FINE TROWSERINGS,
FANCY VESTINGS
AND OVERCOATINGS.
Prices reasonable and satisfaction guaranteed.
A. FOSTER,
a29-1mo 15 W. Wayne St.

DON'T
Pay 25c for Pickling Vinegar. Best Cider Vinegar, 15c gallon. Lot Hires' 25c Root Beer Extract, 10c bottle. ½ lb. boxes Sealing Wax, 2c box. 15c Vanilla Wafers, 10c lb. Fruit Jars, 40c doz. ½ Pint Tin Pop Jolly Glasses, 30c doz.
EAST LEWIS ST. CASH STORE,
'Phone 783. S. HANZER. Close 6:30 evenings.

MISS BERTHA I. GOBA,
a practical nurse, is ready to take charge of any case where her services may be desired. French, German and English spoken. 'Phones No. 8. Residence, 25 Broadway. 29-1mo

...MASONIC TEMPLE...
MONDAY, SEPT. 11,
"The Girl From Chili."
Prices 25, 35, 50 and 75 cents.

SCORES OF KISSING BUGS
Would not create more talk than the jaunty little School Suits and Top Coats shown in our Childrens' Department. We have just what your boy will like, at just the price you want to pay. Stylish Clothing gives the boy a certain ease--an at home like way--prompts him to seek the best society. Shabby clothing will not do this.
We have the most complete line of Hats, Caps and Neckwear shown in the city. See the Fluer-de-lis Ties and Shirts.
REUBEN S. PATTERSON, LEADER OF.... FASHION.

WILL HAVE PICNIC

GRAND RAPIDS TO TREAT ITS EMPLOYES.

SECTION MEN AND FAMILIES

WILL ENJOY A DAY AT ISLAND PARK.

NEWS OF THE SHOP AND RAIL.

NEW CAR WORK BECOMING MORE ACTIVE.

Tomorrow the Grand Rapids and Indiana company will give all its section men, work train men and bridge carpenters on that portion of the road which lies between Grand Rapids and Rome City an excursion to the latter place and free use of the grounds for a picnic. The wives and children of the employes are included in the invitation and it is expected that the crowd will reach at least 300. Last Sunday the employes on that portion of the line south of Rome City were given a similar treat and they all enjoyed it very much.

THE BOWSER FIRE.

The fire at the Bowser oil tank works yesterday resulted in damage to the building to the extent of $400. The fire originated from an overheated cupola and the damage might have been greater had the flames not been discovered in good time.

BUILDING NEW CARS.

Five working gangs are now engaged in building box-cars at the east shops and in a week or two the number will be increased to seven, making the weekly output of new cars forty-two. This work has been delayed by lack of lumber and other material, but no further delay from that cause is anticipated.

CONDUCTORS MUST BE CAUTIOUS

The Rock Island Railroad company has issued instructions to all its conductors that hereafter no person is to be put off a train on account of defective transportation or for other reasons where there is the slightest doubt in favor of the passenger, or until the trainman has received ejectment orders from the executive officers in charge in Chicago. When a forged or mutilated ticket or pass is found the conductor is to take up the same and wire for instructions. Of course, the order does not cover tramps stealing rides nor other cases of flagrant deception, but it will protect passengers who would, under ordinary circumstances, be subject to ejectment.

INDUSTRIAL NOTES.

Machinist G. S. Cramer has taken a position in the Wabash shops.

W. Vachon, of the Pittsburg machine shop, is sick and off duty.

E. B. Moore and E. K. Griffith, of the Pitsburg blacksmith shop, are sick and off duty.

W. S. Cooper, general foreman of the Wabash shops at Springfield, is visiting his mother today.

Machinist C. L. McElfatrick, of the Pittsburg, went to Chicago this morning for a two days' visit.

George Hess, of Delray, Mich., is spending a few days with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Jacob Hess.

W. Horstman, Ed White, L. Gronan and A. J. Huber, Pittsburg shopmen, are off duty today on account of sickness.

Foreman Ernest Tagtmeyer, of the Pittsburg car machine shop, has gone east to join his wife, who has been visiting there for a fortnight. Richard Hartnett is acting foreman during Mr. Tagtmeyer's absence.

Nickel Plate Firemen John Lalander is sick.

The Central Passenger association will have a meeting in Chicago next Wednesday.

After a week's lay off, Nickel Plate Conductor Fred Denhl resumed work yesterday.

James Griffith and William Huenel, Nickel Plate engineers, are taking a few days' vacation.

Nickel Plate Conductor J. Hibinger and Brakeman J. H. Kepler are taking a lay off to attend to private business.

Thomas Hurley and William Freuchnight, of the Wabash shops, have returned from Peru, where they worked several days.

Two special trains bearing Grand Army men homeward will pass through the city tomorrow morning, over the Nickel Plate.

George M. Kinder has been appointed contracting agent at Cleveland for the Lake Shore road, vice George M. Crossier, deceased.

Two locomotives, Nos. 228 and 540, arrived at the Pittsburg shops for general repairs last night. They came from the eastern division.

Machinist Charles A. Agster, of the Wabash shops, will accompany his wife and son to Toledo this evening, where they will visit a few days.

J. Lynch, of the Pittsburg copper shop, and his wife will leave next Monday for Mackinac Island, where they expect to remain two weeks.

J. C. Langston is temporarily disabled, one of his hands being pinched yesterday between some castings. He is employed in the Pittsburg shops.

The Indianapolis Journal says "acetylene is to be employed instead of oil and electricity in the headlights of the locomotives of the Wabash."

W. McCarthy and Fred Roembke have returned to their duties on the Nickel Plate, after an absence of a week on account of sickness. Both are firemen.

The Wabash in August made the largest gross earnings in the road's history, the amount reaching $1,462,955.95, an increase over August 1898, of $179,662.80.

Machinist F. G. Olds is absent from the Pittsburg shops, being engaged in matters pertaining to the relief department. He is a member of the advisory board.

William Hill, who had been attending a regimental monument unveiling in West Virginia, has resumed his duties in the Nickel Plate yards. He is weighmaster out there.

The interlocking plant at Veedersburg, where the Peoria and Eastern, the Chicago and Eastern Illinois and the Toledo, St. Louis and Kansas roads cross, has been ordered erected at once.

The Nickel Plate has secured the contract of conveying the Twenty-sixth volunteer regiment from Plattsburg, N. Y., to Chicago, next week. The soldiers will go to the Philippines.

Carl D. Haskins, of Boston, and F. P. Cox, of Lynn, Mass., are here on business with Messrs. J. J. Wood and F. S. Hunting, of the electric works. Mr. Haskins is accompanied by his wife.

The Bass works yesterday received a lot of steel plate from Pittsburg, which, when converted into boilers, will be returned to that city. The boilers are for the Pittsburg Steel Hoop company.

Walter A. Bowden, of the Nickel Plate, and his wife, went to Bucyrus last night in response to a telegram telling them that Mrs. Bowden's mother was lying dangerously ill at her home in that city.

Tomorrow night the Bostock Carnival company will pass through the city, en route from the east to Peru, where the company will participate in the street fair. The Wabash will furnish a special train for the show people.

J. A. Dildine, formerly of Indianapolis, has been appointed chief clerk of S. P. Bush, superintendent of the motive power department of the Panhandle lines. Mr. Dildine is a cousin of Frank Dildine, formerly of this city.

The Saratoga limited train on the New York Central is the best paying passenger train ever operated by that company. Last week its earning capacity was $3.26 per train mile between New York and Saratoga.

M. E. Ingalls, president of the Big Four, was on Wednesday fifty-seven years old and has been in railroad service prominently since November, 1870, when he was appointed receiver of the Big Four, which then extended from Cincinnati to Lafayette.

Circulars announce the annual hunters' rates. These rates figure about a fare and a third for the round trip, and will be on sale after October 1. They have a thirty day limit, and the contracts carry with them the privilege to purchaser of free transportation for dogs, guns, tackle and the like.

Circulars announcing the promotion of C. D. Dyer to the place of freight agent for the Pittsburg, Fort Wayne and Chicago in Allegheny, vice W. G. Gibson. Mr. Dyer has been in the service of the Pennsylvania system for thirty-seven years, thirty-three of which he spent at the Allegheny station.

Frank Markey, of Springfield, arrived here today and will remain with his parents a week or two. He had an attack of fever a week or two ago which has left him in a weakened condition and he comes home to recuperate. Mr. Markey is clerk for General Foreman W. S. Cooper, at the Springfield shops of the Wabash.

Frank Morgan, who for several years has been employed in a bicycle factory at Marion, Ind., returned here yesterday and Monday morning will resume a position at the Bass works that he filled before going to Marion. Mr. Morgan is a clever fellow and the employes at the Bass works are glad to have him with them again.

Judge Taft, of the United States court at Cincinnati, yesterday appointed Joseph Robinson receiver of the Columbus, Sandusky and Hocking railway, vice S. M. Felton, resigned. Mr. Robinson was formerly superintendent of the Norfolk and Western railroad and until recently was a receiver of the Baltimore and Ohio Southwestern railway.

Mrs. W. E. Hatch, the sister of the unfortunate James Woulfe, who left for Ireland yesterday, says he is not injured mentally and she thinks he will recover his normal physical condition in time. It is hoped by all that Mrs. Hatch may not be disappointed in her expectations in this matter. Mr. Woulfe suffered from a sunstroke last June while working in the shops.

Monroeville Breeze: "Mrs. Al Raifsnider, of Fort Wayne, is visiting Wm. Murchland and family this week. Al, who is night yardmaster of the Pennsylvania company in the Summit City, is taking a long-needed vacation of a few weeks. He accompanied his wife and family to this city, and after a few hours' stop, took his departure for the home of his birth in the eastern part of Ohio. He will also visit many other cities of note of the Buckeye state and Pennsylvania."

BEWARE OF OINTMENTS FOR CATARRH THAT CONTAIN MERCURY

as mercury will surely destroy the sense of smell and completely derange the whole system when entering it through the mucous surfaces. Such articles should never be used except on prescriptions from reputable physicians, as the damage they will do is ten fold to the good you can possibly derive from them. Hall's Catarrh Cure, manufactured by F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, O., contains no mercury, and is taken internal'y, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. In buying Hall's Catarrh Cure be sure you get the genuine. It is taken internally, and made in Toledo, Ohio, by F. J. Cheney and Co. Testimonials free. Sold by Druggists, price, 75c per bottle. Hall's Family Pills are the best.

ROACH & ALBANUS

Are closing out a large line of strictly hand-made Buggies and Carriages of all kinds at prices below cost. See them at No. 115-117 Calhoun street. 8tf

JONES DEFENDS CANDIDACY.

GIVES REASONS WHY OHIOANS SHOULD ELECT HIM.

Says Time is Ripe to Inaugurate a Program of Reason Instead of Revenge.

Toledo, Ohio, Sept. 9.—Mayor Jones today issued an address on "The Duty of the Hour," of which the following is part:

"The time is ripe to inaugurate a new program of reason in place of revenge, and of love instead of hate. The people have long been disheartened by the cruel and tyrannical leadership of political parties. No further evidence is needed of this truth than to point to the more than 25 per cent. of our voting population who voluntarily absent themselves from the polls on election day, feeling that the government has been so utterly given over to the venal system of party politics that none but the bosses longer have any voice in it. As a rule these men are as loyal, as patriotic and as loving as those who go heroically to the polls and caucuses year after year in the vain hope to amend a system that is corrupt because it is based upon a false philosophy.

"To organize a new party is to provide a new set of bosses, but to organize a non-partisan movement, leaving every voter absolutely free to vote for principle wherever he sees it, whatever name may be flying over it, is to make a fundamental radical departure from the old idea of the 'divine right of kings' in the direction of larger liberty and freedom than we have ever yet known. Parties cannot be maintained without 'machines;' 'machines' cannot exist without spoils. By adopting and standing for direct nomination by petition as a fundamental principle we remove every possibility of the organization of a 'machine,' leave the people free to select their own candidates and open the way for direct legislation just as soon as the people are ready for it.

"The great mass of the people of Ohio are ready today to inaugurate a new era, the beginning of the reign of reason and love instead of the reign of revenge and hate. They only need to have the truth placed before them. Both the democratic and the republican campaigns will be well supplied with money with which to poison the people. The result will be a 'stand-off.'"

DR. SCHELL IS EXONERATED.

Frankfort, Ind., Sept. 9.—The report of the committee of ministers appointed by Bishop Hurst of the northwestern Indiana Methodist Episcopal conference to investigate the charges made by Dr. Charles Parkhurst, of the Zion Herald, against General Secretary Schell, of the Epworth league, resulted in a vindication of the secretary. Not only did the committee exonerate Dr. Schell, but so earnest was the conference in expressing its confidence in him that the following resolution censuring his accuser was unanimously adopted by the conference: "Resolved, That, inasmuch as the facts in the matter of the conduct of Dr. Schell have been thoroughly canvassed by the board of control of the Epworth league and as they have declared that no further action by them is required, we deplore and condemn the editor of the Zion Herald in further agitating the question."

HEAVY STEALING OF FARES.

New York, Sept. 9.—A startling allegation was made by Secretary T. S. Williams, of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit company, this afternoon. He said the road had lost $50,000 by reason of thefts by its employes during the last month. The stealing of fares, he added, was never so large before and the reason he gave was the indiscriminate employment of conductors at the time of the strike. In some instances, he said, it was believed that 75 per cent. of the fares had been taken. The earnings of the company for the last month were, in consequence, greatly reduced.

A LITERARY TREAT.

In securing an engagement with Henry Lawrence Southwick, the distinguished classic teacher, orator and artist, in his magnificent interpretive recital of "Richelieu, the Cardinal King," a treat is offered to the literary loving people of Fort Wayne unexcelled by anything ever before presented in this city. Professor Southwick is a dramatic artist of the highest type and justly bears the reputation of being one of the most accomplished Shakespearean scholars and interpreters of the present time. William J. Rouike, the eminent Shakespearean scholar, says of his reading of Bulwer Lytton's romantic drama, "Richelieu"—"It moved and stirred me more than I know how to express. I came away as from a most impressive religious service where he had been the eloquent preacher." Professor Southwick, at present Master of English in the Penn Charter School of Philadelphia, was for ten years secretary and master of Shakespeare at the Emerson College, of Boston. It is through the courtesy of Mrs. Ormsby, who was his pupil, that an engagement has been made possible here. He comes under the auspices of the Southwick club, which is composd of pupils of Mrs. Ormsby.

MURDERED BY A HUCKSTER.

St. Louis, Sept. 9.—William C. Pape, general superintendent of parks and a factor in politics, was shot and instantly killed last night at his home by Henry Fry, a huckster, who shortly afterward committed suicide. According to statements made by Fry, Mr. Pape had promised him a peddler's license for some political service rendered, but had withheld it. Fry drove up to Mr. Pape's residence last night and called him to the gate. A wordy war ensued between the men, which ended in Fry drawing a revolver and fatally shooting Mr. Pape. The murderer jumped into his wagon and drove rapidly away. Mr. Pape's son and an officer gave chase and gradually overhauled the fleeing man. Fry, seeing that capture was imminent, placed the revolver in his mouth and fired, the ball finding lodgment in his brain.

CARNEGIE IS ELIGIBLE.

Pittsburg, Pa., Sept. 9.—The report from London that Adrew Carnegie will be the liberal candidate for parliament for Sutherlandshire, in which Skibo castle is located, is believed here. Pittsburgers who have been in Europe this summer heard of it and thinks Mr. Carnegie wants to go to parliament to work out his American-British alliance project, over which he has talked some and written more. He will not have to renounce his American citizenship, because, so far as can be learned by investigation of records, neither he nor his father were naturalized. While having a permanent residence in Scotland, it is claimed he will spend part of each year at his new place now building in New York.

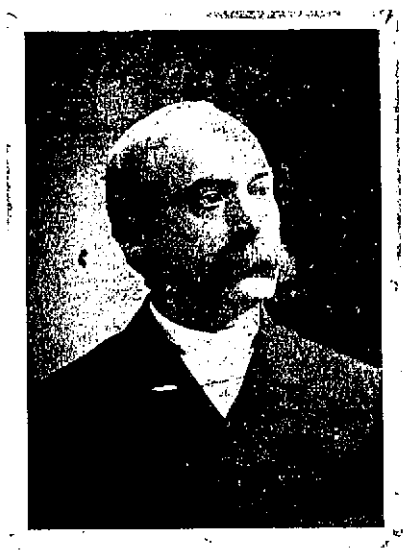
CITY HALL NEWS.

Comptroller Berghoff gives notice to vehicle and bicycle owners to the effect that the time for taking out tags expires September 13. After that date all delinquents will be prosecuted.

Building permits have been issued to R. B. Rossington to repair barn on lot 102, Hanna's addition, to cost $300; Charles Scheiman, dwelling on east 35 feet of lot 8, Fairfield's outlots, for $1,200.

Residents of South Clinton street are circulating a petition for an asphalt pavement. They want the work done next spring. The petition asks for a pavement from Murray street to Pontiac.

Try The Sentinel want columns.



REV. THEODORE CLIFTON.

Rev. Theodore Clifton, of Chicago, is the western representative of the Congregational College and Educational Society. He is to be in Fort Wayne over Sunday and will speak in Plymouth Church at the morning service, taking as his theme, "Our Country: Its Perils and Its Safeguards." In the evening he will speak at the South Congregational Church on "You Can if You Will."

Mr. Clifton has a strong personality and is well known as a popular and convincing speaker.

Dr. Gunsaulus says of him: "It was one of the most healthful addresses I have ever heard from the lecture platform. What the world needs at the present time is the kind of mental and spiritual tonic which this lecturer imparts. I can see hundreds of homes and thousands of human beings greatly helped by such stirring and manly words as we listened to the other day. No lecture that we have had before our girls and boys has been more stimulating or more popular."

Dr. D. K. Pearsons, the great philanthropist, says: "I have listened with deep satisfaction to Rev. Theodore Clifton on the subject of education. He presents his theme in a truly American style, full of patriotism and advanced ideas. It is a great treat to hear him."

To Carpenters, Contracters and the Public.

We cheerfully give estimates on Plumbing, Gas Fitting, Steam and Hot Water Heating, Electric Wiring, Sewerage and Beer Pump Work.

G. ABDON & CO.,
22 E. COLUMBIA ST.

Fort Wayne Trust Co.

CAPITAL $200,000.00.

Cor. Main and Court St.

PAYS 3 PER CENT. INTEREST ON CERTIFICATE AND BOOK DEPOSITS OF $1.00 AND UPWARDS.

Loans money on Farm and City Real Estate at a low rate of interest.

Acts as Executor, Administrator, Guardian, Assignee, Receiver, Trustee and Agent.

OFFICERS.

Henry C. Paul, President.
Samuel M. Foster, Vice-President.
Andrew E. Hoffman, 2nd Vice-President.
Charles A. Wildine, Secretary.
William Paul, Jr., Ass't Secretary.

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William E. Moesman, Leslie Fox,
Henry C. Paul, Ernest W. Cook,
Charles A. Wildine, David Studabaker.

Office Phone 561 Residence Phone 1047

Robert Spice,

PLUMBER, STEAM and GAS FITTER.
48 W. MAIN STREET.

MASONIC TEMPLE.....

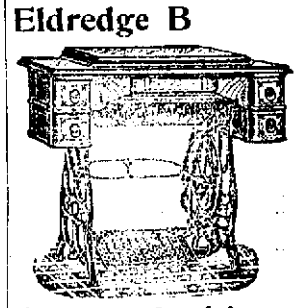
This Week, Matinee Saturday.

HAVILY-JACKSON STOCK COMPANY
In Repertoire.
2—Car Loads of Scenery—2

F. M. SMITH & CO.,

—AGENTS FOR—

Eldredge B



Sewing Machines.

A First-class Machine at a very

- - - LOW PRICE.

5-YEAR GUARANTEE.

22 CALHOUN STREET.

THE MAUMEE STEAM AND HOT WATER HEATER CO.,

of 36 Harrison Street,

Handle a complete line of Radiator Enamel, Bronzes and Bronze Liquid, Alluminum Hose Nozzles, Lawn Sprinklers, Hose connections, Stilson Wrenches, Pipe Tongs, Steam and Hot Water Valves, Gauge Stocks, Dies, Vices, Water Motor Fans, Roof Paint, Pump Leathers, Sinks, Cesspools, Spray Pumps, etc.

YOU CAN BUY

House Furnishing Goods, Carpets, Rugs, Draperies, Furniture, etc. on

Weekly or Monthly Payments.

You will save money by calling on us.

J. Y. SHOAFF & CO.,
135 Calhoun.

Globe BANKRUPT STOCK

THE REOPENING OF THIS SALE WHICH WILL CONTINUE SIX WEEKS MORE,

Began again with a rush far beyond our expectations, but we have engaged twenty extra salesmen to handle the trade, and will try our utmost to serve everybody.

If you fail to get waited on, come until you get served.

All parties indebted to the old firm will please call and settle their accounts with us.

To Accommodate the Public to Get Full Benefit of This Sale, Store Will Remain Open Every Evening Until 9 O'Clock; Saturday's 11 O'Clock.

A. K. HURST & CO.

AUTUMN CARPETS.

The display of Autumn patterns in Carpets has never been equaled here, which means, we show an assortment ahead of anything ever attempted by any other house selling carpets in this section. The two-tone effects in Empire Green, Crimson, Old Gold, Cerise, etc., appeal to the cultivated tastes, while the delicate Chintz and Floral designs are quite as popular and no less worthy, from the view point of high art in home furnishing.

A Feature of Special Interest

in the new showing is the host of handsome and exclusive patterns in

ROYAL WILTON'S AXMINSTERS AND BODY BRUSSELS.

SHOWN HERE ONLY.

We invite inspection of these new beauties.

Carpet Room, on third floor, the largest, best lighted, most complete in this state.

The New Dress Goods Exhibit.

All the new Autumn fabrics ready for your inspection; an exhibit surpassing all those of former years.

The Sales Have Already Started.

To get the first pick at the elegant imported exclusive novelties is in the mind of all. New fabrics from France, Germany, England, Switzerland.

And the choicest products of America's mills.

This is the Dress Goods Store.

—FIRST OF ALL.—

Without a rival in Northern Indiana.

The new fabrics are being placed on sale at a rate that justifies the invitation.

COME AND SEE THEM.

The China Department.

shows handsome new lines of Art Wares, Lamps and Bric-a-Brac. Importers' samples of fine Vases and Ornaments

At One-Half Regular Value.

Rurode Dry Goods Co.

SLAUGHTER SALE OF BICYCLES.

Shopworn and slightly second-hand "Mansons," $20 and $25, good as new and will be sold fully guaranteed. 1898 Royals, $13.50. Goodyear casings, $1.50 each. "Vim" Tires, the $4.00 kind, $2.25. Oil, 3c. Lamps, 35c. M. & W. Inner Tubes, 80c. Tire Tape, 2 for 1c. Saddles, 35c. Gas Lamps, $1.75. Second-hand Wheels, $3 to $13. BROSIUS & BROSIUS, "MANSON" AGENTS, 31 CLINTON ST.

FREE!

FREE CONSULTATION. FREE TREATMENT.

In order to introduce their new method of ELECTRICAL TREATMENT by the Double Galvanic and Faradic currents.

The American Electrical Institute

Is offering free treatments during the MONTH OF SEPTEMBER to all persons suffering from any form of Nervous Debility, Weakness, Rheumatism, Paralysis, Insomnia, Lumbago, Sciatica, Varicocele, Stricture, Gout, Unnatural Drains, Stomach, Liver, Kidney and Heart Troubles. Consumption in the earlier stages completely cured by this new method.

Special Treatment for Women.

LADIES: Are you suffering from any of the disorders peculiar to your sex, such as General Weakness, Lassitude, Painful Periods, Dragging Down Pains, Leucorrhœa, Pain in the Side or Back, Constipation, etc., etc., if so call and see us.

CONSULTATION ABSOLUTELY CONFIDENTIAL. We treat nothing we cannot cure. If your case is incurable we will candidly tell you so and advise you to save your money.

Stop Drugging! Stop Dosing!

Call and see us and learn that diseases like yours can only be treated successfully by Nature's Own Remedy, ELECTRICITY. Call or address the

American Electrical Institute,

Rooms 21-25, PIXLEY-LONG BUILDING, Berry St. Office hours from 9 A. M. to 9 P. M. Lady always in attendance. Take elevator.

FALL AND WINTER

1899-1900.

Our new fall stock is in and awaits your early inspection.

L. MAUTNER & CO.,

TAILORS,

52 Calhoun St.

The Evening Sentinel.

SATURDAY, SEPT. 9, 1899.

OUR TELEPHONES.

Business Office	173
Editorial Rooms	650

THE WEATHER.

Chicago, Sept. 9.—Forecast for Indiana—Fair tonight and Sunday; probably warmer Sunday; variable winds.

THE LOCAL TEMPERATURE.

Today's local temperature in Fort Wayne was as follows:

	Degrees.
7 a. m.	66
8 a. m.	65
9 a. m.	67
10 a. m.	69
11 a. m.	72
12 m.	74
1 p. m.	80
2 p. m.	80

LOCAL NEWS.

Irvin Ditton has gone to Lagro for a visit with friends.

Miss Anna Reuss leaves next week for Cincinnati to attend school.

Mrs. Luther Wright is lying very ill at her home, No. 11 Dawson street.

Miss Nellie McMahon, of Huntington, Ind., is visiting with friends over Sunday.

Assistant Cashier C. W. Orr, of the Hamilton bank, is confined to his home by sickness.

Miss Victoria Carter, of 47 Maple avenue, left today, over the Pittsburg road, for Denver, Col.

Mr. and Mrs. C. Champlen and Miss Anna Davidson, of Anderson, Ind., are the guests of friends in the city.

The bids for the Walton avenue Lutheran school will be opened at the office of Architect J. M. E. Riedel on Monday.

J. H. Hartman, Miss Eva Hartman, Miss Flora Peters and Clem Hartman arrived home from New York last night.

The E. F. C. T. auxiliary will meet in the B. of L. E. hall Tuesday afternoon, Sept. 12, at 2:30. A full attendance is desired. All auxiliary members are most cordially invited to attend.

On Tuesday night or early Wednesday morning some miscreant attempted to cut one of the big plate glass windows in the new Douglass shoe store. A diamond was used for the purpose and a long cut was made in the glass. A slight jar is liable to break the window in its present condition.

Policy players, crap men and others interested in chance games in this city have found a rival to the famous 4-11-44 combination. Today is the ninth day of the ninth month of ninety-nine, a combination which occurs but once in a hundred years, a fact upon which many of the above mentioned are placing the nickels.

Mrs. O. N. Heise and daughter, of Cincinnati, are the guests of friends in the city.

GEM LUNCH BOX.

ENJOY YOUR DINNER.

Before this box was for sale the salesman, laborer or mechanic carried a dinner pail and had to do it or risk an uncertain lunch.

Now you take this handsome Gem Folding Dinner Box, trimmed with leather and made to stand for years of wear. The edibles cannot scatter. They stay just where you put them.

After dinner the box is folded and can easily be placed in a coat pocket.

Regular 25c box, special price, 17c.

WHITE FRUIT HOUSE.

See the swell suits at Patterson's with double breasted vests.

Wall paper to PLEASE you; cheap TOO, at L. O. Hull's, 90 Calhoun St.

MONEY TO LOAN

ON REAL ESTATE OR PERSONAL SECURITY. C. F. PFEIFFER, ROOMS 9-7, BASS BLOCK. 2-tf

FLOUR, POTATOES, MEATS, BUTTER AND EGGS.

Golden Wedding and Quincy Michigan Full Roller Flour, $3.30 bbl.
All best City Flour, $3.50 bbl.
Large Mealy Potatoes, 30c bushel.
Jersey Sweet Potatoes, 20c peck.
Yellow Denver Onions, 15c peck.
Spanish Onions, 5c lb.
Best Sugar Cured Hams, 12c lb.
Best Sugar Cured Shoulders, 8c lb.
Best Sugar Cured Bacon, 9c lb.
Best Sugar Cured Picnic Hams, 8½c.
Fresh Country Eggs, dozen, 14c.
Best Country Butter, lb, 20c.
Oysters, Celery, Cranberries, Fruits and Melons.

WHITE FRUIT HOUSE.

If its new—Patterson will have it.

Today is the last day to pay your natural and artificial gas bills without penalty.

R. G. Rutter, of Warsaw, is visiting in the city.

Joseph Effinger, of Bluffton, is visiting friends in the city.

Charles Reuss will return to Notre Dame university next week.

Mrs. Van B. Perrine and children are at home from an outing at Rome City.

Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Moore and son, of Hartford City, are visiting in the city over Sunday.

James Hamilton will leave shortly for Boston to enter the Massachusetts institute of Technology.

Attorney W. S. O'Rourke returned Friday evening from Washington, where he had gone on professional business.

B. W. Zimmerman, who has been to Alaska and who is now visiting in Stockton, Cal., will shortly return to Fort Wayne.

The regular semi-monthly meeting of the board of managers of the Rescue Home will be held on Monday at 2:30 p. m. at the home.

There was a fight between boys reported on Coombs street last night in which one lad was severely pummeled, but the police could not learn who the boys were.

Superintendent Gorsline has received word from Paulding that a horse and buggy stolen there is supposed to be en route for Fort Wayne and he has notified the officers to be on the watch.

NOTICE TO VEHICLE OWNERS.

All vehicle tax for the year 1899-1900 is now due and payable at the following rates:

Bicycles	$1.00
1 horse buggy	2.00
1 horse delivery	2.50
2 horse buggy, team or delivery	4.00
3 horse truck, ice wagon or log wagon	8.00
1 horse milk wagon	3.00
2 horse milk wagon	5.00
1 horse express	4.00
2 horse express	7.00

Penalty will attach after September 15th. Office open from 7 to 8 p. m.

HENRY C. BERGHOFF,
9-11-13-15 Comptroller.

NOTICE.

The Spring Beach Hotel at Rome City will be open through the winter.

Wall paper to PLEASE you; cheap TOO, at L. O. Hull's, 90 Calhoun St.

Money to loan at 6 per cent. J. C. Heller, Abstract Office, 33 W. Main St. 291f

The C. R. Higgins Artificial Ice Company sell 23 five cent ice tickets for one dollar cash for family use. Artificial is the only pure ice sold and lasts longer than other ice.

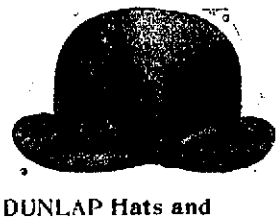
Society people use Satisfaction Bouquet because it is the best. Try it. For sale by all druggists.

TOO LATE FOR CLASSIFICATION.

WANTED—A good German girl for general housework. Apply at 146 West Main street.

FOR RENT—One furnished room, with bath and all modern conveniences, at 253 W. Wayne st. 9-6t

GOLDEN, The HATTER



DUNLAP Hats and STETSON Hats

are the finest Hats the world offers their wonderful goodness known in every civilized country of the Globe.

WE SHOW THE NEWEST PRODUCTIONS IN THESE WORLD-FAMOUS HATS.

Look for Brand on Sweat-Leather.

GOLDEN, The HATTER

Opp. Fruit House. 96 Calhoun.

MONEY!

Can be saved to no better advantage than by placing it with the ALLEN COUNTY LOAN AND SAVINGS ASSOCIATION, 32 East Berry Street.

Any number of shares can be taken at any time. Six per cent. interest is paid on all classes of stock. No fees to investors. Money to Loan for any Purpose.

Foster's Side Lines.

100 Piece Dinner Sets.
Decorative Parlor Lamps.
Newest Cuttings in Cut Glass.
Bedroom Decorated Toilet Sets.
Baby Cabs and Go-Carts.
All sized Looking Glasses.
High Grade Framed Pictures.
Art Goods in Art Room.

In these "side-lines" to our immense business we have no successful competitors in Fort Wayne.

These Departments present the best possible opportunity for the selection of Wedding, Birthday and Holiday Gifts.

Beautiful GIFTS

Absolutely Free—

For Uncle Sam Stamps.

See them at the opening of our store, 228 Calhoun street, today. Any article in the store for one book of stamps and hundreds of beautiful articles for one-half book. Uncle Sam stamps are given by the following reliable merchants for cash trade:

BAKERS.
J. Ross & Co., 56 and 58 West Main St.
BICYCLES.
Randall Wheel Co., 34 W. Berry St.
CATHOLIC BOOKS.
Martin Greves, 120 Calhoun St.
CLOTHING.
Pixley & Co., 16 and 18 East Berry St.
CIGARS AND TOBACCO.
See Grocers and Druggists.
CROCKERY.
Solliday, Hite & Co., 111 and 113 Calhoun.
CARPETS.
The Fuston Store, 28 Calhoun St.
DRY GOODS.
Wolf & Dessauer, 70 and 72 Calhoun St.
Boston Store, Wm. Hahn & Co., 28 Calhoun St.
DRUGGISTS.
D. R. Noll, 10 East Columbia St.
Dreier Bros., Cor. Calhoun and Columbia Sts.
J. R. Heinrich, 210 Calhoun St.
F. G. Hahn, 258 Calhoun St.
John H. Rappel, 300 Main and Mechanics St.
W. F. Benke, 309 Broadway.
D. R. Noll, Broadway.
W. H. Schultz, Fairfield Ave.
Pellens & Polster, 94 Calhoun St.
FURNITURE.
Solliday, Hite & Co., 111 and 113 Calhoun Street.
John M. Miller, 50 and 52 E. Main St.
FEED STORES.
McClelland & Jourdan, 47 E. Columbia Street.
Fort Wayne Warehouse Co., 2221 Wells Street.
John Zoll, Creighton Ave. and Gay St.
FRAMES AND MOULDINGS.
Martin Greves, 120 Calhoun St.
GENTS' FURNISHINGS.
A. W. Gobbin, 96 Calhoun St.
Pixley & Co., East Berry St.
Lesy Bros., 88 and 90 Barr St.
GROCERS.
A. R. Walker & Co., 238 and 240 Calhoun Street.
J. D. Ross & Co., 56 and 58 W. Main Street.
John Zoll, cor. Gay I. and Creighton Ave. Ave.
Dodson & Son, 127 Wells St.
Cable-see & Schroeder, 78 Maumee Ave.
C. H. Horstman, 500 Broadway.
W. W. Fox, 225 W. Main St.
John H. W. Schaefer, rear of 143 W. Third St.
Auckenbrock & Portlioff, 126 E. Washington St.
Wm. J. Rethmiller, 181 Fairfield Ave.
Isaac Miller, 836 Calhoun St.
HARDWARE.
Bomarys, Goeglein & Co., 25 E. Columbia St.
R. Steger & Co., 140 Calhoun St.
John H. W. Schaefer, rear of 143 W. Third St.
J. L. Gruber, 140 Fairfield Ave.
ICE.
The C. R. Higgins Artificial Ice Co.
MILLINERS.
A. Morgentheim, 11 Calhoun St.
Mrs. Ollie Johnson, 69 Maumee Ave.
MEAT MARKETS.
A. R. Walker & Co., 238 and 240 Calhoun St.
George Ertel, Cor. Gay St. and Creighton Ave.
John Koch, 107 Maumee Ave.
J. W. Chrisman, 320 Broadway.
Frank J. Steinecker, 120 Calhoun St.
PICTURES.
Solliday, Hite & Co., 111 and 113 Calhoun.
Martin Greves, 120 Calhoun St.
Stahn & Helmrich, 116 Calhoun St.
PAINTING.
L. O. Hull, 90 Calhoun St.
ROOFING.
Bomarys, Goeglein & Co., 25 E. Columbia St.
STATIONERY AND BOOKS.
Stahn & Helmrich, 116 Calhoun St.
SHOE STORES.
D. E. Pfeil, 70 Calhoun St.
C. Schiefer & Son, 8 E. Columbia St.
Clarence Spiegel, cor. Broadway and Jefferson St.
A. Vogley, 80 Maumee Ave.
Daniel Fishman, 214 Calhoun St.
L. Foellinger & Co., 252 Calhoun St.
Lesy Bros., 88 and 90 Barr St.
SOFT DRINKS, CANDIES AND CONFECTIONERY.
A. Christen, 100 Calhoun St.
R. R. Noll, 10 E. Columbia St.
Dreier Bros., cor. Calhoun and Columbia Sts.
Pellens & Polster, 94 Calhoun St.
P. D. Holman, 298 Calhoun St.
SEWING MACHINES.
Wheeler & Wilson Sewing Machine Co., 164 Calhoun St.
Bomarys, Goeglein & Co., 25 E. Columbia St.
STOVES AND TIN WARE.
Bomarys, Goeglein & Co., 25 E. Columbia St.
R. Steger & Co., 140 Calhoun St.
J. L. Gruber, 140 Fairfield Ave.
WALL PAPER.
L. O. Hull, 90 Calhoun St.

We cordially invite you to the store to see what you can get for Uncle Sam stamps. Each caller today will be presented with stamps to start them, as well as a stamp book. Buy only where you get stamps and you will soon get any of our premiums. Ask your neighbor to help you. We also give articles not contained in the store, such as Jersey Cows, Shetland Ponies, Rubber-tired Phaetons, Sewing Machines, Bicycles, etc., for more books than one.

...FORT WAYNE...
TRADING STAMP CO.,
228 Calhoun St.

Keep this ad.; it will be valuable to you.

30 Day Alteration Sale.

On account of our rapidly increased business, necessitating more room, we are going to have our store remodeled, during which time we will offer a special reduction on our entire stock of sheet music and musical merchandise. Also a number of slightly used Pianos and Organs at extremely low prices. Pianos from $25.00 and upwards, and Organs from $ 9.00 and upwards. Fifteen pieces of piano music for 45 cents, including the Packard Two-Step. First come first served.

PACKARD MUSIC HOUSE

When Others Fail, Consult

Dr. Wenger, Specialist.

25 years European and American hospital and private practice experience for all Despondent, Chronic, Nervous and Private Diseases of Head, Nose, Throat, Lungs, Liver, Kidneys, Stomach, Heart, Bowels, Bladder, Blood, Skin, Eye, Ear and Sexual diseases.

Kidney and Urinary weak back, pain in side, abdomen, bladder sediment in urine, brick-dust or white, painful, mucuous, Bright's disease and all diseases of the bladder.

Private Diseases—Gleet, Gonorrhœa, Inflammations, Discharges, Stricture, Weakness of Organs, Syphilis, Hydrocele, Varicocele and kindred troubles quickly restored.

Lost Manhood and all its attending ailments, both young, middle-aged and old men. The awful effects of early indiscretions, producing weakness, nervous debility, night emissions, exhausting drains, pimples, bashfulness, loss of energy and weakness of both body and brain.

Cancers, Tumors, Piles cured without Knife or pain.

Do not let timidity or prejudice keep you from calling.

OFFICE DAYS:—Thursdays, Fridays and Saturdays.

Sunday Hours 2 to 4 only.

Dr. N. R. Wenger

135 Calhoun Street,
Fort Wayne, Ind.

"And the Green Grass Grew All Around."

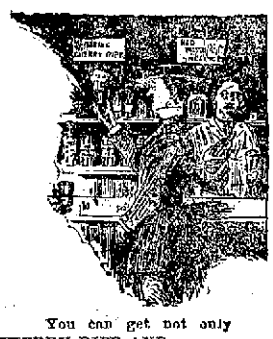
Of course it would as long as these rains continue. You need a LAWN MOWER to head it off. We have just what you need. And as for price, just come and show your good intention—we will do the rest.

As a starter we might mention that we will sell you Rubber Lawn Hose at cost. We are also making our LAST CALL for White Mountain and Shepard's Lightning Freezers and superior charcoal packed Water Coolers. The latter are made of best quality galvanized iron. Also our line of high grade Gasoline Stoves, including No. 70 Vapor Stove, which is the very latest improvement in Gasoline stove construction. It has a non-explosive gasoline tank, and every burner produces 72 individual flame jets. Take advantage of the 10 per cent. cut we have made on all these goods while they last. It is a chance that does not present itself every day. We would also call your attention at this stage of the game to such seasonable goods as KRAUT CUTTERS, Slaw Cutters and Fruit Cans. Our stock is very complete in these lines.

SEAVEY HARDWARE CO., 19 & 21 W. Main Street.

SPECIAL.—On Monday, Sept. 11, a 5c cake of "LITTLE INJUN" Stove Polish for 1c.

Something new. Don't blame us if you call after it is all gone. Come early.



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Equitable Life Assurance Society
of the United States.

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You Won't be Ashamed

of the shirts you buy of us, they'll fit you; they'll be right where they ought to be right, and loose where they ought to be loose. They'll be right in the height of style and they'll give you satisfactory wear.

Shirts, Neckwear, Hosiery, Underwear and Gloves

for fall wear now demand your immediate attention.

P. J. KUTTNER,
Custom Shirt Maker & Men's Furnisher,
113 Calhoun St.

Use Satisfaction Bouquet. Superior in delicacy and permanency, it never becomes unpleasant or insipid. Its delicious odor and refreshing qualities it always satisfies.

THE TALK OF THE TOWN.

THE SENTINEL IS BEST EVERY DAY, BUT BIGGER SATURDAY.

The Fort Wayne Sentinel

YOU REACH EVERYBODY IN FORT WAYNE WHO READS NEWSPAPERS WHEN YOU USE THE SENTINEL WANT COLUMNS.

ESTABLISHED 1833. FORT WAYNE, IND., SATURDAY, SEPT. 9, 1899. PRICE FIVE CENTS.

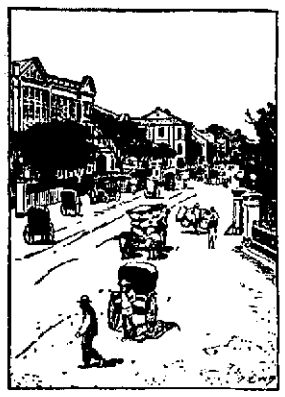
SIGHTS IN SINGAPORE

ELIZA ARCHARD CONNER VIEWS THE GEM OF THE ORIENT.

Striking Contrast Between This Beautiful City and Dirty Manila. The Jinrikisha as an Exponent of Human Nature.

[Special Correspondence.]

SINGAPORE, Aug. 1.—Farewell to you, Manila, city of militarism and monkeys, of dwarf horses and colossal cockroaches, city where one beholds the most gorgeous and radiant sunsets whose vision ever blessed a sinful world and where the richest people live over their stables and the sanitary conditions would shock a Klondiker; town of brigadiers and brown beggars of buffalo carts and beer, goodby! And you, O fair isle of Luzon, land of beauty and laziness and of gorgeous vegetation, land where nearly everything good to eat that man wants is produced, and the cooks starve white people to death, land of ecstasy and eczema, of pearls and cocoanuts and sweet incense, where nearly every prospect pleases and man is mostly vile, goodby, goodby! When I see you again, probably in my next incarnation, you will have electric railways and all the conveniences of a clean and wholesome American civilization. White sails will



STREET IN SINGAPORE.

waft spicy argosies of richness from your plantations to faroff lands north and south, and your little brown mongrels will be no more, vanished to make place for a race capable of work.

We sailed away from Manila for Singapore in high spirits. By "we" I mean my little typewriting machine and myself. It is my most precious treasure, sole chum and comrade of my wanderings around the world.

I came to Manila March 1. At that time there was no regular line of communication between the city and Singapore. If you wished to go to southern Asia, you had to cross the stormy China sea to Hongkong, whence you might sail for Singapore. An American whom I met had waited over two months for a vessel to take him there. A Spanish tobacco company in Manila had a freight steamer that made a trip once in two months and occasionally carried a few passengers. Note now the difference the American occupation has made. In three months' time three different steamer lines have started to make regular trips between Singapore and Manila—a Spanish, a French and now an English one. This last will go to Calcutta. In the first steamer of the English line I left Manila. The distance to Singapore is 1,330 miles, and the trip requires five days.

Its inhabitants call Singapore the gem of the orient, and they are not far wrong. It is a beautiful city, with the same number of inhabitants as Manila, 800,000, and it is all that Manila ought to be and would be if a northern race had settled in it instead of a Latin one. The business part of Singapore contains handsome and substantial buildings; the residence part is like Orange, N. J.; Avondale, Cincinnati or Brookline, Mass. Its avenues are broad, exquisitely clean and smooth as hard clay and a steam roller can make them. They are shaded all the way with noble trees of magnificent height and foliage. Birds twitter in their branches in the early morning, and monkeys in their natural wild state jump among the branches like squirrels.

Singapore is upon an island 26 by 14 miles in extent. The American traveler will observe the handiness with which Great Britain grabs the islands along the coast of southern Asia and elsewhere. Hongkong is a British island on the Chinese coast. Singapore is a British island at the point of the Malay peninsula. Penang is another British island and town on the west coast of the same peninsula, which itself is a British protectorate. Crossing the mouth of the bay of Bengal, we come to another convenient English island, Ceylon. All these are situate in the most fertile portions of the globe and are run on strictly British principles, yielding golden revenue to her majesty's subjects. In the Malay peninsula are the richest tin mines known. Singapore is only 2 degrees north of the equator. There the north star sinks quite below the horizon and ceases to be visible. Last summer I saw it directly overhead in the Klondike.

The native men of the Malay peninsula wear skirts and back hair. The hair is done in a little tab at the back of the neck. For the skirt a piece of gingham, about three yards, is sewed together at the ends. The Malay puts it over his head, wraps it around the lower part of his body and tucks it in at the waist, and there you are. This garment is called a sarong. Sometimes he wears a little jacket, often not. I judge a Malay peninsula native's clothing costs $1 a year; if he is extravagant, perhaps $1.25. It is hard to tell which is man and which is woman among these people. I concluded finally that the women were rather more pudgy faced than the men. There is little distinction of dress among many of them, both sexes being swathed in flowing garments. When you see a human being with a red skirt, long hair in a Grecian knot at the back of its head and a full grown beard over its face, you wonder in spite of yourself what it is. The thing is not orthodox somehow.

Prominent above all else in Singapore streets is the jinrikisha—for short riksha—that famous vehicle in which human beings play the part of beasts of burden. The vehicle itself is like a miniature two wheeled cab. There are 8,000 of these in Singapore, and the human beasts that draw them are in all cases Chinese coolies. The Chinaman trots between shafts like a horse and pulls you along for 5 cents a mile—2½ cents American money, that is. He attains a speed that is remarkable. I noticed one who outtrotted a pony for two miles. Whether like the Irishman playing horse these Chinese riksha men ever shy at a piece of paper and run away and upset the wagon I cannot say. They do, however, sometimes stumble and tip their passengers out headforemost.

Riksha men look to be perfect specimens of physical development. They are straight as a plumb line, and their deep chests and the magnificent muscles of their arms, backs and legs are worth paying to see. The only garment worn by many of them is a pair of trousers very much curtailed. In fact, these trousers just start and then quit, reminding you of the epitaph on the Puritan baby's tomb. Besides these short stop trousers the riksha Chinaman has a towel around his shoulders to wipe off perspiration.

I should like to see one of the Singapore riksha men run in a race with our best college sprinters. The Chinaman could undoubtedly give the white man several seconds the start and then beat him easily. One point I observed, however—there are no old men among these human horses. I watched them, hundreds of them, and failed to see more than one man who looked past 40. They die early from heart disease, in spite of their magnificent physique. One day I noticed a slim little riksha man pulling two great fat white men, who together had squeezed themselves into his little toy carriage to save a couple of cents. They must have weighed almost 200 apiece. The Chinaman's eyes seemed starting from his head, and his naked back was in a luther of perspiration, but there sat those two pulpy old hulks as peacefully as if a railway engine were hauling them.

There are many thousand Chinese in Singapore and the Malay peninsula. They and their ancestors have been there for generations, happy, well fed and prosperous. These are called straits born Chinamen—straits of Malacca, that is—and they are larger and finer looking in all respects than the people of their race in Hongkong, Canton and other east Asia cities. A proportion of them, too, are Roman Catholics. The Chinese nurse in the family of my friend in Singapore was one of these. Early on Sunday morning she went to mass, which made the cook, likewise Chinese, extremely indignant. He was not of her persuasion.

"Nurse gone to church," he said, "chin-chin Christ. It is more better she chin-chin Joss."

It rained the first night after my arrival in Singapore. At daylight in the morning I was awakened by a tremendous sound midway between a roar and a bellow. It continued louder and long drawn out. I knew there was a menagerie at the park two miles away. I said to myself, "That is the lions, roaring for their breakfast." But the noise continued, spreading abroad till it seemed to come from all over. Hour by hour went on, and still the roar. Ten o'clock and no let up—worse if anything. Now it was like the hearse whistle of 40 Atlantic liners or 20 Jersey City ferryboats all at once. Then it seemed like a herd of a thousand cattle in a corral, bellowing their hearts out for grief. Or

MALAY GIRL OF SINGAPORE.

was it a vast throng of army mules, suffering from depression of spirits because of an approaching storm and venting their feelings accordingly?

At last I could endure in silence no longer. "What is that fiendish bellowing?" I asked my host. He listened a moment and laughed.

"Oh, that—that's only the frogs—bullfrogs, you know. They come out of their holes after a rain and sing because they are glad."

"Sing!"

I asked: "Frogs? How large are they, for heaven's sake, these frogs of Singapore?"

"Oh, little bits of fellows not bigger than a baby's hand."

If some enterprising American showman will capture a lot of these fellows, take them to the States, put them in a circus and make them think it is raining whenever the play is on, he will simply get a music that will beat the band—yes, any band—and Niagara falls included, with his orchestra of the frogs of Singapore.

ELIZA ARCHARD CONNER.

ALMOST A NEW NATION

HOW LOWER CALIFORNIA NEARLY BECAME A REPUBLIC.

Story of a Forgotten Conspiracy. Major Scott and His Donkey Ride. A Sudden Newspaper Exposure and What Followed.

[Special Correspondence.]

SAN DIEGO, Cal., Aug. 30.—Some years ago an American syndicate acquired a tract of about 18,000 acres in the Mexican province of Lower California. The enterprise failed, and some English capitalists gained possession of the property under the name of the International Company of Mexico. The promoters of the scheme then set about to get their money back. The idea occurred to them that Lower California would make a valuable addition to the territory of the United States. But

WALTER G. SMITH.

there was a clause in the constitution of Mexico which made it a misdemeanor for any one to propose such a measure in the congress of that country.

Thus the only thing to do was to start a revolution and establish a republic, as the brave citizens of Texas had done. Then would follow annexation. The members of the English syndicate talked the matter over. They decided to secure the services of a capable man in the United States and finally chose Walter G. Smith. He was at that time the editor of the San Diego Sun and had come out to California for the benefit of his wife's health.

Mr. Smith was induced to undertake the job or at least to investigate and consider the feasibility of the projected revolution. He went to a number of military friends for advice. At the time the only troops in the whole peninsula consisted of a garrison of 100 men. These soldiers were stationed in the capital, the city of Ensenada, and were all convicts who had been sentenced to service in the Mexican army. The commander was General Torres, a most distinguished officer, who also held the office of governor of the province. There were no other troops at his disposal, and he so feared his men that their arms and ammunition were kept in an arsenal about a half mile from the barracks. There were no heavy guns or fortifications about the city.

Along the whole western coast of Mexico the entire naval force consisted of one vessel, the Democrata. She was a broken down gunboat and of little or no use for either attack or defense. Against this boat the International company could fit out three ships. These were to be converted merchantmen. It was thought that the capital could easily be taken by a sudden night attack, and then the company of 100 convict soldiers would be glad of a chance to escape to the United States.

In case the assault upon Ensenada was successful it was calculated that Mexico would find it hard to send relief to her captured territory. The three vessels of the republic's navy could head off and possibly destroy any ship chartered by Mexico to carry re-enforcements.

There remained but one other way for our southern neighbor to send assistance to her citizens, and this was by marching troops to the scene of disorder. To do this a journey across the desert was necessary, and then Lower California must be reached by crossing the American boundary. It was at the time of the Fenian troubles in Canada, and the refusal of our government to allow English troops to cross our territory was expected to act as a precedent against allowing Mexico the same privilege.

The affairs of the International company were in charge of Major Buchanan Scott of the Royal Engineers. Mr. Smith, who was to be governor general of the republic, went down to Ensenada to look over the ground and discuss affairs of state with the major. They decided that the first move was the announcement of the intention to build a line of railroad from Ensenada to San Quentin. The distance was 100 miles. The latter terminal has a fine harbor, and the purpose to connect the two points seemed natural and in line with the International company's development of the country.

Such an undertaking would lead the people of the province to expect the coming of large bodies of men and the landing of quantities of supplies. The imported laborers were to be disguised soldiers recruited in the United States. The cases and boxes of what appeared to be agricultural implements would be guns and ammunition.

The city of Ensenada was to be surprised. The miserable convict Mexican soldiers would not attempt to defend their country, but would desert. Major Scott, who would become General Scott under the new regime, promised to have his rival antagonist, General Torres, drunk on the fateful night. The force of the invaders was to number 300 men. It was intended on the next morning to issue a proclamation announcing the establishment of the republic of Ensenada.

The leaders of the revolution figured on preventing any relief from Mexico. A throng of from 10,000 to 20,000 adventurers from the southwest with guns was expected. Among these men a force could be secured to attack the main coast of Mexico if that step became necessary. Dissatisfaction was to be fomented among the Indians in northern Sonoma, a tribe which Mexico had never conquered.

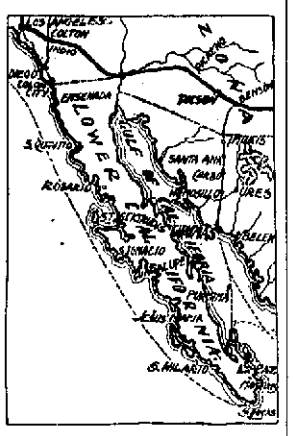
Up to this point the plans of the conspirators were perfect and worthy of the genius of a Napoleon. But the great question was the matter of providing sustenance for this vast number of men. The supply of food would be exhausted in three weeks, and the United States government would patrol the border line and prevent any assistance from being sent into the country of the new republic. After going over this matter the officials of the republic could find no way to surmount this difficulty, so they regretfully abandoned the enterprise.

The matter did not end here. At the very moment the leaders decided to quit the story of the affair leaked out in some way. The editor of one of Mr. Smith's rival newspapers, the San Diego Union, heard of the affair, and one afternoon that sheet came out with an exposure of the whole plot.

As soon as the news became public property it created a sensation. The conspirators got frightened, except Mr. Smith, who kept at his work in San Diego and took part in the newspaper controversy which followed. He used in his paper the quotation of Ben Hill of Georgia, "The Mexicans are invincible in peace and invisible in war." This created a sensation, and it was a bold thing to do, considering that many Mexicans are in this city. A colonel from over the border heard of it and challenged Smith to a duel. The conditions of the contest were that the meeting should take place in Mexico, and it was clearly the intention to hang the American as soon as he left his native soil. Although the colonel came to town, Smith was not frightened, and he replied to the Mexican in this way: "If you come armed into this office, you will get shot. If I meet you on the street, you will get licked." The colonel kept out of sight.

Among the other leaders of the revolution a panic was created. Major Buchanan Scott was in Ensenada when he first learned of the action of the San Diego Union. The man who nearly missed a generalship immediately got on the back of a mule and started for the land of the free. The major kept on running until he reached India. He is now director of the mint in Bombay.

The Mexican government had a fit when it heard of the conspiracy. The late Senor Romero, who at the time



MAP OF LOWER CALIFORNIA.

represented that country in Washington, under the advice and guidance of J. D. Foster, the legal counsel of the legation, demanded of Secretary Blaine that our government should investigate the story. That statesman directed Colonel E. C. Foster to go at once to San Diego and learn all the particulars. This gentleman was no relation to Lawyer Foster, but happened to be the husband of the famous temperance orator, Mrs. J. Ellen Foster, and was an agent of the treasury department.

Agent Foster spent some weeks in California. He could find no tangible evidence of a conspiracy, Mr. Smith having taken all the archives of the projected republic and burned them in his back yard. Had Mr. Foster found any of the papers, a pay roll or a constitution arrests might have followed. He did not.

At the time of the trouble Mr. Blaine was negotiating for his pan-American conference. England opposed this meeting and used the fact of this conspiracy as an argument against the United States when dealing with the South and Central American countries. When it appeared that Englishmen were engineering the scheme, Secretary Blaine said to Agent Foster, "That lets the Americans out and the Englishmen in."

I have wondered what fate the leaders of this attempted revolution would meet should they ever enter Mexico. I do not think any of them would be molested if they went down there today. A few years ago Smith got up a celebration in the city of San Diego in honor of Cabrillo, the first European to sail up the Pacific coast. A great banquet was held in the big hotel over on Coronado beach, and many notables were present. Mr. Smith made a speech, and at its conclusion General Torres rushed over and embraced the orator, offering congratulations. From this incident it would seem that this officer bore no grievance against the conspirators. General Torres is still in active service and has been very prominent of late in the attempt to suppress the Yaqui Indian outbreak.

WILLIAM R. BRITTON.

A LONE LITTLE ISLAND.

Santa Catalina, a Feudal Possession of Modern Money Barons.

BY MARY E. LEONARD.

One of the unconsidered and unknown bits of Uncle Sam's territory is Santa Catalina Island. It lies 20 miles off the coast of southern California and is therefore well out on the high seas.

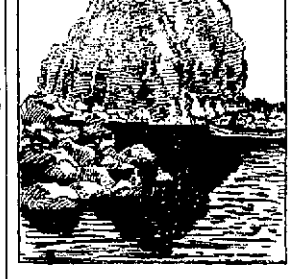
There are several interesting facts about Santa Catalina, but the most notable one is that, for all practical purposes, it is a separate and distinct little province, being as little under control of the state or federal government as if it were the estate of a feudal lord of the middle ages. A private corporation owns the island and administers its affairs in the most autocratic way imaginable.

This condition of things is owing to an unsettled question of sovereignty between the state and the nation. Were it larger or more valuable the question of its title long ago would have been a matter of weighty discussion in the highest courts of the land.

As it is, little moment attaches to the issue whether it belongs outright to the federal government or is a state possession of California.

That Santa Catalina, with its length of 22 miles, its width of 7½ miles and its area of 55,000 acres, is included in the United States territory is beyond dispute.

Spanish mariners discovered the island. It became a part of the Mexican domain and by Mexico was ceded to the United States along with Alta California and all the great southwestern sovereignty. Mexico styled Santa Catalina a part of California, and the new possessor of both did not disturb the unity. It is doubtful if any one thought enough about the isle to care where it went, and today it appears strange that Mexico did not retain the bit of water surrounded mountain. Farther to the south, opposite San



SUGARLOAF ROCK, AVALON BAY.

Diego and only 15 miles from land, are the Coronado Islands, which are still held in Mexico.

Years ago James Lick, whose name is perpetuated by the Lick observatory, bought the island for a few thousand dollars. At that he did not make a profit on his investment. No animals but sheep or the equally industrious wild goats can get a living from the canyons and mountain sides of Catalina, and sheep farming was not then a California industry. Lick hoped, it is generally believed, that there might be deposits of minerals in the mountains; but, whatever the amount of prospecting he caused to be done, certainly there were no returns.

When Lick died, his executors found the island an incumbrance on their hands, and they got rid of it as soon as they could. It passed through several hands before it came into the possession of its present owners, the Banning brothers.

Prior to the existing regime the poetic name of Avalon had been given to the chief landing place of the island, the name extending also to the bay which laps in between two projecting hills and forms the harbor.

The Bannings bought the island—paying, it is said, $20,000—for a twofold purpose, as a monster sheep farm and as a prospective summer resort. In a few years they had two steamers running between San Pedro, the seaport town of Los Angeles, and Avalon, had constructed a hotel and had covered the island with flocks of sheep.

Interest about Avalon, however, centers more in its peculiarities of administration than in its merits as an abiding place. Avalon is under the literal jurisdiction of "bosses" who own it. The only sign of the indefinite Los Angeles county supremacy is found in the presence of a notary public, and rumor says that he is supported by the proprietors of the island. His fees would not keep him in Mexican cigarettes.

There is not a lawyer on the island, not a justice of the peace and no jail. Withal, several saloons are open from dawn until midnight. Disturbances, however, are rare. The rule which brings order is simplicity in itself.

The proprietors maintain a constabulary, enlisted from their employees. Disturbers of the peace are not fined or imprisoned. They are punched into submission and banished.

Avalon is the headquarters of the United States Tuna club, whose president gains his place by virtue of catching the biggest fish. When a member brings in a trophy surpassing in weight the fish thretofore caught, which the president has acquired an office, there is an immediate reversal in rank.

FALL OPENINGS.

Marvelous Creations In the Way of Costumes and Hats.

[Special Correspondence.]

NEW YORK, Sept. 4.

Oh, summer, thou art going fast,
How soon thy charms decay!
All will mourn when thou art past,
The shortness of thy stay.
And, like thee, is our stay below
A fleeting, magic spell.
Death's wintry winds will shortly blow
Our souls from hence to dwell.

There was some more of the same kind, ending with an appeal to angels to assist my flight. This was written and published when I was 10 years old, away off in California, and how it came into my head today I cannot tell, but it has been like Mark Twain's "Punch, brothers," and the only way I can get rid of it is to write it down, and that way it will stay fixed on the paper and trouble me no more. The soulful poem was doubtless recalled by a visit to the park, where the leaves are already beginning to lose their beauty and to show signs of fading glory.

When that change takes place, I know it is time for the fall openings to begin, and so they have begun, and on every post come letters inviting me to Mme. This or That's "fall opening." I do wish they would postpone it a little later; it is so hot, and there is always such a crush of pushing, crowding women, all elbows and each having a different sort of perfume. If any purgatory is worse, I would ask to be sent to the other place if newspaper folks can't get to heaven.

The openings show some really marvelous inventions in the way of hats. They are in many instances almost exact reproductions of the hats of 1812 to 1830. To say they are ugly would be telling the truth. To say they are becoming would be telling the truth too. The large poke shape bent down in heart form is the favorite. It does look quaint and picturesque. There are soft felts almost velvety, and these are shown in dozens of colors and shades.

The handsomest of the bonnets for visiting and other ceremonious wear are of black velvet drawn smoothly over a stiff foundation. Pipings of white or very light satin are set around the edge with the most exquisite neatness. Bows and loops of ribbon and short tips, also a few very rich flowers, are the trimmings. For late summer there are fancy work straws in the same general shapes and trimmed in much the same manner. All have ribbon strings or wide mallnes or silk mull. Some of these are wrapped around the neck before they are tied in big misty bows. These are extremely becoming to both young and old faces.

It is almost a hopeless task to try to tell about the new coats, cloaks, jackets and gowns. A few general words must suffice. Princess shapes with very short waists will be the height of fashion for the extremists. Ordinary mortals will be content with letting them follow nature's outline. These princess dresses will be lavishly trimmed in lengthwise designs with jet, passementerie, lace or braiding, according to the nature of the material and the purpose for which it is especially designed. There will also be many skirts with separate waists of silk, satin and velvet and many blouse suits. There was a most girlishly pretty blouse dress for a young lady yet in her teens. It was of apple green taffeta, with the white frost of immature apples upon the surface. The skirt was trimmed with appliqne and ruffles of valenciennes. The waist was blouse shape, with a handsome sash ribbon and a deep yoke made of the lace. This dainty dress was supplemented by a hat something like that mentioned above.

Brotelles are seen on quite a number of dresses. They do not belong to the empire period, but they are here all the same. Some of them are made wide and very stiff on the shoulder. They give apparent slenderness to the waist. Guipure lace is suddenly very fashionable in heavy black silk and makes rich and effective trimming. It is applied in

LATE SUMMER COSTUMES.

many ways—viz, in bands, in flounces and as all over lace for waists, sleeves and guimpes. It is edged with narrow ruches of chiffon.

There is an incredible amount of braiding, beading and jet embroidery on the capes and dresses. The capes are of black velvet, plush, the new travers silk and the rich peau de soie and armure silks. These superb silks in deep black are very fashionable or will be for all sorts of fall wraps, even some ultra tailor suits being made of them.

The coats are in the main elegant, all but the box and driving coats and a few of the new shapes in redingotes. They are as ugly as they can be as far as shape is concerned. They are of the very lightest tan, drab and biscuit. There are redingotes of every material imaginable—silk, velvet, cloth, cheviot, cravanette and mercy knows what else. These have a little of the directoire about them in revers and cuffs. This makes me think that the dealers are feeling their way a little before fully determining upon empire.

OLIVE HARPER.

WAITING FOR DEWEY

SINGULAR OPPORTUNITY TO PICTURE THE BATTLE OF MANILA BAY.

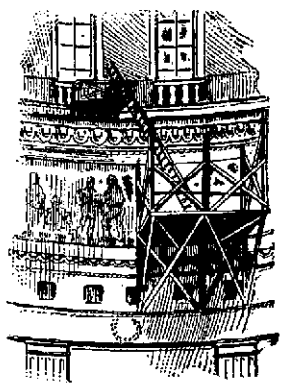
Story of the Vacant Panel In the Frieze of the Capitol Dome—Waiting Twenty-five Years For a Suitable Subject.

[Special Correspondence.]

WASHINGTON, Sept. 4.—Verily, all things wait for Dewey. For a quarter of a century there has been a vacant panel in the frieze of the capitol dome. The 15 other panels are covered with artistic paintings illustrating leading events in the history of the nation.

When congress decided to have the mural historical paintings executed it employed a celebrated artist named Brumidi to do the work. It decided the subjects of the pictures and appropriated money for the work. When he was half way around the dome Brumidi died. Congress appointed Costeggini, another famous painter, to finish the work.

As Costeggini approached the end of his task he found that, either through



UNFINISHED FRIEZE IN THE CAPITOL DOME.

his own error or Brumidi's, there were not enough pictures to go around. Enough white space remained for another painting.

The artist reported to the committee of congress which had charge of the work. Its members told him to wait while they decided on a subject. The whole thing has been waiting ever since.

Several subjects have been proposed from time to time as suitable, but none of them has been adopted by congress. The completion of the first transcontinental railroad was considered by many to be of sufficient importance, and a picture of the driving of the last spike at the junction of the Union and Central Pacific lines was recommended. It was voted down by people who were not disposed to heap too many honors upon certain railroad magnates. The subject came up again at the time of the World's fair at Chicago, when it was proposed to commemorate the congress of nations. This proposition was also rejected. Circumstances must have been waiting for Dewey to create an event of sufficient importance to command the united support of congress.

The vacant panel has for years been made conspicuous by the presence of the scaffolding and ladder used by the distinguished artists who painted the first 15 pictures. It is certainly high time that this unsightly scene should be changed. The scaffolding and ladder have obviously been kept in waiting for a renewal of work on the frieze.

It is to be noted that no subject in connection with the war between the north and south has ever been seriously suggested. The series of pictures commences immediately above the west or library door of the rotunda. There is a group representing America armed with a spear and shield. At her feet is the eagle, at her right an American Indian with bow and arrow and at her left the Genius of History sketching events.

The historical paintings making up the series are superior works of art. As observed from the floor of the rotunda there appears to be a sunken space or shelf eight or ten feet high completely surrounding the rotunda.

The observer of art at the capitol cannot fail to notice the great bronze figure on the dome. It is supposed to be the creation of Crawford, but the fact is that important modifications were made by Jefferson Davis, who was secretary of war at the time. The first photograph of a model, sent by Crawford from Rome in 1855, was an entirely different creation. This was the figure of a woman with a liberty cap on her head, blazed with 18 stars, representing the 18 original states. The drapery was gathered about the waist by a belt bearing stars for all the states of the Union. Mr. Davis refused to accept this model because the liberty cap was symbolic of a freed slave. He claimed that a statue with a liberty cap on the dome of the capitol for a people half free and half slave was a menace to the south.

In a letter to Captain Meigs, who was in charge of capitol extension at the time, Mr. Davis said: "The language of art, like all living tongues, is subject to change. Thus the bundle of rods, if no longer employed to suggest the functions of the Roman lictor, may lose the symbolic character derived therefrom and be confined to the single signification drawn from its other source—the fable teaching the instructive lesson that in union there is strength. But the liberty cap has an established origin in its use as the badge of the freed slave, and, though it should have another emblematic meaning today, a recurrence to that origin may give to it in the future the same popular acceptation which it had in the past."

This is the nearest approach to sectionalism that is recorded in the history of art in the national capitol.

JOHN R. CLARK.

WANTED—MEN FOR THE ARMY.

How Uncle Sam Is Raising a Great Army To Crush the Filipinos

BY CAPTAIN EMMONS K. BRADLAW.

If there yet remain any belligerent young Americans who have not had that chance to fight for their country their martial spirit longs for, they should step to the front. Uncle Sam's recruiting officers will be glad to see them. Something like 13,000 men are wanted at once.

There need be no fear of languishing in home camp or barracks. The youth who wants to reach the firing line in the shortest possible time can be accommodated. Recruits are wanted for ten new volunteer regiments. These organizations are not for display or parade. As soon as the ranks are full these regiments will be shipped off to the Philippines where General Otis has some large sized jobs awaiting them.

All summer long the recruiting for the ten new regiments which were authorized last spring has gone on. This is now practically completed, and the new soldiers will be sent to the front as soon as there are empty transports to take them.

Now the task is to be begun all over again. Thirteen thousand more men, including officers, are invited to wear khaki uniforms and chase the little rainy. The officers who will command these new regiments are almost without exception men who have seen more or less active military service.

The colonels, for instance, are nearly all veterans. Colonel Hardin of the new Twenty-ninth volunteers was a captain in the Seventeenth regular infantry. He has fought Indians. Colonel Pettit of the Thirty-first was also a captain in the regular army. He saw service in Cuba last summer. Colonel Craig of the Thirty-second was a captain in the regular cavalry. He served through the Porto Rico campaign.

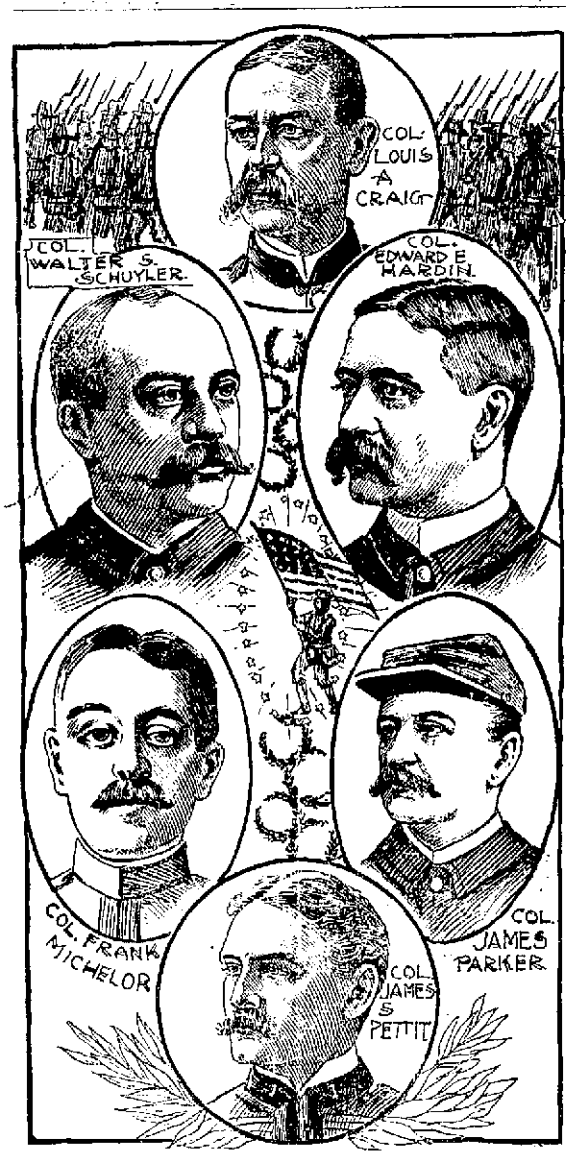
That the government means business is apparent from the fact that not one of the new colonels is taken from the number of excellent and well tried officers now in the Philippines. All the lieutenant colonels also, with the exception of Captain Beacon, are now in this country. This was done because of the length of time it would take to get officers home from the Philippines to recruit and discipline their men.

The transport facilities of the army now are adequate to the movements of the regiments now in the last stages of formation and these additional ten regiments, so that the president and secretary of war hope to get 30,179 new men in the field during October in time for a vigorous and successful campaign in the favoring weather of the fall. This force, it is believed, will be sufficient.

In enlisting the ten regiments provided in the July call, it has been found that there is a large percentage of re-enlistments.

The result of this in the work of drilling the new men and fitting them for the life of the camp and field is very appreciably favorable.

Recruiting stations are now open in almost every large city in the country, and Uncle Sam is putting out some of those familiar lithographs announcing his desire for able bodied men to bear arms. In a few months we will have in uniform more than 95,000 men, and if something does not happen to Mr. Aguinaldo before next Christmas the cable between the war department at Washington and the headquarters of General Otis in the Philippines will be hot with interrogations.



SIX NEW COLONELS.

brawn men of Luzon about through bamboo swamps and ricefields until Aguinaldo and the rest of his officers are sick of the game.

Now, young man, if you long for martial glory, here is your chance. If you are not younger than 18 or older than 35 and have no physical disabilities Uncle Sam will make a soldier of you in short order, fit you out with a uniform and set you to shooting Filipinos before the snow flies. The pay you will get will not make you rich, and it is quite possible that, if you go in as a private, your name will never be mentioned in official dispatches unless you are so unfortunate as to stop a Mauser bullet. You will not even have the satisfaction of knowing that the record of your regiment is being anxiously watched by a whole state full of people. You will go out as one of an army of 60,000 or 70,000 to shoot or be shot in a foreign land.

But you will have an extensive ocean journey free of expense and will see much of a land which will look very strange and queer to your untraveled eyes. You will have plenty of excitement, and the change may do you good, providing you do not contract a fever or get tangled up with any of the numerous tropical diseases which are common in the country around Manila. If you survive and get back home in the course of a year or two, you can try your chances at finding a job, and when you are old you can tell your children how you helped lick the Filipinos back in '99.

While men who never handled a gun in their lives will be accepted as recruits in the ranks, the selection of the 500 and more officers for the various regiments is being made more carefully. The officers who will command these new regiments are almost without exception men who have seen more or less active military service.

SIMMONS

A Tale Of an Editor And a Pig Which Came on Subscription

By Hayden Carruth.

Copyright, 1899, by Hayden Carruth.

We got him on subscription. Sooner or later we got everything on subscription—even money; not much cord wood, however, because it was a prairie country. Still a man named Parkinson once brought in some wood neatly sawed stove length. He did it under protest, however, his subscription being back two years and we threatening to sue. So Parkinson brought in a cord, making unpleasant remarks as he unloaded it and scattering it around in a barbaric manner. That man Parkinson was an enemy of mankind.

The fire was low the next morning at breakfast time. Hilda tossed in four or five sticks of the Parkinson fuel. There followed a series of the most terrific explosions. Perhaps I ought to mention the appearance of the cat in the dining room first. Anyhow the cat would have reached us before the sound if her tail had not been so big that it impeded her progress through the doors. That cat was frightened and passed on through the parlor, out a front window and on across the landscape. Hilda came next, her front hair singed. Bang! bang! went the reports in the kitchen. A neighbor looked in and said our chimney was spirting fire and ashes—possibly lava. Something, too, he said, just went out the front window. My teeth were chattering, but I was bound to be calm and said, "Yes, the maid was popping corn in the kitchen." Hilda denied it. "Aye tank," she said, "de man dat talk lond and say he was no dog gone sucker, dat he plooged de gunpowders in de wood." So it was indeed. What shall we say of a man who thus tries to blow up his editor? As for that inconsiderate cat, she never was seen in those parts again. I have always had a theory that she moved on in an absolutely straight line, which, owing to the curvature of the earth, finally threw her off into space, and she became a miniature comet. Her tail was right for comet purposes anyhow.

THE ARRIVAL OF THE PIG.

Simmons came on subscription also, but willingly. Jim Simmons of Pelican Lake was not the man to torpedo a journalist. I remember how nervous he was when he came into the office and how he fidgeted about. "Did you ever live in the south?" he finally blurted out. I told him "No." He seemed somewhat relieved.

"Do you—do you know anything about swine?" he went on.

"Swine have four feet," I answered—"one on each corner. They root and squeal and eventually become pork."

"Yes, yes," returned Jim, "but do you know about the different breeds?"

"No." He seemed further relieved.

"Would you—would you," he went on cautiously, "know a Durham swine from a Cleveland Bay swine?"

"No." He drew a deep breath, and most of his anxiety was gone.

"Did you ever hear of the razorback breed of swine?" he said firmly.

"Never," I answered. Jim slapped his leg and smiled. Then he leaned closer and said:

"Young man, I've got something for you on subscription—something that you don't get every day, not by a long shot! Out in that there box in my wagon I've got for you a genuine—Alabama—razor—back—swine!" I rose up and took Jim Simmons' hand solemnly. Then he said I was to come out to the wagon and see the swine.

"It's a warm day. Why didn't you bring him in a crate instead of a box, Jim?" I asked.

"Ah, you see, you don't know the razorback breed. Airtight is the word in transporting razorbacks. Peek in there now, will you?" And he raised the lid a trifle.

"Yes, Jim," I said, "airtight is the word. I'll have a glass pen made, with a top which screws on like a fruit jar."

"Now there you go again," answered Jim. "That razorback don't need any pen at all. That swine will just sleep under the office and pick up his living around town."

"But the pound master, Jim?"

"The pound nothing! Double jointed greyhounds fired out a cannon couldn't catch that swine." He took the cover off the box, and the pig hopped out and lit on the ground. "Notice how thin he is," continued Jim, admiringly.

"Yes, I see," I replied. "I'll tie a string around his middle and fly him for a Chinese kite."

"You could do it!" was Jim's enthusiastic answer. Then he added: "You've got a prize in that there swine. There is some folks around here that think they've got razorbacks, but they ain't pure bred. They may be part razorback, but there is other blood in them. This one is a full blooded Alabama razorback and the only one in the territory. He's registered. I disremember his number, but he's in the books of the American Razorback Swine association. Don't be afraid to make a test case of him with the pound master." And Jim drove away. The creature stood there in a defiant attitude looking at me. I approached, saying, "Good piggy." With a snort he flopped around on his forward legs and disappeared down the street in a cloud of dust. "He's as fast as the cat," I mused, "but not so graceful."

I went into the office and wrote a glowing item about the razorback. I referred to him as "a pleasing pachyderm" and spoke proudly of the purity of his breed. "Thanks to the generosity of the genial Jim Simmons, one of nature's noblemen," I wrote, "ye editor is now the possessor of the only pure bred razorback in the territory. If any of our readers hear a whizzing sound passing their doors, they may know it is our porker going by. What are you going to do about it, Mr. Pound Master?" I even ran in a little anecdotical item elsewhere, telling how Jim, when he lived in Arkansas and worked for an uncle named Green, who kept a store, used to sign receipts thus: "Green, per Simmons." There was no truth in it, but I knew it would please Jim.

Mark ye the spite, the cruelty of human nature! I was happy. I knew nothing about swine. I had believed all that Jim said. I really thought that in that pig I had something rare and valuable. But when the paper appeared the townspeople came in, many that called themselves my friends and told me the truth—that the razorback is a degenerate scrub unworthy serious attention; that he furnished but one thing for human use, and that is bristles, and not many of them, they being mostly worn off by the rapidity of his flight through the air. Some of them said, too, that there was no such thing as the American Razorback Swine association. For weeks I inquired after Jim from his neighbors. They said he seemed to be going to the other town altogether nowadays. We named the pig Simmons in grateful remembrance.

Shall I ever forget the trouble that Simmons caused me? He lived under me office, as Jim had said he would. Mentally Simmons was bright, but he was a moral burden. Often when I was writing, perhaps on the "Stability of Our City's Growth," Simmons would begin to scratch his back on the floor joists and shake the whole building. He pied galleys of type in this way. Again, he would come around in front and poke his head in the door and snort at me defiantly and ungratefully. He had no means of knowing what I was writing, and I thought it unkind and malicious of him. Sometimes it seemed as if he hated and despised me. On other occasions it appeared as if he would in his poor, dumb way call me—brother! Once I went as a member of a committee to the station to help welcome an eastern capitalist who was coming with a view of investing money in the place. Simmons followed close behind, like a dog, and peered around my legs at the visitor and grunted scornfully, as who should say: "Ha, old money bags! What are you?" "You—er—hogs seem familiar," observed the man. The rest of the committee turned their backs on me. "It's the editor's," explained the leader. "Don't mind either of 'em."

It was worth the price of admission to see Simmons root. Your ordinary hog roots disconnectedly, with a push in this direction and in that, a down thrust and an uplift, with pauses as he sniffs and explores for possible food. Otherwise Simmons. He would insert his snout in the ground and then walk straight ahead, plowing a long furrow, throwing the soil to either side as the bow of a steamboat throws the water. He was not looking for food—simply taking a constitutional. But he could root in one spot if the occasion demanded. The Baptist church stood on four blocks of wood, after the manner of the country. I think Simmons was a Methodist—anyhow he was strongly opposed to the Baptists. He kept at their foundation until one block toppled over and that corner of the building went down a foot, the diagonally opposite corner going up the same distance, during evening service, of course. The congregation slid down in the lowest corner like the pieces in a backgammon board. I heard Simmons' back scrape on the floor as he came whisking home. Then there followed a long series of satisfied grunts. He had fixed those Baptists at last.

When we gave the eastern capitalist a reception in Bagley's hall, Simmons planted himself four square in the middle of the street in front and squealed like 10,000 unoiled wheelbarrows. He had a reversible voice. When he expelled the air, it produced a nerve destroying shrilling. When he inhaled it, you heard a raucous rattle, blood curdling and fearsome. The moneyed man didn't stay. Simmons chased the train half way to the next station, speaking his mind freely. He had fixed the capitalist.

The bills which I had to pay for damage done by Simmons were something disquieting. It got so that if any man in town needed a dollar he would come to me and say Simmons had done something, and I would give him the money. One day a man came in with a bill for an entire patch of potatoes uprooted by Simmons. I was out of funds. The man said he must have something and that quick. He was angry and abusive. I told him the only thing I could give him was a load of wood. He took it. It happened to be the Parkinson wood. This made more trouble. It was becoming a serious problem what I should do with Simmons.

Two days before the Fourth of July Major Grigsby, a local nuisance, came into the office. The major was always some sort of an agent—hook, apple tree, patent wash boiler or what not. "Sah," said the major, "as you have announced in your valuable paper, we are to have a grand celebration of the glorious Fourth in this town. I have been honored with an appointment on the committee on sports and pastimes of the pop-u-lace. We have arranged for a hoss trot, sah, a baseball game, sah, a greased pole, sah, and other amusements, sah, such as it is believed will appeal to the common people, sah, the bull-work of the nation, sah. We lack but one thing, my dear sah, a greased pig. I have been delegated the committee on greased pig." He hesitated. I arose, and there were tears in my eyes. "Major," I said, grasping his hand, "take Simmons!"

"You do me proud, sah," answered the major with feeling. "Thank you, sah. We will take Simmons!"

At 11 o'clock on the glorious day Simmons, well greased, was brought out to the race track where the exercises were being held. It being feared that no one would chase him for himself alone, a dollar bill, generously contributed by Mayor Southwick, was tied to his tail. When he was released, a dozen ambitious citizens started in pursuit, the major among the others. Around and around rushed Simmons, the crowd close behind, but never quite coming up to him. Suddenly, with a defiant squeal, he started across the prairie straight for the west. The crowd followed, the major leading. Soon they grew dim in the distance. Then gradually the persuers could be seen dropping out and returning. This kept up till they were all back except the major. With the aid of good fieldglasses he could be seen tearing on 20 feet behind Simmons till they sank below the horizon. It cast a pall over the rest of the day, everybody fearing that they might come back. But they did not, nor was either ever heard of again. It has never seemed possible that they could have joined the cat in interstellar space, but I always think of them as still running on, on. Simmons a little ahead, waving the $1 bill.

The number of languages spoken in the known world is 2,523, of which 587 belong to Europe, 396 to Asia, 376 to Africa and 1,164 to America.

THE YOUNGEST CAPTAIN.

He Commands Company M of the Famous Twentieth Kansas.

The youngest commissioned officer in the Philippines is Captain Edward J. Hardy. He is a Missourian and only 23 years old. He comes from De Soto, where his father, Daniel Hardy, is division superintendent of the St. Louis, Iron Mountain and Southern railroad. Young Hardy is captain of Company M of the famous Twentieth Kansas regiment.

Hardy is a dashing young fellow, makes friends easily and long cherished a desire to be a soldier. He was born at McDonald, Pa., Oct. 23, 1875, but his education was received in Missouri. Some of it was imparted by Colonel P. W. Blees at the St. James Military academy at Macon, Mo. Later

CAPTAIN EDWARD J. HARDY.

he attended the Marmaduke Military school. Soon after leaving that institution he received the West Point eligibility of the Thirteenth congressional district of Missouri, but changed his mind and decided to enter the railroad service.

When the Spanish war broke out, young Hardy was working for the Missouri Pacific railway at Salina, Kan. When the first call for volunteers was made, he enlisted in Company M of the Twentieth Kansas, against the peremptory command of his father, and was made first sergeant. While the regiment was in camp at San Francisco he was appointed second lieutenant of Company J on account of his thorough knowledge of military tactics. For distinguished service in the Philippines he was made first lieutenant of Company M and was recently elected captain.

CUTE LITTLE LIONS.

They Are British Born and the Joy of Little Londoners.

Here is an unusual picture. It shows a man holding a lion in each hand. It is true that the lions are not full grown. If they were, the man would have to be a giant, but the lions are only cubs, and very young ones at that. They were born not long ago at Earl's court, a London zoo, and they have been visited by many thousands of little Britishers.

The parents of these lion cubs, Princess Victoria and Pasha, are singularly fine specimens of the African leonine tribe. The former was born in 1894; the latter, who has lost an eye, has been in captivity for 14 years, during which time he has earned distinction as a man slayer. Their offspring, both females, have been officially named Princess May and Princess Dagmar.

LION CUBS, BORN AT A LONDON ZOO.

Captain Frank Taylor, manager of Earl's court, does not believe in allowing a lioness to rear her own family, and, therefore, since the day of their birth these cubs have been foster mothered by a beautiful brown spaniel. Five hundred dollars would not purchase this pair of miniature Bonesses, and ten times that amount would not be sufficient to buy the family or induce Captain Taylor to explain how it is that Pasha has not yet succeeded in even scratching him. Seven lion tamers in succession have fallen victims to Pasha, and it is not his fault that another has not yet been added to the list. Princess May and Princess Dagmar are now on public view.

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TRY OUR "WANT" COLUMN.

Enough.

She—You should read this article about the passing of the horse. It's really pathetic.

THE QUILL CLUB PAGE

GENERAL BEAUREGALDO.

EXPLAINS HIS CONNECTION WITH THE ADMINISTRATION.

"Good evenin', gentm'n," said General Beauregraldo, as he walked into Keyon's grocery at the corner of two intersecting roads, "Good evenin'. Hope Ah find you well."

There was a shuffling of feet among those sitting around and a place was made for General Beauregaldo to sit. He did so after a protracted coughing spell, which left him blue in the face and much distressed. However, this soon passed off, and the crowd waited patiently for the General to begin. He recovered his breath in a few moments and said: "Bein' a Saturday and a kind o' you try a little cidah to kind o' clear your voice?"

"Well, suh," answered the general, a look of gratification coming into his face, "Ah don't care if Ah do, seein' as Ah get quite warm in tellin' this. That end barrel, please, suh."

"Well, suh, Ah found Pres'dent McKinley waitin' fo' me at the railroad station, and when he saw me he nearly had a fit. See where this here coat is torn? Well, suh, that ere is where he pulled me ovah to shake hands with him. Then he walked ovah to th' white house and the fust thing he did, suh, was to

THE GENERAL SHOWS AN X-RAY PHOTOGRAPH OF THE BULLETS IN HIS BODY.

holliday, I wore mah uniform, but it ain't no holiday fo' me, as ah'm a very busy man, suh. Ah jes' drove ovah from th' station, where Ah been telegraphin' th' Pres'dent. He was very anxious fo' me tuh take Mr. Algah's place, suh, but Ah said tuh him, 'No, Majah, there are othus who deserve recognition, suh, and there are honahs enough fo' us all. Ah have mah full share of them, suh.'

"Then he asked me to name a good man fo' him, and aftah due delliberation, suh I presented Mr. Root's name, and yo' can not doubt mah word as yo' see he has been given the appointement."

"He's jes been made sum kind o' captain er sumpin' ain't he?" queried the man on the soap box in the corner.

The General turned a look of utter contempt on the pestioner and then said:

"You all don't rend the papers 'till, do you? My friend Root is th' new sec'tary o' war, and not tuh put out a bottle of the finest old forty-year corn that yo' evah saw.

Here the general was interrupted by another fit of coughing, at the end of which a curious rattling was heard.

"What's that ere noise, Gennle?" said Kenyon, as he reached again for the end barrel.

"Lead, suh, lead," answered the general, giving himself another shake and again producing the rattling sound. "You see, Ah was shot a grent numbah of times, suh, and they rattle an' they rattle."

At this point the general placed his hand in an inside pocket and produced a picture. Turning to the crowd he said:

"Hyah's an X-ray protograph of those bullets, suh, and Ah want yo' all to notice their location. This one marked 'A' Ah got at Antietam, and this one marked 'G' Ah got at Gettysburg. You all can see that there are bullets of every calibah in mah body. Ah'm full of lead. Ah can't sleep fo' 'em. But that ain't

"AH'M FULL OF LEAD."

"LOOK HEAH, BILL."

nothin'. Ah knowed a man in the wah, suh, that was shot more'n a thousand times, and all the lead stayed in him. He only stood about five feet tall and wasn't a fat man, neithah, but he weighed ovah 700 pounds, suh. That man used tuh be a great society man and a jim-dandy fo' dancin', but when he got back from th' wah he nevah danced no mo'. Yo' see, when he'd start around tuh waltz the lead in him would rattle so loud that yo' could not hear th' music. So he had to stop. Poor fellow, he died: When the pall herrahs were carryin' him to the grave th' noise inside the coffin was so loud some of them thought he was alive again and wanted to open his casket."

crack myself up so high Ah'm the man who got the job fo' him. It's this way. Pres'dent McKinley was very anxious to get a good man to take Algah's place, so last month he telegraphes me—he telegraphs to come to Wash'ton to see about this here case. Well, Ah didn't care much about goin', seen' ez I was jes' 'bout to try a pair of new trotters that Ah had bought, but when th' old war times comes back to me—you know Pres'dent McKinley used to be Majah if one of the battalions in mah brigade, suh—Ah couldn't help gettin' ready. Well, I puts on mah uniform suh, and—"

"Scuse me fo' interruptin' Gennle," put in Kenyon, "but won't

The general took or seemed take no notice of the broad grins on the faces of his listeners, but turned again to McKinley's reception.

"Well, suh, aftah the pres'dent and me got right down tuh business, Ah began to think about all mah friends and Ah sez to him: 'Look heah, Bill, this here man Root in New York is a great man in his way and a pussonal friend of mine. Now, Ah'll tell yo', what tuh do. You give him a trial in Mr. Algah's place, and ef he don't suit yo', why, durn it all, suh, I'll take the job myself. There can't be nothin' fairer than that."

"No sooneah than I had made that ere remark, suh, Bill jes' laid back and clapped his hands. 'Th' very thing,' said he, and the whole mattah was settled. Ah don't think my friend Root will be able to run that wah depahtment jes' the way Bill wants, en' so Ah'm straightenin' up a few mattahs so's I kin git to Wash'ton when Bill sends fo' me. Thank you, Kenyon. Ah guess Ah will try a little more of that. The end barrel, please, suh."

And the general, after disposing of another dipper of cider, shook himself with a farewell rattle, bade good-night and passed out.

GOLF STRIKES MUDDVILLE.

Us folks down here in Muddville are excited some of late.
All owin' to a bran' new game that's foreign to our state.
Society has taken to the game I mention and
There're playin' of it now to beat a hull dern circus band!
The most important part about the game, I guess, is clothes;
The trousers must be cut in two so's all your stockin' shows,
An' then you got to wear a coat that's painted burnin' red,
An' pull a milk pan made of wool down crossways on your head.
Then, next to clothes, you got to go an' learn some language such
As never yet was equaled by the lowest kind of Dutch!
The strangest kind of talk, by jinks! that mortals ever heerd,
It sounds jest like a Scotchman when he's burrin' through his beard!
Your clothes an' conversation fixed, then you must go an' git
Some shinny sticks, which same are made on purpose fer to hit
A pesky little rubber ball, crabapple-like in size,
An' dark complected so's you can locate it as it flies.
That's all—b'gosh excuse me, fer it ain't all, jest the same!
I clean forgot the most excitin' thing that's in the game,
Which is a kid with dirty face an' freckles,, you employ
To cary round your shinny sticks an' be your caddie boy.
Now, havin' all your fixin's, you approached what's called a tee,
Dip down your hand into a can, draw out some mud an' see
You mould it so's the rubber ball sits nicely on its crest,
Then swing your shinny stick an' let your muscles do the rest.
This done, you pose a bit an' say: "That driver foozled me!
Or else I would have niblicked out to two in less than three!
I'll take that water hazard with some brassie shots between,
Unless that bunker gobbles an' I lay dead on the green!"
Keep up this language an' proceed to walk an' walk an' walk
Until your voice is tired an' you run clean out of talk;
An' when at last your gutty gets in whins an' throws you off
Ten miles from home, you smile an' say "There ain't no game like golf!"

—George V. Hobart.

DISCOVERED BY A WOMAN.

Another great discovery has been made, and that too, by lady in this country. "Disease fastened its clutches upon her and for seven years she withstood its severest tests, but her vital organs were undermined and death seemed imminent. For three months she coughed incessantly, and could not sleep. She finally discovered a way to recovery, by purchasing of us a bottle of Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption, and was so much relieved on taking first dose, that she slept all night; and with two bottles, has been absolutely cured. Her name is Mrs. Luther Lutz." Thus writes W. C. Hamnick & Co., of Shelby, N. C. Trial bottles free at Dreier & Bro.'s drug store. Regular size 50c and $1.00. Every bottle guaranteed.

Subscribe for THE SENTINEL.

CORA, THE CASH GIRL

OR,

THE BELLE OF THE BARGAIN BAZAAE.

By Bertha M. Mud.

CHAPTER I.

THE MAN OF MYSTERY.

"Hist!"

These words fell from the lips of a short, thick-set man, very tall and thin, who glanced around the aisles of the Big Bargain Bazar one day during a mark-down sale of colored chalks.

What could it mean?

Perhaps Ed Eastlake, the elevator boy, knew, but, if so, he said nothing, except to glance suspiciously at the stranger who stepped into the elevator. "Dogcake department!" the latter whispered hoarsely.

CHAPTER II.

LOVE AND DRY GOODS.

Cora Coognnheimer was one of those arch and faultless beauties who have golden hair and peachblow complexions regardless of the expense. She was a cash girl in the employ of the great firm of Higgle & Sniggle, and for 35 years she had been known as the Belle of the Bargain Bazar. Whispers of her great beauty had been wafted abroad and the haughty Duke of Montmorency had sworn she should be his.

He reckoned without Ed Eastlake, the elevator boy, with whom she had plighted her troth.

The duke had halted her now, and as she was getting change for a customer, she was in no hurry. "For the last time, will you marry me?" hissed the nobleman.

"Are you a real duke?" she asked eagerly.

In answer he opened the dress-suit case he carried with him and took out his title

One glance showed the heartless coquettte that it was guaranteed by the Title Guarantee company

"Aubrey, I am yours!" she whispered softly And, faithless as she was fair, forgetting the love of Ed Eastlake, a boy bound to rise, she fled to become the proud bride of a ducal coronet.

As for Edward Eastlake, he said nothing, but by his grim, determined air it could be seen that it were not well if the Duke of Montmorency crossed the path of the pale, imperious elevator boy.

One day Ed Eastlake disappeared, and it was whispered that he had become a plumber.

"He will move now in the same social circles as the duke," his friends remarked among themselves, "then Heaven help the present head of the house of Montmorency!"

CHAPTER III.

SHADOWS AT HANKYPLANK TOWERS.

The fair Duchess of Montmorency petulantly paced her boudoir at Hankyplank Towers, the ancestral sent of the Montmorencies. In vain the duke besought her to be patient. "Have I not laid at your feet all that refinement could wish or money could buy?" he asked.

"No!" Her eyes were blazing. "You have squandered my dower. The money I had when I listend to your honeyed words—the change of a waiting customer. I threw over Ed, the elevator boy, and crushed his proud spirit to come away with you from the glamor of my glad girlhood days in the Big Bargain Bazar to spend the rest of my life here amid such unsanitary surraundings!"

The Duke mused a moment. "I care not what happens, so long as you are happy," he said. "Aye! let us have a tiled bathroom and hot and cold water on every floor in Hankypank Towers!" Striding across the room he pulled the bell rope. "Send for a plumber at once!" he cried upon the appearance of the answering menial.

CHAPTER IV.

"Ha, ha! Ha, ha! Ha, ha-"

These words were uttered by a handsome, stern-faced man, clad in diamonds and a cardigan jacket. It was none other than our old friend, Ed Eastlake, an elevator boy no more, but a proud and prosperous plumber and gasfitter—estimates cheerfully given.

CHAPTER LAST.

AND THUS IT ENDETH.

Little more remains now to be said:

Unable to pay the bill brought in by Ed Eastlake, the Duke saw a mechanics' lien put upon his ancestral hall of Hankypank Towers. At the sale the property was bought in by the ex-elevator boy, and in less than two months from that day the Duke had drunk himself to death like a gentleman, although the papers said he had died of a broken heart.

Ed Eastlake married the fair Cora, Duchess of Montmorency, who, with the wealth at her husband's command, could take the place in society for which she was so eminently fitted.

There do be some who say that 'twas all a deep-laid plot, in which Aubrey, last Duke of Montmorency, was the dupe.

But who can read a coquette's heart or a plumber's purpose?

ROY L. M'CARDELL.

THE END.

HAD THE ADVANTAGE.

The stranded dramatic company shambled wearily along the railroad tracks toward the next town. The face of the principal tragedian was a study. Finally he turned to the leading juvenile and said in bitter accents:

"By mehalidom, that woman has us all on the hip."

"Which woman?"

"Ye gods! the leading lady, Mrs. Howlhard. She has been playing the sleep-walking scene from 'Macbeth' so long, curses on it, that she gets her rest as we walk along. 'Zooks!' "

A loud snore from the leading lady as she walked briskly behind showed that the principal tragedian was not mistaken.

A BURNING QUESTION.

He will never rave of Autumn,
He sings not of waning sun,
For the man who runs the household
Thinks of coal—at six per ton.

TOO MUCH REDUCTION.

The coal dealer looked at himself uneasily in the glass.

"I am getting too stout," said he, "I guess I'll reduce my weight."

"I think you have reduced it too much already," said the man who bought the 1500-pound ton the day before.

During the next few minutes the coal dealer was burning with indignation, and the customer displayed considerable warmth.

CAVALRY NEEDED.

(Kansas City Star.)

General Funston, in closing his service in the Philippines, during which he has seen every variety of military employment, regards the situation in the island of Luzon as similar to that which met the United States for the better part of a century in the holding back and driving back of the American Indians. In Luzon the United States has the advantage it possessed over the American savages, with the additional one that it possesses cavalry, which the Filipinos do not. This advantage General Funston thinks should be made the most of. In the dry season General Funston states that the country is perfectly adapted to cavalry operations, and he therefore recommends that the vigilant, tireless, hardy American cavalryman, who has shown his ability to follow any trail, traverse any desert, penetrate any canon and ride down the American Indian, the best wild soldier in the world, should be brought out to end the war in the Philippines. This suggestion is worthy of attention on account of its source. It is seconded by other officers serving in the Philippines, officers who, in their time, have fought the Indians on their own ground and are acquainted with every resource of modern warefare. The country will wait with interest its adoption.

GLORIOUS NEWS.

Comes from Dr. D. B. Cargile, of Washita, I. T. He writes: "Four bottle of Electric Bitters has cured Mrs. Brewer of scrofula, which has caused her great suffering for years. Terrible sores would break out on her head and face, and the best doctors could give no help; but her cure is complete and her health is excellent." This shows what thousands have proved—that Electric Bitters is the best blood purifier known. It's the supreme remedy for eczema, tetter, salt rheum, ulcers, boils and running sores. It stimulates liver, kidneys and bowels, and expels poisons, helps digestion, builds up the strength. Only 50 cents. Sold by Dreier & Bros., druggists.

JENKINS REFORMED.

HE WILL NEVER CRITICISE OTHER PEOPLE'S GRAMMAR AGAIN.

Up to the time when his son Harry began to study grammar, Jenkins was a whole-souled, genial fellow. He would drop around to the club and exchange a few words and a little money with the bartender.

The little coterie of friends always waited for Jenkins, and he always did the "honors." But one day and thereafter for a month Jenkins was absent. The reason was plain to only a few. Jenkins was engrossed with the study of grammar.

He had carelessly picked up his son's text-book one day and had casually come upon the chapter headed "Common Errors in English." Beginning with a cursory inspection he launched into the subject with terrible earnestness. The chapter was

WAS ON HIS FEET.

practically committed to memory. Then other works were bought, and for several weeks Jenkins was engrossed with their contents. He was much altered at the end of that time. His playful good natured manner was gone, and in its place was a look of watchfulness and cunning. This by degrees grew more and more perceptible to those about him.

In response to a question concerning the evening meal on one occasion his wife thus answered him:

"I'll find out if supper is ready, Henry."

With a howl Jenkins was on his feet. "Don't you know," he shouted, "that 'if' requires the subjunctive. You must say: 'I'll find out if supper be ready.' "

Then in a towering rage he slammed on his hat and for the first time in a month went to the club to see his friends. As he walked in one of them remarked:

"Well! If here ain't Jenkins."

The object of the remark stopped short and drew himself up proudly.

"You should have said," he corrected, "'If here be not Jenkins.' "

Of course, no one got mad, because they had not seen Jenkins for many thirsty weeks. On the contrary, the man corrected said in a conciliatory tone:

"I'll try to say it proper next time."

Jenkins fixed his eye on the speaker with a glance of great pity. "Verbs," he said, in a metallic tone, "are qualified by adverbs; you should have said 'properly.' "

There seemed to be some doubt as to Jenkins' sanity in the minds of all, which was heightened by an occurrence a moment later. Having invited his friends to drink, one of them turned to the waiter and announced his intention of taking "one of them little burners."

"Those little burners," corrected Jenkins, with a self-satisfied smile at his own watchfulness. The drinks were consumed in silence. A dapper little fellow standing in the corner of the room was telling a friend something, and in the course of his remarks said:

"Between you and I, old man——"

"Introduce me—introduce me!" excitedly whispered Jenkins. He was soon made acquainted with the dapper young man, and explained, much to the latter's amusement, that a preposition governed the objective case, and that he should have said, "between you and me." While he was explaining this his friends were arranging a little trip to a concert hall a few blocks below. Jenkins, after some persuasion, accompanied them.

ONE OF THEM LITTLE BURNERS.

A man sat on the stage playing a bag-pipe. As the party walked up the aisle Jenkins heard a whispered comment from someone in the audience that the performer could "play them pipes nice." He stopped and glared, and was with difficulty pushed along again by his friends. Finally they found seats in the front row, and Jenkins assumed something of his old good nature. The spell was soon broken, however.

A typical song and dance man came out of the wings and sang a song, the chorus of which was intended to convey the idea that his mother was a lady. Jenkins writhed in his seat until the closing lines of the chorus:

"And you would not insult me, sir,
If Jack was only here."

Jenkins sprang to his feet. "That's wrong," he shrieked, "let me correct you—'if Jack were only here'—'if' governs the sub——"

By this time the song and dance man was on the steps leading from

"CORRECT ME, WILL YE!"

the stage to the auditorium, and in a few seconds Jenkins was having his head punched in true Carson City style.

The good-natured crowd pulled Jenkins' friends back and the operation of bruising the grammarian's countenance proceeded without interruption,

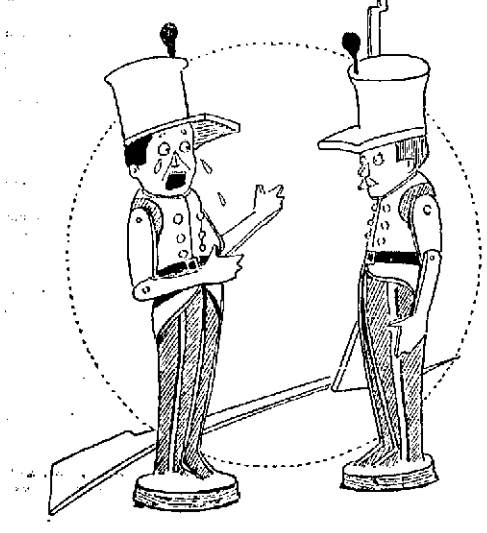
"Correct me, will ye!"—Zip!!—"If Jack were"—Smash—Soak!!!

A cry of enough from Jenkins caused the smashing process to cease. The song and dance man, who was sitting astride of Jenkins' prostrate form, paused to hear what he had to say. It was evident that a struggle was going on in the victim's mind. Finally the vanquished man looked up in the victor's face and strove to conceal a look of shame that was very apparent through the blood and dust as he said:

"I—'m very sorry for what I done; I didn't mean nothin'."

Jenkins was reformed.

"I guess I'll give up the idea of bein' a great prize fighter, an' be the President of the United States, like ma wants me to."



First Wooden Soldier—What are you bawling about?
Second Wooden Soldier—Boo hoo! I've got a splinter in my hand.

"Why do you weep, my little man?"
"Boo hoo! I've forgot what I'm crying about. Boo hoo!"

UNDER HIM.

McSwat—Me son, Tim, has five hundred men workin' under him
McTush—Phat's he doin'? Puttin' a roof on a tinement house?

TEMPERANCE NOTES

TRUTH.

'Twas honest Mr. Smith one day
While walking down the street,
Who spoke to those upon the way
With whom he chanced to meet.

"Good morning, Mr. White, I'm told
Your house, your barn and hay,
Your chaise and handsome three-year-old
Were burned as black as clay."

"A fact!" he cried, 'mid smoke and tears,
Then paused his nose to wipe,
"They say that all these twenty years
You've burned them in your pipe."

"Good morning to you, Mr. Brown,
They say that while at sea,
You sank your gallant ship clear down,
As deep as deep can be."

"Who says that, sir? Tell me his name;
Speak out before you pass."
"They say your whisky was to blame,
You sank her in your glass."

"Good morning, Mr. Black," he said,
"It grieves me much to hear
That Mrs. Black so soon is dead—
Before the second year.

"They say you killed her."—"What!" he cried.
"Your drinking so of late
Has crushed her heart until she died
Beneath its cruel weight."

Then White and Brown and Black were mad,
Such true insults to bear,
And straightway for their hearts so sad,
Filled up on rum and beer.

* * *

Three drunkards lie beneath the sod,
Three deaths too sad to tell;
Three life-long insults to their God,
Three souls in drunkards' hell.
—Benjamin Wade Burleigh, in Lever.

WILL DO GREAT GOOD.

The International Congress Against the Abuse of Alcohol a Most Remarkable Gathering.

The meeting of this congress in Paris from the 4th to the 9th of April was in many respects the most remarkable gathering of the closing years of the century. In numbers over twelve hundred were registered, and four or five hundred more attended as interested spectators. Over half of this number were professional men, of which 100 were physicians, the remainder were lawyers, teachers and clergymen. The others were government officials, reformers, philanthropists and interested laymen. The topics discussed were very general, ranging all the way from the most passionate appeals and terrifying discriptions of the evils of alcohol to the most critical analysis of their physiological action and the most exhaustive balancing of figures and reports of influence of spirits on the social, economic and hygienic welfare of the race.

A number of very eminent men presided in the general and sectional meetings, and the city of Paris and French government recognized the congress in a public reception and excursion and other favors.

The lay press were mildly sympathetic and reported the proceedings briefly. The medical press made brief references, and altogether the congress and its work seemed to have awakened a wondering interest in the public mind. It was the impression that little new scientifically was brought out in this congress, but many old facts received a new confirmation and setting, and the anaesthetic action of alcohol was reasserted with more emphasis than ever. The spirit and enthusiasm of the congress was intense and revolutionary, and in this respect it was remarkable as an unmistakable indication of a change in the current beliefs of the value of alcohol, both as a beverage and medicine. The disease of inebriety and asylums for the treatment and cure was the subject of several papers of considerable interest. The influence of climate on the poisonous action of alcohol was the theme of one paper. The influence of food in the causation and the relation of tuberculosis to inebriety was discussed in several papers. Most of the addresses and papers seemed to concentrate on the value of total abstinence and the dangerous action of alcohol on the organism. Very little was offered in the matter of treatment, even by the physicians. But the various anti-alcoholic societies' delegates urged the value of their work with great enthusiasm. The devotion and contagious earnestness manifest in all the sections of this congress, with eagerness to learn everything new, was a most significant sign of a new spirit of inquiry which will change the theories of the past concerning alcohol and its use, and demand the evidence on which they are based. This was the seventh biennial meeting of leading men and women of Europe to discuss the evils from alcohol. From a small gathering at first, up to this monster international congress with delegates from nearly every country in the world, the growth has been distinct and rapid. The scientific spirit of inquiry has begun in Europe, and alcohol and inebriety, with all its attending evils, cannot be concealed longer by theory, prestige and custom. Another meeting was announced to take place at Berlin in June, 1901, and already preparations have begun for this gathering.

The awakening of the beer and wine drinking countries of Europe to the dangers of these drinks as beverages and to the poisonous action of alcohol on the body is a most startling sign of revolution and evolution. This great gathering of the middle and upper classes to discuss this subject is the unmistakable evidence. The few pioneers in America and England rejoice, and the new century will open with a rapidly accumulating army of research along the frontiers of this great impending evil of alcohol, and its influence on the race.—Journal of Inebriety.

Declared an Habitual Drunkard.

Under the provisions of a well-nigh forgotten statute Thomas Gilmore, a butcher of Argentine, Kan., has been sentenced to the state insane asylum for habitual drunkenness by a jury in the Wyandotte probate court. The sentence provides that Gilmore shall be detained at the asylum until cured of his appetite for strong drink, and he may be confined during the remainder of his life unless discharged as cured. The complaint against Gilmore was made by his wife and children. No effort was made to show that he was of unsound mind. The evidence all went to prove that he was perfectly sane and a competent business man when not in his cups.

ABEL'S PROMISE.

Rum Has Robbed Him of Father, Home and Mother—His Faithfulness Rewarded.

"Nu, I go for gin 'thout any water; gi' me somethin' as tastes." And the burly driver cracked his whip.

"Tastes ain't all alike," said the man at his side, a slender, well-made personage, who had just given the driver a "pull" at his brandy-bottle, a flask all covered with pure-looking straw, worked in various devices.

"No, that's true, sir. Gen'le'n like you (and I takes you sir a gen'le'm," he added, running a hasty glance over the seedy clothes) "likes brandy."

"Oh! no, if that's what you mean," laughed the other; "only from hand to mouth: nothing put by—nothing," he finished, not with a laugh, but with a sigh.

"Well, it's a precious cold day for poor or rich," said the driver, touching up his off horse.

"Stop," said the other; "there's something in the road."

"It's a man; he's drunk I guess," said John, reining in. "Hollos, there, get out of the way; don't you see the horses? Why, it's a lad, sir."

"Better get down and see about it, hadn't we?"

"Well, I reckon I'll hold the horses, the cold's put life into 'em, and there a little techy."

With some difficulty the other climbed over the wheels and touched the ground. He stooped over the boy, shook him, and presently said:

"He's all right. Boy, do you know you narrowly escaped being run over?"

"I was sleeping of something," said the boy stupidly looking around. "My head was dizzy; I guess I was tired."

"I should think so. How far are you going?"

"Over to Warren."

"Well, I live there myself. Driver, let him in; I'll pay; the child looks sick."

"All right; only half-price." And the boy was snugly seated between them.

"Whose establishment is that?" queried the man who had picked up the boy, against whose shoulder the youngster lay—for he had gone to sleep again.

"That's Cyrus Mott's. Biggest hotel in the place. Why, sir, I knew that man

"MISTER, IS THIS A BAR," HE ASKED.

when he wasn't worth one darned cent; no, sir, not one. Came over here poorer nor any church mouse you could find in a deserted meetin' house — and there he is."

"Don't take his own liquor, I take it then?" said the other.

The driver looked at him squarely, as if he had never thought of the thing—"Well, no, I s'pose he doesn't," he said. "Come in and take a glass. Wake the youngster up; he shall have some, too. The boy was roused with difficulty, and made to understand that he was to go in and get something.

"Yes," he muttered; "so hungry! so hungry!" but they did not hear him.

Presently they stood by the bar. Suddenly he looked up, trembling all over.

"Mister, is this a bar?" he asked.

"Yes, my boy," said the keeper.

"Then there's a curse upon it, and I won't stay here," cried the child with vehemence. "Who brought me in here? My father died of the delirium tremens last week, and it killed my mother, and she made me promise when she was a-dying"—here the boy began to sob—"that I'd never touch a drop of liquor in my life, for it killed all our family, and I won't, so God help me!"

"What are you talking about?" cried the barkeeper, with a scowl on his low forehead, and an oath on his coarse lips.

"I'm talking about what killed all of our family," cried the boy, with another sob—"RUM!"

The three men were silent—one from anger, one from shame, and one from thinking sorrowfully that this demon had also killed all his family.

"Who are you, boy, and who was your father?" asked the shabby gentleman.

"I'm Abel Stone, and my father was Abel Stone, and my mother was Rachel Stone; and I—I'm most starved, but I wouldn't stop to eat here, I wouldn't," said the boy with another burst of indignation.

"Come here, Abel, said the first speaker; "I am your uncle, and your poor mother was my only sister. And so rum killed her, did it?"

"Yes, sir, it did," sobbed the boy; "father was bad to her, but she always said it was the drink."

"Yes, accursed drink!" muttered the man.

Abel was treated to a good supper, but not in the hotel; and his uncle took him home, vowing that from the moment the boy entered his house, rum should go out.—National Advocate.

FACTS AND REASON.

Drink, the dynamite of modern civilization.—Hon. John D. Long.

To drink a glass of beer or wine is to kindle the fires of hell.—Union Gospel News.

Men need no stimulant. It is something I am persuaded they can get along without.—Gen. Robert E. Lee.

It is as disreputable to get drunk in a high-toned inlet saloon as it is in a back alley booze joint.—Iowa Commonwealth.

The Canadian Temperance league has engaged a large hall in Toronto, and will hold Sunday afternoon meetings from November, 1899, to April, 1900.

The Leicester (England), Young Men's Gospel Temperance mission, which is composed of ten members, reports as a year's work the visitation of 2,098 houses and the taking of 693 pledges.

The liquor men of Cherokee, Ia., made a desperate effort to secure enough signatures to their petition to allow them to open saloons, but they failed. They made dire threats in order to compel them to sign.

The Lancet names among other reasons why women endure grave surgical operations with a loss of 35 per cent., while men suffer a loss of 54 per cent., the fact that women "neither smoke nor drink."

The legislature of Louisiana has passed a law making it unlawful to sell at retail any cocaine, morphine or opium, or its preparations, except under the written prescription of a practicing physician, such prescriptions not to be refilled. Violation of the law is punished by a fine of not over $100, or imprisonment for not over 30 days, or both, at discretion of the court.—Texas Courier-Record.

HE FOOLED THE SURGEONS.

All doctors told Renick Hamilton, of West Jefferson, O., after suffering 18 months from Rectal Fistula, he would die unless a costly operation was performed; but he cured himself with five boxes of Buck.en's Arnica Salve, the surest Pile cure on Earth, and the best Salve in the World. 25 cents a box. Sold by Dreier & Bros., druggists.

A GENTLE REMINDER.

They were sitting on the sofa—he at one end and she at the other. They had been discussing various topics, and the conversation was dragging.

"Oh! my," he said, suddenly, "there's a great deal of space wasted in the newspapers."

The girl looked down at the sofa and saw how far off he was sitting.

"Oh! I don't know," said she meaningly. "A great deal of space is wasted elsewhere than in the newspapers."

A great light dawned on him and he moved up close. All was forgiven.

THE APPETITE OF A GOAT

Is envied by all poor dyspeptics whose Stomach and Liver are out of order. All such should know that Dr. King's New Life Pills, the wonderful Stomach and Liver Remedy, gives a splendid appetite, sound digestion and a regular bodily habit that insures perfect health and great energy. Only 25c, at Dreier & Bro.'s drug store.

THE REASON.

The tramp sat on the back-yard fence,
In his eyes a wistful glance;
The dog below held in its teeth
The seat of the poor tramp's pants.

FINE CARRIAGES,

Road Wagons, Phaetons, etc., all hand made, are being sold at greatly reduced prices by

ROACH & ALBANUS.
8tf 115-117 Calhoun St.

$2.00 to Chicago and return, next Sunday, via Pennsylvania. Train leaves at 4 a. m.; returning, leave Chicago at 8 p. m. or 11:30 p. m. 12 t4

A GREAT STORY.

No one should miss the great story, "In His Steps—What Would Jesus Do?" by Charles M. Sheldon, the opening chapters of which will be published in The Sentinel Thursday, September 14. It is said that more tha 3,000,000 copies of this powerful story have been sold since its appearance a short time ago. No literary work has exerted such a powerful influence in directing public thought to the achievment of higher and better things since Harriet Beecher Stowe gave to the world her immortal "Uncle Tom's Cabin." "In His Steps" has a lesson for the poorest laborer and another for the capitalist; one for the most devout and sincere Christian and another for the poor sot who exists in the gutter. It is a story which shows how the world may be made better, how wrong may be triumphed over, how justice may assume full sway. Do not miss the opening chapters. The story will be printed serially in The Sentinel. Watch for it.

Be satisfied with no other perfumery. Satisfaction Bouquet is the best. Try it. For sale by all druggists.

Try The Sentinel want columns.

THE SUNDAY SCHOOL.

LESSON XI, THIRD QUARTER, INTERNATIONAL SERIES, SEPT. 10.

Text of the Lesson, Hag. ii, 1-9—Memory Verses, 4, 5—Golden Text, Hag. ii, 4—Commentary Prepared by the Rev. D. M. Stearns.

(Copyright, 1899, by D. M. Stearns.)

1. "In the seventh month, in the one and twentieth day of the month, came the word of the Lord by the prophet Haggai, saying." One last lesson said that the enemies of God and of the Jews caused the work on the temple to cease till the second year of Darius, but that then God raised up Haggai and Zechariah to encourage the people to resume the work (Ez. iv, 24; v, 1). It is also written in Ez. v, 5, that although the enemies again sought to cause the work to cease the eye of their God was upon the Jews, and this time He did not suffer the enemies to triumph. In this short prophecy of 23 verses the expressions, Thus saith the Lord, or The word of the Lord came, or their equivalent, are found 25 times, marvelously emphasizing the truth that this is all the Lord's doing.

2. "Speak now to Zerubbabel, the son of Shealtiel, governor of Judah, and to Joshua, the son of Josedech, the high priest, and to the residue of the people, saying." It was not for Haggai to ask, How will they receive it? or, What will they think of me? He had only to preach the preaching that God bade him (Jonah iii, 2) and trust God, who gave him the message to manage His own affairs. It would be well for all preachers to act thus: Receive the message from God, deliver it in His name in the power of the Spirit and be sure that it will not return to Him void, but accomplish His pleasure and prosper in that whereto He sends it (Isa. lv, 11). This would give great quietness in service because of confidence in God (Isa. xxx, 15; xxxii, 17).

3. "Who is left among you that saw this house in her first glory and how do ye see it now? Is it not in your eyes in comparison of it as nothing?" The contrast between the first temple and the present condition of things was so great that the elders who had seen the first house could not refrain from weeping (Ez. iii, 12, 13). Things did look very discouraging, and when we look only at what our eyes see we will be very apt to be either overmuch puffed up or cast down. It is only as we see God alone and believe His word, regardless of feelings or circumstances, that we can ever be established and not discouraged (1 Chron. xx, 20; Isa. vii, 9; Rom. iv, 19-21).

4. "Yet now be strong, O Zerubbabel, saith the Lord, and be strong, O Joshua, son of Josedech, the high priest, and be strong all ye people of the land, saith the Lord, and work, for I am with you, saith the Lord of Hosts." A most remarkable verse truly! Three times "saith the Lord" and three times "be strong," because of the Lord's presence. The "yet" with which the verse begins takes us to Hab. iii, 17, 18, where we hear the prophet saying, Though vines, olives, figs, flocks and herds all fail, yet I will rejoice in the Lord; or to Ps. lxxiii, 22, 23, where the writer, though despising himself because he felt like a poor, ignorant beast, said, Nevertheless, I am continually with Thee; Thou hast holden me by my right hand.

5. "According to the word that I covenanted with you when ye came out of Egypt, so My Spirit remaineth among you; fear ye not." Not our faithfulness, but His, is the only ground of comfort. He abideth faithful, He cannot deny Himself (II Tim. ii, 13). David, in his last hours, found no comfort in himself or in his life which he had lived, but said, Yet hath He made with me an everlasting covenant ordered in all things and sure, for this is all my salvation and all my desire (II Sam. xxiii, 5). The love of the Spirit (Rom. xv, 30) is one of our greatest comforts, though not spoken of as much as the love of the Father or the Son. There is boundless comfort in our Lord's assurance, "Because I live ye shall live also" (John xiv, 19), assuring us that however weak and unworthy in ourselves He is our life, His faithfulness our strength.

6. "For thus saith the Lord of Hosts, Yet once, it is a little while, and I will shake the heavens, and the earth, and the sea, and the dry land." In verse 21 this shaking is again mentioned. From Joel iii, 16, and Heb. xii, 26, and their contexts we conclude that whatever germinant accomplishments these words may already have had the fulfillment of them is yet future and associated with the day of the Lord and the coming of Christ in glory. I think it probable that the "little while" of this verse was that which He referred to in John xvi, 16-19, but one will say how could He say a little while or quickly (Rev. xxii, 7, 12, 20) when He knew it would be perhaps 2,000 years or more? According to II Pet. iii, 8, our Lord has not been gone two days yet, and if He comes back on the third day that will indeed be quickly.

7. "And I will shake all nations, and the desire of all nations shall come, and I will fill this house with glory, saith the Lord of Hosts." We know that our Lord came to the temple and taught in the temple when He was here in humiliation, and the disciples (at least three of them) beheld His glory (John i, 14), but the temple was not filled with glory, neither did He shake all nations. But in the day of the Lord's vengeance and the time of recompense for the controversy of Zion His indignation shall be upon all nations (Isa. xxxiv, 2, 8).

8. "The silver is mine, and the gold is mine, saith the Lord of Hosts." They were not therefore to be perplexed about the necessary funds, for He who owns the silver and the gold has ordered the work to be done, and He would provide. Even Darius had been led to decree that of the king's goods expenses should be given unto these men and of bullocks, rams, lambs, wheat, salt, wine and oil, that which they have need of day by day without fail (Ezra vi, 8, 9). If our first desire is always the kingdom of God and His righteousness, we may be sure that all the necessary funds and wherewithal for His work will certainly be forthcoming as needed.

9. "The glory of this latter house shall be greater than of the former, saith the Lord of Hosts, and in this place will I give peace, saith the Lord of Hosts." The temple of Solomon was filled with the glory of the Lord, but we do not read that this temple of the restoration was, or Herod's temple, though to the latter Christ came in humiliation and on two occasions cleansed it, but the temple that is yet to be shall see His glory, and Jerusalem shall be called Jehovah-shammah, the Lord is there (Ezek. xlii, 2-7; xlviii, 35). Christ is now the peace of every believer (Eph. ii, 14; Rom. v, 1), but when He shall sit upon the throne of David of the increase of His government and peace there shall be no end (Isa. ix, 6, 7).

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No. 463 Way Freight	8 55 a.m
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L. E. & W. TIME TABLE.

SOUTH.

No. 41 leaves (except Sunday)	7 10 a.m
No. 43 daily	4 15 p.m
No. 171 Local Freight	9 00 a.m
NORTH.	
No. 40 arrives daily	11 40 a.m
No. 42 (daily except Sunday)	10 25 p.m
No. 170 Local Freight	4 40 p.m

A SERVICE OF SONG.

Rev. Dr. Talmage's Sermon on Music in Religion.

The Best Music Rendered Under Trouble—God Meant All to Sing—The Proper Music for a Church.

[Copyright, Louis Klopsch, 1899.]
Washington, Sept. 3.

Dr. Talmage to-day discussed a most attractive department of religious worship—the service of song. His ideas will be received with interest by all who love to lift their voices in praise in the Lord's house. The text is Nehemiah 7:67: "And they had two hundred forty and five singing men and singing women."

The best music has been rendered under trouble. The first duet that I know anything of was given by Paul and Silas when they sang praises to God and the prisoners heard them. The Scotch Covenanters, hounded by the dogs of persecution, sang the psalms of David with more spirit than they have ever since been rendered. The captives in the text had music left in them, and I declare that if they could find, amid all their trials, two hundred and forty and five singing men and singing women then in this day of Gospel sunlight and free from all persecution there ought to be a great multitude of men and women willing to sing the praises of God. All our churches need arousal on this subject. Those who can sing must throw their souls into the exercise, and those who cannot sing must learn how, and it shall be heart to heart, voice to voice, hymn to hymn, anthem to anthem, and the music shall swell jubilant with thanksgiving and tremulous with pardon.

Have you ever noticed the construction of the human throat as indicative of what God means us to do with it? In only an ordinary throat and lungs there are 14 direct muscles and 30 indirect muscles that can produce a very great variety of sounds. What does that mean? It means that you should sing! Do you suppose that God, who gives us such a musical instrument as that, intends us to keep it shut? Suppose some great tyrant should get possession of the musical instruments of the world and should lock up the organ of Westminster abbey, and the organ of Lucerne, and the organ at Haarlem, and the organ at Freiburg, and all the other great musical instruments of the world. You would call such a man as that a monster, and yet you are more wicked if, with the human voice, a musical instrument of more wonderful adaptation than all the musical instruments that man ever created, you shut it against the praise of God.

Let those refuse to sing
Who never know our God,
But children of the heavenly King
Should speak their joys abroad.

Music seems to have been born in the soul of the natural world. The omnipotent voice with which God commanded the world into being seems to linger yet with its majesty and sweetness, and you hear it in the grainfield, in the swoop of the wind amid the mountain fastnesses, in the canary's warble and the thunder shock, in the brook's tinkle and the ocean's paean. There are soft cadences in nature and loud notes, some of which we cannot hear at all and others that are so terrific that we cannot appreciate them.

The animalculae have their music, and the spicula of hay and the globule of water are as certainly resonant with the voice of God as the highest heavens in which the armies of the redeemed celebrate their victories. When the breath of the flower strikes the air, and the wing of the firefly cleaves it, there is sound and there is melody; and as to those utterances of nature which seem harsh and overwhelming, it is as when you stand in the midst of a great orchestra, and the sound almost rends your ear because you are too near to catch the blending of the music, so, my friends, we stand too near the desolating storm and the frightful whirlwind to catch the blending of the music, but when that music rises to where God is, and the invisible beings who float above us, then I suppose the harmony is as sweet as it is tremendous. In the judgment day, that day of tumult and terror, there will be no dissonance to those who can appreciate the music. It will be as when sometimes a great organist, in executing some great piece, breaks down the instrument upon which he is playing the music. So, when the great march of the judgment day is played under the hand of earthquake, and storm and conflagration, the world itself will break down with the music that is played on it. The fact is, we are all deaf, or we should understand that the whole universe is but one harmony—the stars of the night only the ivory keys of a great instrument on which God's fingers play the music of the spheres.

Music seems dependent on the law of acoustics and mathematics, and yet where these laws are not understood at all the art is practiced. There are today 300 musical journals in China. Two thousand years before Christ the Egyptians practiced this art. Pythagoras learned it. Iasus of Hermione wrote essays on it. Plato and Aristotle introduced it into their schools, but I have not much interest in that. My chief interest is in the music of the Bible.

The Bible, like a great harp with innumerable strings, swept by the fingers of inspiration, trembles with it. So far back as the fourth chapter of Genesis you find the first organist and harper—Jubal. So far back as the thirty-first chapter of Genesis you find the first choir. All up and down the Bible you find sacred music—at weddings, at inaugurations, at the treading of the wine press. The Hebrews understood how to make musical signs above the musical text. When the Jews came from their distant homes to the great festivals at Jerusalem, they brought harp and timbrel and trumpet and poured along the great Judean highways a river of harmony until in and around the temple the wealth of a nation's song and gladness had accumulated. In our day we have a division of labor in music, and we have one man to make the hymn, another man to make the tune, another man to play it on the piano and another man to sing it. Not so in Bible times. Miriam, the sister of Moses, after the passage of the Red sea, composed a doxology, set it to music, clapped it on a cymbal and at the same time sang it. David, the psalmist, was at the same time poet, musical composer, harpist and singer, and the majority of his rhythm goes vibrating through all the ages.

There were in Bible times stringed instruments—a harp of three strings playing by fret and bow, a harp of ten strings resounding only to the fingers of the performer. Then there was the crooked trumpet, fashioned out of the horn of the ox or the ram. Then there were the sistrum and the cymbals, clapped in the dance or beaten in the march. There were 4,000 Levites, the best men of the country, whose only business it was to look after the music of the temple.

These 4,000 Levites were divided into two classes and officiated on different days. Can you imagine the harmony when these white robed Levites, before the symbols of God's presence and by the smoking altars and the candlesticks that sprang upward and branched out like trees of gold and under the wings of the cherubim, chanted the One Hundred and Thirty-sixth Psalm of David? Do you know how it was done? One part of that great choir stood up and chanted: "Oh, give thanks unto the Lord, for He is good!" Then the other part of the choir, standing in some other part of the temple, would come in with the response: "For His mercy endureth forever." Then the first part would take up the song again and say: "Unto him who only doeth great wonders." The other part of the choir would come in with overwhelming response: "For His mercy endureth forever," until in the latter part of the song, the music floating backward and forward, harmony grappling with harmony, every trumpet sounding, every bosom heaving, one part of this great white robed choir would lift the anthem: "Oh, give thanks unto the God of Heaven!" and the other part of the Levite choir would come in with the response: "For His mercy endureth forever."

But I am glad to know that all through the ages there has been great attention paid to sacred music. Ambrosius, Augustine, Gregory the Great, Charlemagne, gave it their mighty influence, and in our day the best musical genius is throwing itself on the altars of God. Handel and Mozart and Bach and Durante and Wolf and scores of other men and women have given the best part of their genius to church music. A truth in words is not half so mighty as a truth in song. Luther's sermons have been forgotten, but the "Judgment Hymn" he composed is resounding yet all through Christendom.

I congratulate the world and the church on the advancement made in this art—the Edinburgh societies for the improvement of music, the Swiss singing societies, the Exeter hall concerts, the triennial musical convocation at Dusseldorf, Germany, and Birmingham, England, the controversies of music at Munich and Leipsic, the Handel and Haydn and Harmonic and Mozart societies of this country, the academies of music in New York, Brooklyn, Boston, Charleston, New Orleans, Chicago and every city which has any enterprise.

Now, friends, how are we to decide what is appropriate, especially for church music? There may be a great many differences of opinion. In some of the churches they prefer a trained choir; in others they prefer the melodeon, the harp, the cornet, the organ; in other places they think these things are the invention of the devil. Some would have a musical instrument played so loud you cannot stand it, and others would have it played so soft you cannot hear it. Some think a musical instrument ought to be played only in the interstices of worship, and then with indescribable softness, while others are not satisfied unless there be startling contrasts and staccato passages that make the audience jump, with great eyes and hair on end, as from a vision of the witch of Endor. But, while there may be great varieties of opinion in regard to music, it seems to me that the general spirit of the word of God indicates what ought to be the great characteristics of church music.

And I remark, in the first place, a prominent characteristic ought to be adoptiveness to devotion. Music that may be appropriate for a concert hall, or the opera house, or the drawing room, may be inappropriate in church. Glees, madrigals, ballads, may be as innocent as psalms in their places. But church music has only one design, and that is devotion, and that which comes with the toss, the swing and the display of an opera house is a hindrance to the worship. From such performances we go away saying: "What splendid execution! Did you ever hear such a soprano? Which of those solos did you like the better?" When, if we had been rightly wrought upon, we would have gone away saying: "Oh, how my soul was lifted up in the presence of God while they were singing that first hymn! I never had such rapturous views of Jesus Christ as my Saviour as when they were singing that last doxology."

My friend, there is an everlasting distinction between music as an art and music as a help to devotion. Though a Schumann composed it, though a Mozart played it, though a Sontag sang it, away with it if it does not make the heart better and honor Christ. Why should we rob the programmes of worldly gayety when we have so many appropriate songs and tunes composed in our own day, as well as that magnificent inheritance of church psalmody which has come down fragrant with the devotions of other generations—tunes no more worn out than they were when our great-grandfathers climbed up to them from the church pew to glory? Dear old souls, how they used to sing! When they were cheerful, our grandfathers and grandmothers used to sing "Colchester." When they were very meditative, then the boarded meeting house rang with "South Street" and St. Edmund's." Were they struck through with great tenderness, they sang "Woodstock." Were they wrapped in visions of the glory of the church, they sang "Zion." Were they overborne with the love and glory of Christ, they sang "Arieh." And in those days there were certain tunes married to certain hymns, and they have lived in peace a great while, these two old people, and we have no right to divorce them. "What God hath joined together let no man put asunder." Born as we have been, amid this great wealth of church music, augmented by the compositions of artists in our day, we ought not to be tempted out of the sphere of Christian harmony and try to seek unconsecrated sounds. It is absurd for a millionaire to steal.

I remark, also, that correctness ought to be a characteristic of church music. While we all ought to take part in this service, with perhaps a few exceptions, we ought at the same time to cultivate ourselves in this sacred art. God loves harmony, and we ought to love it. There is no devotion in a howl or a yelp. In this day, when there are so many opportunities of high culture in this sacred art, I declare that those parents are guilty of neglect who let their sons and daughters grow up knowing nothing about music. In some of the European cathedrals the choir assembles every morning and every afternoon of every day the whole year to perfect themselves in this art, and shall we begrudge the half hour we spend Friday nights in the rehearsal of sacred song for the Sabbath?

Another characteristic must be spirit and life. Music ought to rush from the audience like the water from a rock—clear, bright, sparkling. If all the other part of the church service is dull, do not have the music dull. With so many thrilling things to sing about, away with all drawling and stupidity. There is nothing that makes me so nervous as to sit in a pulpit and look off on an audience with their eyes three-fourths closed, and their lips almost shut, mumbling the praises of God. During one of my journeys I preached to an audience of 2,000 or 3,000 people, and all the music they made together did not equal one skylark! People do not sleep at a coronation; do not let us sleep when we come to a Saviour's crowning.

In order to a proper discharge of this duty, let us stand up, save as age or weakness or fatigue excuses us. Seated in an easy pew we cannot do this duty half so well as when upright we throw our whole body into it. Let our song be like an acclamation of victory. You have a right to sing—do not surrender your prerogative. If in the performance of your duty, or the attempt at it, you should lose your place in the musical scale and be one C below when you ought to be one C above, or you should come in half a bar behind, we will excuse you! Still, it is better to do as Paul says and sing "with the spirit and the understanding also."

Again I remark church music must be congregational. This opportunity must be brought down within the range of the whole audience. A song that the worshipers cannot sing is of no more use to them than a sermon in Choctaw. What an easy kind of church it must be where the minister does all the preaching and the elders all the praying and the choir all the singing! There are but very few churches where there are "245 singing men and singing women." In some churches it is almost considered a disturbance if a man let out his voice to full compass, and the people get up on tiptoe and look over between the spring hats and wonder what that man is making all the noise about. In Syracuse in a Presbyterian church there was one member who came to me when I was the pastor of another church in that city and told me his trouble, how that as he persisted in singing on the Sabbath day a committee, made up of the session of the choir, had come to ask him if he would not just please to keep still! You have a right to sing. Jonathan Edwards used to set apart whole days for singing. Let us wake up to this duty. Let us sing alone, sing in our families, sing in our schools, sing in our churches.

I want to rouse you to an unanimity in Christian song that has never yet been exhibited. Come, now; clear your throats and get ready for this duty. I never shall forget hearing a Frenchman sing the "Marseillaise" on the Champs Elysees, Paris, just before the battle of Sedan, in 1870. I never saw such enthusiasm before or since. As he sang that national air, oh, how the Frenchmen shouted! Have you ever in an English assemblage heard a band play "God Save the Queen?" If you have, you know something about the enthusiasm of a national air.

Now, I tell you that these songs we sing Sabbath by Sabbath are the national airs of the Kingdom of Heaven, and if you do not learn to sing them here how do you ever expect to sing the song of Moses and the Lamb? I should not be surprised at all if some of the best anthems of Heaven were made up of some of the best songs of earth. May God increase our reverence for Christian psalmody and keep us from disgracing it by our indifference and frivolity.

When Cromwell's army went into battle he stood at the head of it one day and gave out the long meter doxology to the tune of the "Old Hundredth," and that great host, company by company, regiment by regiment, division by division, joined in the doxology:

Praise God, from whom all blessings flow;
Praise Him, all creatures here below;
Praise Him above, ye heavenly host;
Praise Father, Son and Holy Ghost.

And while they sang they marched, and while they marched they fought, and while they fought they got the victory. Oh, men and women of Jesus Christ, let us go into all our conflicts singing the praises of God, and then, instead of falling back, as we often do, from defeat to defeat, we will be marching on from victory to victory. "Gloria in Excelsis" is written over many organs. Would that by our appreciation of the goodness of God, and the mercy of Christ, and the grandeur of Heaven, we could have "Gloria in Excelsis" written over all our souls. "Glory be to the Father, and to the Son, and to the Holy Ghost, as it was in the beginning, is now and ever shall be, world without end. Amen!"

RICH ORE STRIKE.

Mining Experts Enthusiastic Over a Find in the Ibex Group at Leadville, Col.

A rich strike was made the other afternoon on the M. N. fraction between the Archer and Glen Gary consolidations, and adjoining the Uncle Sam claim of the Ibex group, at Leadville, Col., which has 50 miles of workings and $50,000,000 in sight.

At a depth of 545 feet the shaft has cut a good chute of high grade of iron sulphide ore, carrying 35 ounces of silver, a high percentage of iron excess and 7-100 in gold. Mining experts say this is one of the large ore chutes from the Ibex and that it will produce millions of dollars.

The mine was located in 1890, and since that time it has been worked on a cooperative plan by comparatively poor men, all local business men. These large mineral deposits have been extending north, and only recently big strikes were made in the Little Bob and the Reindeer, and the supply seems to be inexhaustible.

SCIENTIFIC CROQUET.

National Association Elevates Lawn Game by Changing Its Name to That of Roque.

The National Croquet association at a special meeting held at Norwich, Conn., voted to change the name croquet to roque. The members say that the game they play is unlike the game played by the general public. They have been unable to arouse interest in this sport because those not initiated are averse to being connected with a game so apparently simple. After years of vain effort to elevate the game the members decided to "adopt for the scientific game that we play a name that will distinguish it in the public mind from all other games and give it a standard of its own."

Royalty's Early Seridom.

Muzaffir-I-Din, shah of Persia, was made the governor of a province when he was quite a small boy, though he had no work to do in connection with the office. Owing to his father's jealousy and parsimony he was kept very short of money and desperately ignorant, while he was also indolent and heedless. Nowadays he seems a fairly amiable sort of gentleman. He spends his time in shooting, taking snap-shots, playing with a little telegraph instrument and pottering in his garden, in a pea jacket and Scotch tweed trousers, setting and resetting plants. He is still slovenly in his habits.—Chicago Times-Herald.

Where Russia Gets Farm Machinery.

Russia buys American farm machinery.

HEAVEN'S MESSAGE TO HIM.

An Indian's Love for His Bible—He Walked 280 Miles to Recover It.

Those who fear that between careless familiarity and destructive criticism, the Bible will cease to be a life-giving book forget that it has a message for human millions yet in the wilderness. To any weakened love and reverence for it there is something quickening in the devotion of new disciples. An instance is related by Rev. Egerton R. Young, who lived among the Northwest Indians in British America.

A party of these rude red men, who had been taught the Christian faith and learned to read their Indian translation of the Bible, came down to Lake Superior to fish. The journey was long, and they carried as light burdens as possible, but they did not forget their copies of the "Book of Heaven." When the season was over, and they had dried and cached their harvest of fish, they retired to their camp lodges for an early sleep before setting out for the far north.

One Indian had a brother living on the Superior shore, and it was in this brother's wigwam that he and his son stayed. In the evening the father called for his Book of Heaven, and when he had finished reading it, his son stowed it away in his pack. Later the owner of the lodge came in, and wished to borrow it, saying that he had lent his own copy, and the young man undid his pack and placed the volume in his uncle's hands.

Early in the morning the father and son put on their snowshoes and started upon their long journey. At the end of 70 miles they dug a hole in the snow for a sleeping-place, ate their simple food, wrapped themselves in their furs, offered up their prayers, and passed the night. A tramp of another 70 miles brought them home. The pack was opened, but the Bible was not to be found. The old Indian's disappointment was keen, but it was not his way to make words about it.

After a day's rest his son missed him. He had started back to the great lakes. With a speed that only a native skilled in snowshoe travel could make, he traversed the whole distance, recovered his Book of Heaven, and returned.

To him the Bible was worth at least a walk of 280 miles.—Youth's Companion.

RAM'S HORN BLASTS.

Brief Bits of Thought That Are Full of Suggestion for a Quiet Hour.

Meekness is might.

Choice is the hinge of destiny.

Tribulation is the pathway to triumph.

The shadow may be the best proof of the sun.

To nurse injuries is to raise a brood of miseries.

It is only what we give away that we keep; the rest we lose at death.

You can have morals without Christianity, but not Christianity without morals.

Every blossoming springtide flower is a reminder of a lost Eden, a promise of a new Paradise.

THE REFUGE OF OUR FEARS.

Father, although I cannot see
Through mists of fear that close me round,
I know the path leads up to Thee.
And whom Thou seekest shall be found.

And, Lord, Thy thoughts are everywhere—
With voiceless grief and loneliness,
And patient hearts that bravely dare
A need beyond our common guess;

Yea, even with the wandering, lost,
Tired prodigals who love Thee not,
Nor ever is Thy purpose crossed
Or any soul of man forgot.

Yet, Lord, the cry of sin! The pain
Of woman's smile that love degrades!
The tainted children's woe! The vain,
Marred faces where Thine image fades!

Thou knowest, Thou alone; and we,
Condemned to feel our brothers' shame,
In every blessing bring to Thee
The blind, the deaf, the dumb, the lame—

Our brothers all, whose sorrow spills
A drop of wormwood in our cup.
Dear Lord! Thy love the heaven fills.
O take this broken vessel up.

This broken cistern of the earth
That holds no everflowing spring.
Give wine of heaven for sin and dearth,
And bread of life for nourishing.

Compassion is of Thee, and strength
That works and waits and will not cease.
Lord! by Thy might of love at length
Bring in the long expected peace.
—Isaac Ogden Rankin, in Congregationalist.

RELIGION AS A LIFE.

A Plea Against Procrastination—Godliness Profitable and Good at All Times.

If religion is good for anything, says the New York Observer, it is good for everything, both here and yonder, both now and hereafter. It is not a force that only begins to operate beyond the confines of this present life. It is a thing for present possession.

Childhood might well teach us a lesson on this point. If a toy be held before the face of a babe, instantly the little fist will shoot out to grasp the trinket. It is the instinct for appropriation. The child wants that thing at once. Childhood lives in the present tense, and will hear nothing of postscripts, postponements, denials, and delays. If its joys are postponed it cries, its heart is broken.

Man is but a child larger grown, with whiskers in place of dimples, and books in his hand instead of toys, but he carries with him through life this instinct for instant appropriation, this craving for undelayed possession of the things that he thinks are good. There is every reason then why religion should be regarded as one of these good things, indeed as a fairly superlative thing, which may best be had at once.

Religion is for life. There is no better time to serve the Lord than in the morning and noontide of the day of grace. Now, while the pulses beat strong, while the nerves are steady and the energies unabated, when the brain is clear, the tread elastic, and hope bright, while mere existence possesses a charm and zest, and it seems impossible for one to think otherwise than of continuing to live, is the time to enter into fellowship with the Creator, and to take up that greatest of all businesses, the cause of God in the world. God can never be more necessary to the soul than He is now; and godliness is profitable unto all things, having promise of the life that now is, and of that which is to come.

UNCHARITABLE CONSTRUCTION

Most of Us May Profit by Reflecting That a Good Man "Thinketh No Evil."

We must always be prepared to find that some one puts the worst possible construction upon our words and conduct, and one of the bitter experiences of life is to find that what we did from a genuine impulse of helpfulness is set down as having been prompted by self-seeking. Your conduct can be twisted to bear that interpretation, and no matter what you say or do it will bear that interpretation in the minds of some people. The serious thing is that some folks who are otherwise decent appear to be so made up mentally that with them the evil construction of another's conduct is presumably the true one. If they have to choose between two or three interpretations they will be certain that the worst one is the correct one. That would, perhaps, be a sound inference if it were true that human nature is so hopelessly corrupt that the burden of proof is on the one who maintains that a fellow man has acted nobly; but we all know that that is not true, and that the chances are quite as much in favor of the good as of the bad interpretation. As a matter of fact these evil constructionists are often guilty of the most outrageous injustice. It is probably hopeless to attempt to reform the people who take as naturally to the worst interpretations as a buzzard to carrion; but there are few of us who may not profit by the reflection that a noble phase of character is that a good man "thinketh no evil."—Boston Watchman.

Best Time to Stop a Bad Habit.

It is better, and often easier, to remove causes than effects. A person who has ruined his digestive organs by unwise eating habits may stop absolutely all those habits and live on the most severe of diets. But it is quite possible that the effects of his years of over-eating will never be repaired in this life. He puts a stop to that which has caused his trouble too late to be of service in repairing the wrong. The fire that is destroying a city block may be extinguished only after a million dollars' worth of property is forever lost. It is true of some of our bad habits or pet "minor" sins that we can stop them at any time if we wish. But can we undo the harm that they have already worked in our characters? The safest way is to check the destroying agency before it has a chance to begin.

The Worshipful Life.

There may be worship which is not that merely of the Sabbath and the sanctuary. There can be worship of the life as well. The worshipful life is that which believes God and obeys Him; which recognizes the fact, and acts upon it, that God is Spirit, everywhere and always, in the world; which holds the spiritual to be of greatest worth; which remembers that behind and above and around the seen and temporal is the unseen and eternal; which would put itself now, as it trusts to be through the endless ages, in close, intimate, filial, vital relations with the Infinite Spirit.—N. Y. Observer.

Throws Away Pleasure.

He that hath so many causes of joy is very much in love with sorrow and peevishness if he loses all these pleasures and chooses to sit down on his own little handful of thorns.—Jeremy Taylor.

THE STORY OF MR. WAGGONER

How the Ex-Infidel's Openness of Mind Led Him Into the Light of Truth.

Mr. M. O. Waggoner, of Toledo, O., a man 76 years of age, has for very many years been a notorious infidel. He was a man of convictions, and plenty of courage in the protestation of them. So absorbing was his interest in the matter, that he had gathered a remarkable library of books and other publications of the infidel sort. A few days ago, however, having a gramophone in his possession, he was moved to "stock it" with a full set of parts composing a regular Christian service, and set it going that he might see how it would seem. He placed on the machine hymns, Scripture readings and psalms, to which he listened and over which he meditated deeply. Among the selections were "Praise God from Whom All Blessings Flow," the Twenty-third psalm, and "Rock of Ages, Cleft for Me."

"It was," he says, "while listening to the last named hymn that light came to me and with it a consciousness that my sins had been forgiven."

It is to be remembered, remarks the Chicago Standard, that this Mr. Waggoner, whatever during all his 70 years and more of life had been his beliefs or disbeliefs, his mental bias or prejudices, his misgivings or his aspirations, was in a somewhat peculiar state of mind. He was not posing before an audience, striking an attitude in a controversy. He appears to have been alone. He had not indeed "invited his soul to loaf," but had rather invited himself to take, if he could, an attitude of perfect candor, and alone with himself simply listen and see; see what he might see.

And this, as it seems, he did, according to his testimony, when hardly had the last hymn spoken itself through the instrument before the notorious "infidel" found himself struggling to utter, out of his own heart, exactly the thought, the conviction, the joy, the ecstasy, of the hymn itself, and that somehow, he had got into a totally different mood, in short, into an altogether changed life. Perhaps, if Mr. Ingersoll had sometime bethought himself to try, with like openness and freedom of mind, a similarly composed gramophone service, he had not left his friends to say of the dearest ones left behind: "You never saw so sad a home as this!"

Mr. Waggoner upon his conversion is reported to have at once resolved to make a public bonfire of his whole infidel library. In thus witnessing his new and very remarkable confession, he would make a clean sweep of it.

Keep Cool and Hope.

Irritability is a weakness and an evil and a weakness against which all will do well to fortify themselves. If it has the upper hand it puts us out of sorts with ourselves and sets us at sword's point with others. It overturns domestic happiness and enthrones strife and confusion in the home. The only remedy against this evil is the grace of God, coupled with a careful guarding of one's temper. The perplexities, mishaps and annoyances of a busy life overtask the nerves and often almost set them on fire. At such a time, unless one is on his guard and has good control of himself, the mere "crooking of a finger" at him is enough to cause him to "fly all to pieces." But what good would that do? Better curb our "risibilities," keep cool and go on doing the best we can. The grace of God is sufficient and all the perplexing burdens and this overtaxing of the nerves will have an end. There is an eternity of sweet rest in reserve for the faithful. So keep cool, trust God and hope.—Religious Telescope.

Taste Salt a Luxury.

The greatest of luxuries in Central Africa is salt. The long-continued use of vegetable food in that country creates so painful a longing for salt that natives deprived of it for a long period often show symptoms of insanity.

White Fruit House

PRICES FOR 1899.

1898 is gone and with it much of the doubts and fears of the business world. Things can get no worse. Since the war everything has a tendency to going up. A great many goods are low, and they can not go any lower, such as Teas, Coffees and Sugar.

Coffee is Down 3c per Pound---This Makes a Reduction During the Year of 4c per pound.

We now make a specialty of roasting our best Rio Coffee here at home, and in this way our customers get a much fresher roast than in packages. Besides, you can see what you are buying, as it is loose and not in packages. It is quite a saving to our customer and a much better article.

Our Best Roasted Rio, 12½c lb. | Green Rio, Very Best, 10c lb.
Bunite in Packages, 10c lb. | Good Rio, Green, 8c lb.
Lovering in packages, 12c lb. | Old Government Java, 25c lb.
Rich Mocha, green, 25c lb. roasted, 30c lb | Roasted Java, 30c lb.

Sugars Down 1-2c Per Pound.

Fine Granulated 5½c
Extra Yellow C, 4½c | Cut Loaf, 5½c
Coffee A, 5c | Best Powdered, 6c.

Teas.

The Tea market in all grades has been advanced 10c lb. on account of the War tax, fortunately we had a large supply before the advance came and continue to sell to our customers at old prices.

Our motto in dealing in Teas like other goods, is to buy large quantities from Importers and sell direct to customers, thereby saving the jobber's profit of 10c to 20c lb. This is the success of our Tea trade. Quick sales and small profits.

Young Hyson, good, 30c | Gunpowder, good, 40c lb.; best 50c lb
Young Hyson, extra good, 40c | Imperial best, 50c
Very best Young Hyson, 50c | Best English Breakfast, 50c lb
Japan Tea, 40c, and best, 50c lb | Be-t Oolong Tea, 50c

Canned Goods--Home Pack and California.

Tomatoes and Corn had a very large crop last year, and the prices are very low.

Tomatoes, 8c | Baltimore Table Peaches, 15c
Corn, 7c | California Green Gages, 14c
Egyptian Brand Corn, 10c | Calif. this Egg Plums, 14c
Best Baltimore Pie Peaches 9c | California Apricots, 16c
Early June Peas, 9c | California Peaches, 13c
California White Cherries 18c.

Dried Fruits--Domestic and California.

California Raisins, best, 9c | Evaporated Apples, 11c
California Raisins, extra, 7c | Domestic Apples, 8c
California Apricots 25c | Pitted Cherries, 14c
California Prunes, 6c, and 10c | No. 1 Raspberries, 25c
California Peaches, 14c | Best Blackberries, 8c
Zante Currants 7c

Fish.

Family White Fish, 20 lbs., $1.00 | Best Mackerel, kit, $2.10
Extra White Fish, kit, 80c | Scotch Herring, 20c; $1.10
No. 1 White Fish, kit, $1.00 | Holland Herring, keg, 80c
Mackerel, kit, $1.25 | Best Georgia Bank Cod Fish, whole, 7c
Labrador Herring, 2c each | Summer Cured Cod Fish, brick, 7c

Maple Syrup, Other Syrups and New Orleans Molasses.

Maple Syrup, per gallon, 75c | New Orleans Molasses, gal., 15c
Lyndon Maple Syrup in 5 cans, 30c | Best New Orleans, gal., 30c
Golden Drips, per gallon, 25c | No. 1 Sorghum, gal., 35c.

Oils--Harness, Neatsfoot, Linseed and Machine.

Harness Oil, 50c gallon | Machine Oil, bright, 25c gallon
Neatsfoot, 65c gallon | Linseed Oil, boiled, 50c gallon
Fish Oil, 60c gallon | Linseed Oil, raw, 50c gallon
Machine Oil, dark, 20c gallon | Lard Oil, No. 1, 50c gallon

Cheap Sugar Has Made Cheap Candy.

Pure Stick, per lb., 6c | Bon Bons, extra, 10c lb
Pure French Mixed, 7c lb | Bon Bon Fruit, 20c lb
French Mottoes 12c lb | Cinnamon Drops, 10c lb
Gum Drops, 5c lb | Peppermint Lozenges, 10c lb
This is the lowest candies have ever been sold at in the history of the trade.

Fine Cut and Plug Tobacco, Cigars, Etc.

Fine Cut, good, 31c | Plug, Battle Ax, pound, 35c
Fine Cut, extra, 40c | Plug, Horse Shoe, pound, 45c
Fine Cut, best, 55c | Plug, J. T., best, pound 35c
Villa France, 50c per box | Smoking Tobacco, pound 22c
Artistic Cigars, 65c per box | Sweet Conqueror, pound 25c
Empire, $1.20 per box | Mail Pouch, per package, 9c

Wines and Liquors for Medical Use Only.

Domestic Wines are extremely low this season.

Kelley's and Catawba, 70c gallon | California Angelica, 80c gallon
Kelley Island Port, 80c gallon | California Muscatel, 80c gallon
Kelley Island Sherry, 80c gallon | Wines in bottles, 25c and 30c bottle
German Kuchenmel, $1.50 gallon | Whiskies, new, $1.10 and $1.25 gallon
German Kuchenmel, bottles, 60c | Whiskies, old, $1.40 and $2.50 gallon

Carpets, Matting, Linoleums, Window Shades and Floor Oil Cloths.

We have a large line and nice assortment of Oil Cloths, Carpets and Window Shades. We keep all grades and prices. Our whole corner room is devoted to these goods so you can always find a good display at low prices.

Window shades, good, 18c each | Linoleum, good, 55c yard
Window Shades, extra, 25c each | Linoleum, best, $1 40 yard
Window Shades best, 30c each | Floor Oil Cloth, good, 25c yard
Rag Carpet, good, per yard, 22c | Floor Oil Cloth, best, 30c yard
Rag Carpet, home-made, per yard, 35c | Ingrain Carpets, good, 25c yard
Brussels Carpet, good, yard, 35c | Ingrain Carpets, best, 40c yard
Brussels Carpet, best, yard 50c | Extra Supers, per yard 50c

Be sure and call on us for your Carpets, Oil Cloths and Window Shades—we beat all others. You can save at least 20 per cent on the dollar at the Fruit House.

White Fruit House.

SOME LORDS OF HIGH DEGREE

ANCIENT AND LOFTY BRITISH TITLES IN THE MARKET.

Some Coronets That May be Worn on the Brows of Ambitious American Heiresses.

New York, Sept. 8.—There are four full-fledged dukes, one heir to a dukedom, nine young lords and six viscounts, all owners of ancient names and lofty social positions in titled British society, who are eligible at present for matrimonial vows. Therefore, it is probable in another twelve months or more, a strawberry-wreathed coronet or two will find its proper place on our ambitious American heiresses.

It is not strictly true, however, that all these noble gentlemen are in search of wives with fortunes only, and the dukes of Hamilton and his grace of St. Albans are certainly out of the lists of impecunious peers. Quite the most tempting matrimonial prize on Hymen's roster is Alfred Douglas, the thirteenth duke of Hamilton, premier peer of Scotland, the owner of four beautiful old Scotch castles, the queen's host when she visits Holyrood, and his age is just thirty-seven years. His income is perfectly sufficient to his ducal needs, and he is a fine fellow, who previous to his succession to the title, four years ago, was a lieutenant in the royal army.

St. Albans is the eleventh duke of his line, has just turned into his twenty-ninth year, and is the possessor of a comfortable fortune, even for a duke, since his forefathers through several generations have thriftily married heiresses, bought beautiful country seats, and the present head of the house, though a good looking and still a young man, lives entirely in the country, and looks closely after his estate.

Without any foolish disguises of pride or sentiment, the two young dukes of Manchester and Roxburghe are looking for rich wives, who can restore the rather delapidated fortunes of their noble houses. His grace of Roxburghe is first cousin to the duke of Marlborough, and like that fortunate young peer, he has a great country place needing repairs, a mistress, and somebody to look after the beautiful art treasurers his ancestors collected in Floors castle. He is an agreeable Royal Horse Guardsman, but, unlike the clever, handsome young earl of Graham, who is heir to the dukedom of Montrose, he is a simple duke and nothing more.

It is very likely, if he comes out in society officially at all, the earl of Graham will create a flutter in feminine hearts, for not only is he physically one of the finest types that England produces, not only is he descended from a line of marquises and dukes, nobly famous in history, but he is one of the few young peers who is trying to rise to fame and wealth quite on his own merits. Refusing to go to Oxford, he got into the navy at seventeen, is working his way up as an ambitious boy might, and this year his coming of age will be celebrated at his father's castle by Loch Lomond.

Very much wealthier and nearly as noble born are six younger lords, who are all more or less in evidence in London society, and the best catch among them the earl of Dalhousie. His mother was considered as one of the first most beautiful women in England, and when she died suddenly, some ten years ago, so grief-stricken was her husband that he followed her within six months, and since his eleventh year the present earl has enjoyed his titles and dignities and a big income. He is said to inherit his parents' beauty, his mother's charming disposition and is an able linguist, caring far more for books than society, and moving about from one to the other of his three Scotch castles.

Earl Beauchamp, who is twenty-seven years old, and in talents, manners and looks very like the present viceroy of India, comes of the rich Lygon family, and has already risen to a governor generalship and nearly broken his heart in a tremendous romantic attachment for a young girl of whom his family disapproved, and whom he insisted on making his wife. Family influence won the day, however, and the earl who is to play the part of King Cophetua, is again in the matrimonial lists.

Wealthiest of all the young lords, however, is the marquis of Bute's heir, the earl of Dumfries, and the earl of Aberdeen's son, youthful lord Haddo, will have no reason to marry for filthy lucre. His mother is a member of the Coutts family, and an opportunity for an ambitious woman is offered by a marriage with that most elegant bachelor in London, Lord Chesterfield. He is rich, good looking, forty-five years old, keeps up a fine town house, where he entertains sumptuously, and is related to the oldest and most distinguished houses in England. He is the tenth earl and his bearing is as elegant and his wit as keen as that of his famous ancestor.

The earl of Yarmouth, now visiting in Newport, is the marquis of Hertford's son and heir, and last season in London the American girls in titled society saw a good deal of Viscount Villiers and Viscount Castlereagh. The first is Lord Jersey's son, the second the marquis of Londonderry's heir. Both are well able to marry according to the dictates of their hearts, because their mothers are rich women. It is sad but true, that when an Englishman of title boasts even a moderate fortune and a mind of his own he rarely or never choose an American girl to share his coronet and his income. Like a generous fellow, he leaves our millionairesses to his impecunious brother, and this has been proven again this year by the marriage of three of the richest earls of England—Garew, Tullibardine and Shaftsbury—to daughters of their own race, though beautiful, witty and wealthy American girls they could and did meet, and right in London town, too.

A CHANGED SITUATION.

(Indianapolis News.)

Hearing Majuba Hill in mind, the Boer thinks if he could so defeat the British troops when he was poorly armed, lacked artillery and most of the properties of war, there can be no question of the result of a conflict, now that he is provided with forts, quick-firing machine guns, artillery, cavalry and all the rest. The Boers do not seem to realize that in the very fact of their lack of impediments and of organization lay their greatest strength. As the Boers fought last time, each man for himself, each man responsible for his own provisioning, for his own weapons, for his own movements, they proved a formidable enemy against troops in mass; but as they will be forced to fight now, in large numbers, moving more or less together and acting more or less in concert, the lack of organization, of discipline, of understanding of the arts of war, will certainly result in some confusion. It is plain that the Boers cannot keep up a running fight, a fight from cover to cover, as most frontier people learn to fight, because now the Boers have to remain in force to protect Pretoria and Johannesburg. Then, too, throughout the Transvaal is a large body of men which is on the side of the British, and which, on the first British success, would be armed and equipped and added to the British forces.

A CONVENT BURNED.

Ottawa, Ill., Sept. 8.—St. Xavier's academy and the Sisters of Mercy convent were destroyed by fire early this morning. The inmates, sixty sisters and pupils, escaped in their night clothes without injury. The loss amounts to $75,000; insurance, $40,000. It is thought the fire started from a tinner's furnace left in the new building.

IT'S IMPOSSIBLE

To Disprove Facts—It is Decidedly Easy to Verify Fort Wayne Opinion.

To add anything by way of an introduction to the experiences and opinions given below would not increase their value or lessen their weight. Fort Wayne people can safely be left to draw their own conclusions based on such convincing evidence to satisfy a dyed-in-the-wool doubting Thomas.

Miss Ida Anderson, of 60 West Fifth street, says: "I was an invalid for two years and suffered severely, enough at times to kill many. I was so bad that I tried first one thing then another, but always obtained the same result—no improvement. I was willing to try anything and one day my father happened to read about Doan's Kidney Pills and I had him get them for me at Meyer Bros. & Co.'s drug store. I thought when I began taking them that they, like everything else I had tried, would fail, but much to my surprise, after the first few doses, I felt better and kept improving each day until my health was more like it was before I was taken sick.

The backache, which had been so bad I could hardly walk across the floor, soon was relieved and Doan's Kidney Pills are the wonderful remedy which accomplished this. My father also took some of the pills and now believes in their virtue as much as I."

Doan's Kidney Pills for sale by all dealers. Price, 50 cents. Mailed by Foster-Milburn Co., Buffalo, N. Y. Sole agents for the United States.

Remember the name Doan's, and take no other.

Satisfaction Bouquet is a delightful odor of which one does not tire and the longer it is used the better it is liked. Delicacy, richness and strength are so combined as to give exquisite pleasure to those who use it. Try it.

TO SAVE PINE FORESTS.

Project to Establish a Great National Park in Northern Minnesota.

BY C. T. BAXTER.

A project is on foot to establish in northern Minnesota a great national forest park. It is intended to include a great area of land in which are to be found the system of lakes which form the head waters of the Mississippi and the few remaining tracts covered by the untouched forests of virgin pine.

An organization known as the Minnesota National Park and Forestry association has the movement in charge. This organization proposes to take 50 or more congressmen through this delightful wilderness some time during the next two months. The statesmen will be shown the glories of the region. They will be asked to contrast it with the desolate condition of the land where the ruthless hand of the lumberman has been felt and then they will be asked to vote to preserve at least a part of this great forest and set it aside as a national park.

The last of the great pine timber tracts of the northwest lies in the upper portion of Minnesota, a vast region of many thousand square miles, which was once too remote from transportation to make the marketing of its lumber easily practical. Out by the port of Duluth and south by the highway of the Mississippi river, and out also from the stations of the railroads which have been steadily invading that region there have long been coming the old streams of logs.

Minnesota is by no means a new region for the lumberman, but a part of the state, more especially that covered by certain Indian reservations, is still uncut and is looked on eagerly by the eyes of those men whose capital is invested in the lumber trade.

The eastern and northeastern portions of Minnesota have been well logged off. The forest fires at Hinckley and elsewhere, which wiped out whole villages and destroyed scores of lives, show what possibilities of ruin there are latent in a slashed off, abandoned lumber country. Little by little the ax and the saw have been working toward the last of the great northwestern pine forests.

SCENE IN THE VIRGIN PINE FOREST OF MINNESOTA.

The gentlemen of the organization simply ask the members of congress to see that country and then to decide the question whether it should belong to the people of America or be given over to the ax and saw of a few lumbermen, who must soon ruin it, as they have ruined the pine tracts farther to the east.

As for the region itself, it lies at the summit of that great triangular watershed which is one of the most remarkable sections of the entire northwest. On this summit lie the sources of three great waterways—those of Hudson bay, of Lake Superior and of the Mississippi valley.

The section lies to the east of the Red river valley, that great wheat garden which is itself the bottom of an ancient sea. It extends on the north up toward the Lake of the Woods. On the east it is drained by many smaller streams, and from its southern portion runs the great artery of the Mississippi river.

If you look at a map of this country, you see it shot full of lakes, but no map shows all these lakes, and no picture could show a portion of their beauty. There are hundreds and hundreds of lakes and streams in that beautiful region which for all intents and purposes are today unknown.

The like of this land does not lie out of doors in the entire west today. It is two days closer, $100 closer, to the center of population than the Yellowstone. It is three days closer, it is $200 closer, than the Yosemite. It is worth a dozen Niagaras for a tired man. It is the highest and most healthful region of the northwest.

It still holds its aboriginal population, still retains its original wild animals, and its waters are as yet undeprived of the great fish which are native to the Mississippi or the Hudson tributaries. Over it stand the trees as God made them, not as man would leave them. Indeed, here is still left a little of ancient America, the grandest country of the globe.

Some opposition has already developed to the plan, but not of so serious a character as to indicate final defeat of the object of the association, of which President Cyrus M. Northrop of the University of Minnesota is the head.

Sage of Sawhaw Says.

A proverb among the poor has it that the rich more often reckon pence than recompense.

When a man is told to mind his p's and q's, he feels peculiar.

Gossips can't really belittle a great man, and with a small one the process is superfluous.

The pedestal of fame is a very slippery superstructure.

Old fashioned girls took their spin on the loom, but the modern damsel prefers hers on a tandem.

People who talk for spite are slow to give their hearers a respite.

There is always a great deal of railing about political platforms.

The man with a surfeit of yarns is always anxious to unravel mysteries.

Such is fashion's flurry that as soon as a style seems becoming it is going.

The worst about a villain with a smiling cheek is that he has so much of it.—Chicago Democrat.

The Logical Guardian.

"You are wanted around the corner!" exclaimed the citizen, confidently.

The policeman laughed aloud.

"I know better," he replied. "When I am wanted I can't be found. Since I have been found, I can't possibly be wanted!"

Here we see how important after all it is to understand something of the formal or scholastic logic, which it has become the fashion of modern science to sneer at.

A BORN KICKER.

He Simply Couldn't Escape His Inherited Tendency.

Fate, with wonted levity, had thrown the sour and taciturn man into the company of the talkative citizen in the railway car.

"That was quite an interesting game of baseball, wasn't it?" said the latter as he shoved a newspaper into the inside pocket of his coat.

"I never read about baseball," was the solemn reply. "How true it is," he added almost tearfully, "that this world is but a fleeting show."

"Of course. That's one way of looking at it. I've felt that way about it myself. But let me ask you something. Are you putting in your money and hustling around to make this world any better?"

"What's the use?"

"Well, you'll excuse me for questioning you. But you referred to the world as a fleeting show. I'm a theatrical manager, and I'm interested in anything in the show line. Now, I notice that you ain't in any hurry to get out of this world, are you?"

"No, I can't truly say that I am. The instinct of self destruction!"—

"That's all right. You didn't pay anything to get into this fleeting show, did you?"

"Certainly not."

"There you are. There's the old, old story right in a nutshell. I never in my life saw a deadhead who wasn't a kicker."—Columbian.

Irony of Fate.

The boy in the country labors on
And hears in his breast from dawn to dawn
The fervent hope that he yet may be
A man in the city, rich and free.

The man in the city plods his way,
Worn out by the rush from day to day,
And sighs that he no more can be
A boy in the country, glad and free.
—Chicago Record.

How He Pronounced Egypt.

A member of the school board in a western village was visiting the school one day, and the teacher politely invited him to question the pupils. "I reckon I'll try yo on spellin'," said the man. "John, spell egg-wiped." But John failed, and so did all the others. Great was the astonishment of the scholars and the amusement of the teacher when the committeeman spelled the word himself—E-g-y-p-t.

The Welcome Footfall.

At his step upon the sidewalk,
Ah, her heart leaped in a trice!
All the day long she had suffered
With an ice chest out of ire.
—Detroit Free Press.

Suspicious Woman.

"Myrtle, don't you see how I must love you when I come to call on you in all this rain?"

"How do I know that it was raining when you started out?"—Chicago Record.

Two Facts About Arbuckles' Coffee

It has set the standard of quality for all competitors for the last thirty years. The strongest claim any competitor can make is that his coffee is "just as good as Arbuckles'."

THREE CONCLUSIONS

The best Coffee is Arbuckles'. The only Coffee to buy is Arbuckles'. The right thing is to insist on having Arbuckles'.

No. 72 A School Bag.

11 inches wide, 16 inches deep, made of handsome colored netting. **Sent post-paid on receipt of 2 cent postage stamp and 10 signatures** cut from wrappers of Arbuckles' Roasted Coffee.

No. 74. Noiseless Spring Tape Measure.

Sixty inches long, nickel-plated metal case, well-finished. It can be carried in the vest pocket. **Sent post-paid on receipt of 2c. postage stamp and 10 signatures** cut from wrappers of Arbuckles' Roasted Coffee.

No. 76 Lady's Belt Buckle.

Silver plated artistic design. **Sent postpaid on receipt of 2 cent postage stamp and 15 signatures** cut from wrappers of Arbuckles' Roasted Coffee.

No. 78 An Album of Illustrated Natural History.

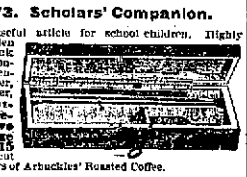
Fifty colored pictures of Animals selected for their beauty and rarity. **Sent post-paid on receipt of 2 cent postage stamp and 10 signatures** cut from wrappers of Arbuckles' Roasted Coffee.

No. 80 A Spring Balance Scale.

Will weigh from one ounce to 24 pounds. **Sent by express, charges prepaid by us, on receipt of 2 cent postage stamps and 200 signatures** cut from wrappers of Arbuckles' Roasted Coffee. When ordering name your nearest Express Office as well as your Post Office.

No. 73. Scholars' Companion.

A most useful article for school children. Highly polished wooden box with lock and key, containing leather-pencil, pen holder, rubber and rubber. **Sent post-paid on receipt of two cent postage stamp and 15 signatures** cut from wrappers of Arbuckles' Roasted Coffee.



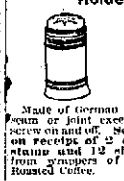
No. 75. A Fifty Foot Measuring Tape.

A very useful article in the house and on the farm. Brass case, nickel-plated, with leather ring for hanging. **Sent post-paid on receipt of 2 cent postage stamp and 18 signatures** cut from wrappers of Arbuckles' Roasted Coffee.

No. 77. Telescope Drinking Cup.

This article is prevented from falling apart by its unique construction. Nickel-plated and highly finished. Enclosed in rubber-cushioned cover no larger than an ordinary watch when telescoped, which extended holds as much as a coffee cup. **Sent post-paid on receipt of 2 cent postage stamp and 12 signatures** cut from wrappers of Arbuckles' Roasted Coffee.

No. 79. Pepper and Salt Holders.



Made of German Silver without seam or joint except where tops screw on and off. **Sent post-paid on receipt of 2 cent postage stamps and 12 signatures** cut from wrappers of Arbuckles' Roasted Coffee.

No. 81 Men's Suspenders.

Elastic Web Suspenders, durable, neat, well-mounted. **Sent post-paid on receipt of two cent postage stamp and 16 signatures** cut from wrappers of Arbuckles' Roasted Coffee.

No. 82 Barber Swing Strop.

A double strop, one of leather and one of canvas, bound together. Length, 23 inches, width, 2 inches, triminmet nickel-plated. **Sent post-paid on receipt of two cent postage stamp and 12 signatures** cut from wrappers of Arbuckles Roasted Coffee.

No. 83 A Table Cover.

Handsome cloth, variegated figured pattern with fringe, 92 inches. **Sent post-paid on receipt of two cent postage stamp and 25 signatures** cut from wrappers of Arbuckles' Roasted Coffee.

Any one Book of the following List will be sent post-paid on receipt of a 2 cent postage stamp and 10 signatures cut from the wrappers of Arbuckles' Roasted Coffee.

No. 84 A ONE NIGHT MYSTERY, and two other great Detective Stories, by Old Cap. Collier.

No. 85 ADVENTURES OF A BASHFUL BACHELOR, by Clara Augusta. A most provoking story.

No. 86 TEMPEST AND SUNSHINE. A Novel, by Mrs. Mary J. Holmes. The most popular female writer of fiction of the age.

No. 87 THE SUNNYSIDE COOK BOOK, by Mrs. Jennie Harrison. One of the most comprehensive, common sense Cook Books ever published.

No. 88 OLD SECRETS AND NEW DISCOVERIES. This book tells the reader not only the secret tricks of knowledge, and will be found both entertaining and useful.

No. 89 THREE THOUSAND THINGS WORTH KNOWING, by Dr. Noble, author of "Moore's Universal Assistant." This book is an encyclopedia of highly useful information in condensed form.

No. 90 THE CITY OF DREADFUL NIGHT, and other stories—by Rudyard Kipling.

No. 91 The First Prayer.

A beautiful imported Picture 10x13 inches in size. **Sent post-paid on receipt of 2 cent postage stamp and 10 signatures** cut from wrappers of Arbuckles' Roasted Coffee.

No. 92 The First Kiss

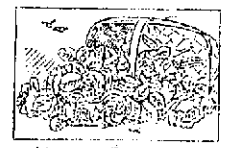
A beautiful imported picture 15x20 inches in size. **Sent post-paid on receipt of 2 cent postage stamp and 10 signatures** cut from wrappers of Arbuckles' Roasted Coffee.

No. 93 Two Is Company.

The original was painted by Percy Moran. This reproduction in 14 printings is a genuine work of art. Size 16½x25½ inches. **Sent post-paid on receipt of two cent postage stamp and 10 signatures** cut from wrappers of Arbuckles' Roasted Coffee.

No. 94. A Basket of Beauties.

A magnificent picture of Roses by Paul de Longpre, the great painter of flowers. We believe this to be one of the handsomest



flower pictures ever offered to the public. It is 16½x22½ inches in size. **Sent post-paid on receipt of 2 cent postage stamp and 10 signatures** cut from wrappers of Arbuckles' Roasted Coffee.

No. 95 Three Beautiful Flower Pictures.

Each measuring 8½x17 inches. The titles are "Summer Fragrance," "A Vase of Lilies," and "Fresh and Sweet." These three pictures all go together, and will be **sent post-paid on receipt of 2 cent postage stamp and 5 signatures** cut from wrappers of Arbuckles' Roasted Coffee.

No. 96. Noah's Ark.

A menagerie, consisting of 12 pairs of Animals—Elephants, Camels, Deer, Horses, Cattle, Donkeys, Goats, Lions, Bears, Tigers, Dogs and Cats. Each pair is coupled and stands alone. They are lithographed in many colors on heavy cardboard, cut out and embossed. Every feature of the Animals is distinctly shown. The elephants are 7 inches high and 10 inches long, and the other Animals are proportionately large. **Sent post-paid on receipt of 2 cent postage stamp and 15 signatures** cut from wrappers of Arbuckles' Roasted Coffee.

No. 97. Eighty-one Gold Eyed Needles.

Put up in a pretty morocco case, assorted sizes, and made by the best English manufacturers. **Sent post-paid on receipt of 2 cent postage stamp and 20 signatures** cut from wrappers of Arbuckles' Roasted Coffee.

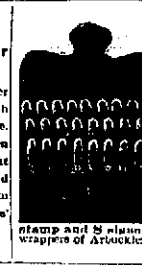
No. 98 Hair Pin Cabinet

A metal box lithographed in colors, containing One Hundred Hair Pins, assorted sizes and styles; a comb, crimping and invisibles. The different styles are in separate compartments. **Sent post-paid on receipt of 2 cent postage stamp and 10 signatures** cut from wrappers of Arbuckles' Roasted Coffee.

No. 99 A Pocket Mirror and Comb.

Set in best leather combination case, with white metal frame. **Sent post-paid on receipt of 2 cent postage stamp and 7 signatures** cut from wrappers of Arbuckles' Roasted Coffee.

No. 100 Safety Pin Book



Contains twenty-four nickel-plated Safety Pins three sizes which enter the shields from either side, requiring no guiding when being secured or removed. **Sent post-paid on receipt of 2 cent postage stamp and 8 signatures** cut from wrappers of Arbuckles' Roasted Coffee.

This is a picture of the Signature on Arbuckles' Roasted Coffee Wrapper, which you are to cut out and send to us as a voucher.

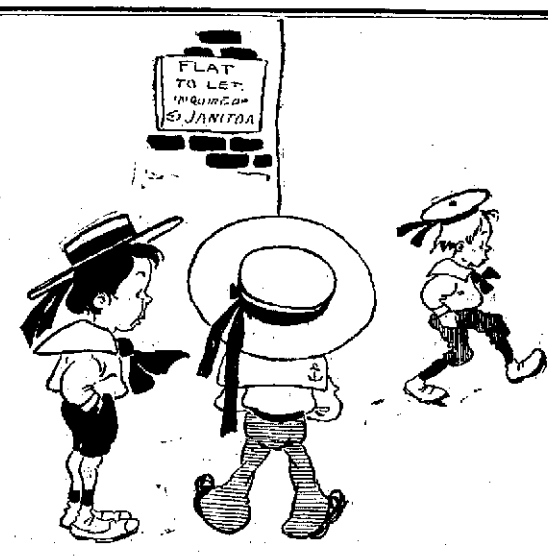
No other part of the Coffee Wrapper will be accepted as a voucher, nor will this Picture be accepted as such.

Arbuckle Bros.

SOME OF OUR SIGNATURES ARE PRINTED ON RED BACKGROUND.

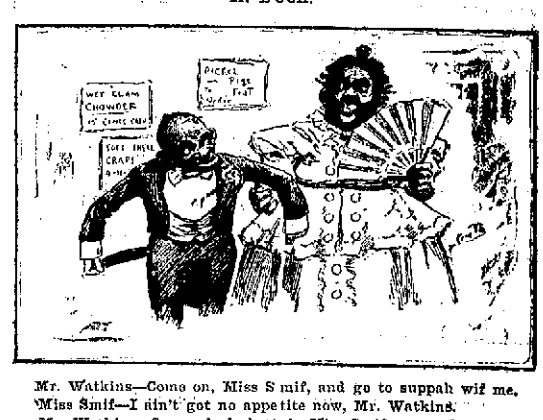
This represents one page of a List which is found in each pound package of Arbuckles' Roasted Coffee, and with each package in which the List is found the purchaser has bought a definite part of some article to be selected by him or her from the List, subject only to the condition that the signature on the package is to be cut out and returned to Arbuckle Bros. as a voucher, in accordance with the directions printed in connection with each item illustrated and described in the List. This List will be kept good only till May 31, 1900. Another page of this List will appear in this paper shortly.

Address all communications to ARBUCKLE BROS., NOTION DEPT., NEW YORK CITY, N. Y.



Tommie—He's awful brave, ain't he?
Willie—Brave! He ain't scared of nothin'. Why he sasses the janitor.

IN LUCK.



Mr. Watkins—Come on, Miss Smif, and go to suppah wif me.
Miss Smif—I ain't got no appetite now, Mr. Watkins.
Mr. Watkins—So much de bettah, Miss Smif, come along.